# FARMAND DAIRY

The National Dairy Magazine



THE PERSONNEL OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE RECENTLY IN SESSION AT WINNIPEG

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Address all Correspondence to
The Rural Dublishing Co., Limited, Peterboro, Ont.

## In the Supreme Hour



THE Empire's great-est Admiral passed away in the midst of a crowning victory exclaiming, "Now I am satisfied. Thank God, I have done my duty."

Every true man might well wish to close his life with a reflection like that.

There is nothing else that will give so well the feeling of duty done as the knowledge that one's dependents have been provided for. If a man can say, "As far as it lay in my power I have made provision for those dependent upon me," he will have the satisfaction of the glorious old admiral who said, "I have done my duty !"

The average man will provide for his household if he lives. But if he chould not live, a life insurance policy will continue his usefulness for years after he has passed away. Especially is this the case where policies are left on the monthly income plan-in which case an instalment is paid to the beneficiary monthly throughout life.

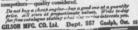
Write for particulars of Mutual policies.

The Mutual Life **Assurance Company of Canada** Waterloo, Ontario

## GILSON—"JOHNNY-ON-THE-SPOT"

This Powerful Engine only

A BIC, little engine, that "Goes Like Sixty" at every light and codium heavy job on the farm. A heavy worker, and relight enter—dominating in gland Gervice. The legant selling engine of any size in Canada—quantity production enables us to undersall all competitor—quality considered.



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. Secretary President, Carp, Ont. Columbus, Ont.

W. D. JACKSON,

Value of Cleaner Milk By D. F. Matteon

D OES it pay to produce clean milk?
It certainly does. Let Rogers tell you why.

"I am sorry, Rogers, but your milk is too dirty for us to use on our milk routes. It will sour beture we can use it. We will pay you 20 cents un-der price for it for our butter depart-mans."

"I guess you don't want milk. The condensery will take it," replied Rogers, as he rolled his can back on the

The condensery, however, refused to

The condensery, however, retued to accept the milk because it contained over 2 per cent acid. Rogers was maily forced to feed to the pigs milt because it clean would have been worth 43 or. This incident, which is a true one, occurs all too frequently in aimost every community. Because of it, the producer loses money, the dairy products plant loses business and the public is robbed of a valuable food. Unless the dairy products unlant.

Unless the dairy products plants pay for butterfat on grade, the pro-ducer often falls to appreciate that ducer often falls to appreciate that although he receives as much as his neighbor, both he and his neighbor re-ceive less money for dirty milk than for clean milk. Only a second grade product can be made from second grade material. A plant manufactur-ing and selling second grade goods capt afford to pay first grade prices canot afford to pay first grade prices for the raw material. In sections canot afford to pay first grace prices for the raw material. In sections where one price is paid, either the santary condition of all the milk exceptional and the top price is paid, or else practically all of the milk is of poorer quality and brings a lower price.

Let's Stay in Class A.

Have you ever noticed that the farmer producing the clean milk lives in a more comfortable home, has a cleaner and more sightly farmatead, is more contented, and generally more propagators than the farmer producing prosperous than the farmer producing dirty milk? The road in front of the dirty milk? The road in front or the house somehow seems to be a trifle less crooked, the fences have back-bone and the buildings fresh, sint. The cows look healthy and contented. This farmer would not tell us that averaging buildings and a lot of again-

This farmer would not tell us that expensive buildings and a lot of equip-ment were needed to produce clean milk, but he very likely would say that he tries to follow at least these

(1) To keep a healthy herd; (2) to have his barn well lighted, well ventilhave his barn well lighted, well ventil-ated and clean; (3) to have milkers milk with clean, dry hands; (4) to milk in closed palls; (6) to aterilize utensits by use of boiling water or steam; and (6) to cool the milk quick-ly after milking to about 50 degrees [Ephyspakit], or, halow, and sa hald in (Fahrenheit) or below, and to hold in the same condition until delivered.

Ice on the Farm

J. A. McClary, Lennoxville, Que.

J. A. McCiary, Lennexville, Que.

The dairy farmer especially will
find in a supply of ice a positive
and cream during hot weather. It
will insure successful handling of mill
practical dairying, and the use of ice yery necessary for those engaged in
a city milk trade. Immediate cooling
after milking, to the lowest possible
point, is the true secret of preserving
milk.

milk.

Ice is not only very e.sential on the farm for the protection and conservation of dairy products, but it is also very necessary in the farm home. People living in the city can purchase perishable food supplies as needed, while in the country it is often necesary to use canned or smoked meat products during the summer, when the table could be supplied with fresh meats it a supply of ice were available. With the high price of all meat and, dairy products at the present time, it is very important that every home the

who is able to do so should have a good refrigerator in order to conserve-all food, and at the same time, enache her to buy supplies in larger quantities and more economically.

December 12, 1918.

and more economically.

Ice aids in making more palatable many a food product, and besides supplying the houseless supplying the houseless fruits, and which butter, many form the large many for a good condition from mean or a good condition from many and cooling drinks may be provided durin; the summer season. In many sections of the country the juxury of an ice supply can be had for the gathering; the cost of harvesting and storing is small compared with the utility.

We do not think it would be out of place to mention a few points in regard to the storage and packing of ice. It is necessary to have some form of building in which to store the few tructure, although a mannest technosis is, of course, the mention of the control of the course, the course of the We do not think it would be out of

of hay or cut straw.

The ice should be packed directly on
the sawdust. Leave a space of 12 inches between the walls and the ice.

O.A.C. STUDENTS WIN AT

CHICAGO.

THE judging team from the carried Agricultural College secured first honors in the gra.: Intercollegiate judging Competition, teld of Chicago, in the trey competed with teams from all the leading agricultural colleges of Amelica, a great tribute and the Chicago, and the colleges of Amelica, a great tribute and Chicago, and the Chicago Canadian boys, and to Prof. Wade Toole, who trained then canadian boys and to Prof. Wade Toole, who trained the from the event team was composed of the following fourth-year students: R. E. Begg, Typerion G.

for the event.

The event was composited to the event of the event of

Place the cakes of ice as close to-Place the cares of los as close to gether as possible and fill in all un-avoidable spaces with crushed ice or snow, well packed. Never use any sawdust between the tiers.

sawdust between the tiers.
It is generally estimated that three tons of ice will supply the house refrigerator, and that one and one-half tons should be stored for cooling the milk of each cow. It is usually figured that one ton of ice will require about forty-five cubic feet of storage space.

space.

Bulletins on "The Harvesting and Storage of Ice," and "Construction of Ice House and Small Refrigerator Plants," etc., may be obtained by applying to The Publications Branch Department of Agriculture, Ottawa.

A rather raw maid was told to or-der the family vegetables at the green grocer's. After booking what was asked for, the tradesman

queried:

queried:
"Will your mistress want any
hodse-radish to-day? Some just in,
nice and fresh."
Tossing her head, Mary Jane said:
"No, indeed; we want no such
thing I know. My master keeps a
motor cas."

Trade Incr VOL. XX

A Prop

HE formati pany, com the over of the cheese i Ontar , is a n farmers for con be consummated dairy conditions industry on a h

The project h committee which tion and the proto submit their ventions of the men's Associati in Toronto next farmers and dai ings may be in decided that the

In brief, it is dairy company italized at \$2,000, lines similar to t operative Elevat pany the farmer in grain growing elevators in that elevator at Port grain, but they a run as high as \$' would have come they not formed means of it also standardizing the many former abu The Saskatche

has been in exist out of the great a tions the dairy is gether about two and assistance of srament, formed Creameries, Ltd. success. It contr Saskatchewan as at central points Ontario farmers vestigating the o as well as dairy the formation of take over and o storage warehous equal benefit to ti the industry hs a

Over a year as appointed a come This committee, posed of Messrs. president; Mr. L. ager; and Mr. J. tary of the Unite R. A. Van Allan, A.



Trade Increases the wealth and glory of a country; but its real strength and stamina are to be loosed for among the cultivators of the land - Lord Chutho n. VOL. XXXVII.

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 12, 1918.

NO. 50.

## Should Farmers Own Their Own Factories?

A Proposal to Form a Great Dairy Company to Own and Operate Cheese Factories and Creameries in Ontario Should Benefit the Industry

HE formation of a great cooperative dairy com pany, composed mainly of dairy farmers, to the over and operate scores, if not hundreds, of the choses factories and possibly creameries in Ontar, i, is a matter that is now before the dairy farmers for consideration. Should such a company be consummated it should do much to revolutionize dairy conditions in Ontario and to place the whole faduater on a batter hash industry on a better basis.

The project has been under careful consideration for months. It has advanced to the point where the committee which has been investigating the situa-tion and the prospects for such a company is ready tion and the prospects for such a company is ready to submit their report at the approaching annual con-ventions of the Eastern and Western Ontario Dairy-men's Associations and at the annual convention of the United Farmers of Ontario, which will be held in Toronto next week. It is in order that those farmers and dairymen who will attend these meetings may be in a better position to discuss the matter intelligently, that the committee in charge has decided that the time is opportune for the following information relating to it to be made public:

### What Is Proposed.

In brief, it is proposed to organize in Ontario a dairy company that probably will have to be cap-talized at \$2,000,000 or more. It will be formed on lines similar to those of the great Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd. By means of this comoperative Elevator Co., Ltd. By means of this company the farmers is Sanktichewan who are engaged in grain growing have obtained control of 366 grain elevators, in that provinces the grain growing have obtained control of 366 grain elevators, in that provinces of a grain growing have obtained control of 366 grain elevators at Port Arthur. The also hold seats on the grain sexhange. Thus the grain gra would have come into the hands of the farmers had would nave come into the manus of the fathers had they not formed this large provincial company. By means of it also they have been able to assist in standardizing the grades of grain and in overcoming many former abuses in the grain trade.

The Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd. has been in existence about eight years. Growing out of the great success that has attended its operations the dairy farmers of Saskatchewan got to gether about two years ago and, with the approval and assistance of the Saskatchewan Povincial Go-erament, formed the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, I.d. This courpany also is meeting with success. It controls two-thirds of the creameries of Saskatchewan as well as Saskatchewan as well as several cold storage plants at central points in the province. The committee of at central points in the province. The committee of Ontario farmers and dairymen who have been in-restigating the operations of these two companies, as well as dairy conditions in Ontario, believe that the formation of a similar company in Ontario to take over and operate possibly several hundred shouse factories and creameries, and probably a cold storage warehouse at Montreal, should prove of equal benefit to the dairy farmers of Ontario and to the industry has whole the industry he a whole

### How It Started.

Over a year ago the United Farmers of Ontario appointed a committee to investigate the situation. This committee, as recently reconstituted, is composed of Measra R. W. E. Burnaby, of Jefferson, the president; Mr. L. M. Powell, of Toronto, the manager; and Mr. J. J. Morrison, of Toronto, the secretary of the United Farmers' Cooperative Co., Ltd.; R. A. Van Allau, Aulteville; E. R. Stedman, of Forth;

and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, Peterborcugh, who has been acting as chairman of the committee Last winter and again last summer a member of the committee visited Saskatchewan and investigated committee visited Saskatchewan and investigates fully what has led up to the formation of both the Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd., and of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Cocameries, Ltd., as well as their methods of management. Interviews as weil as their methods of management. Interreva-were held also with some of their directors, their managers, Mr. F. W. Riddell and Mr. W. A. Wilson, and also with F. H. Auld, Deputy Minister of Agri-culture, whose department has been in close touch with both companies from their inception. All were acread:

### Benefits Derived

lat. That the two companies had bose of great benefit to the grain and dairy industries in that pre-vince and to the farmers engaged in the 2nd. That the farmers have proved their ability to enter upon and conduct successfully big business enterprises, running late the millions of dollars

3rd. That by means of these companies the farm ers have overcome many abuses that formerly they had to contend with and that they have saved for



### The Dairymen's Opportunity

O the dairy farmers of Ontario, who are patrons of cheese factories and creameries, desire to cooperate in owning and operating more of the cheese factories and creameries of the province than they do, as well as having a greater say in the condi-tions under which their products are graded, stored and sold for export in Montreal? If so the opportunity, as set forth in the article

on this page, is knocking at their door. In Western Canada the farmers of the three prairie provinces have formed three great companies—the United Grain Growgreat companies—the United Grain Grow-ers, Limited, the Saakatchewan Cooperative Elevator Co., Ltd., and the Saakatchewan Cooperative Creameries, Ltd. These three companies own and operate almost 1,000 local elevators on the prairies, great ter-minal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William entry lills at imple limit and William, grist mills, a timber limit and saw mills, numerous creameries and cold stor-age plants and great warehouse: for the sale of agricultural implements and supplies. implements and supplies These companies are capitalized at millions of dollars and save the farmins of the West sometimes over \$1,000,000 a year by the profits they earn, which formerly went to the middlemen.

on middlemen.
Ontario farmers, four years ago, formed a company, which this year has done over \$2,000,000 of business. Why should we not extend our operations to cover the great dairy industry as well? Is there any real reason why?

their own use millions of dollars that formerly went into the pockets of numerous middlemen.

4th. That the Acts incorporating these companies have been found to meet their needs admirably and to be based on sound business principles.

5th That there was no reason, as far as they could see, why under similar conditions farmers in other provinces could not duplicate the success of their brother farmers in Saskatchewan.

The western men volunteered to assist in every was possible any enterprise of a similar character that might be launched by their brother farmers and dairymen in the East. They readily, also, furnished copies of the Acts under which they were incorporated, of their bydaws, and even of their launched copies. financial statements.

### Dairymen's Associations Cooperate.

Realising that the situation was one that closely affected the two great Dairymen's Associations of Ontario, the matter was laid before their officers at meetings held last September. Both were invited meetings held last September. Both were mylesto appoint committees to confer with the committee of the United Farmers of Ontario in reference to of the United Parmers of Ontario in reference to the situation and the admissibility of taking further action. The Bastern Game Dailymen's Association appointed its president of the State of the American Appointed the President of New 2010, and Mr. G. G. Publiow, Online Daily marked for Eastern Ontario. The Work of the State of Carlot of the Mr. James Donaldson, of Atwood who is also a member of the Montreal Cheese Commission, and its secretary, Mr. Frank Herns, of London, who is the Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario. Four mem heter qualified to look into the matter produced the Commission of the Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario. Four mem heter qualified to look into the matter one well have been selected. A meeting of the content of the Chief Dairy Instructor of the Chief Ontario. coun not well have been selected. A meeting of the representatives of the three organizations was held a few weeks ago in Toronto, when the situation was discussed thoroughly. Those present were: Meazz. Donaldson, Burnaby, Morrison, Pablow, Forest, Blatchford, and Cowan, Mr. Cowan acted as chairman of the joint committee.

### Should Prove Beneficial.

The committee first discussed whether or not the

The committee first discussed whether or not the formation of such a company would be likely to prove of benefit to the dairy industry. It was unanimously agreed that its effect should be decidedly beneficial. Amoust the benofits that its hould ensure the following were mentioned:

Is. Were the dairy farmers of Ontario to own and operate several hundred factories of their own it would be possible for them to greatly improve the uniformity of the make and thereby the quality. The prices realized for the output of the factories should increase in proportion.

### Effect Great Savings.

and while most of the cheese factories in On-and are run so economically that it may not be possible to reduce their cost of operation much (that is, if provision is to be made for needed im-provements), it was agreed that many thousands of dilars a year could be saved in their operation in compiles. By uniting their orders for their supplies marked concessions could be obtained. The chair-marked concession could be obtained and the property of the condensation of the concessions on the goods handled by his firm. In doing so, he had pointed out that his firm is under heavy expense in (Continued on page 3). 2nd. While most of the cheese factories in On-

(Continued on page 9.)

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NEWSPAP that out of been aske up farms on the cent expressed t most certain to the soldiers (it desire to farm veterans' scripts they might there might some day sess a genuine de too monotonous couraged; some while a goodly is successful farme.

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returned man can community of 1,000 wanted to go on th financial assistance a company could

Capital fo But the fact w man going on the And there is a spl

At the meeting



What is the Value of a Pure Bred Sire? Just Estimate the Value of a Bunch of Calves Such as This.

## A Start With Pure Bred Cattle owned by some one else. This is all right, provided the real qualities are there.

Advice to Prospective Breeders

By C. H. Eckles

THE great mass of the cattle that supply the The great mass of the cartie that supply the market with dairy products is and should continue to be, grade rather than pure bred. It is not every one who is situated to undertake the breeding of pure-bred cattle, and it would be a mistake to over-emphasize this line of farming. In fact, take to over-emphasize this line of farming. In fact, it is more often necessary to warn beginners against spending too much money and expecting too much from pure-bred cattle than it is to urge them to take

The farmer or owner of grade cattle when he The farmer or owner of grade cattle when he goes to purchase a bull is asked perhaps from \$100 to \$200 for a well-bred animal of good ancestry. This looks to him like an extravagant price, and he reasons to himself that he might as well buy some registered cows and raise a few animals of this kind himself.

The mistake he makes, however, is in assuming that he will be able to sell his pure-bred caives readily for a price equal to that realized by the breeder from whom he buys his stock.

and it he sells them at all it is at a figure so low and if he selis them at all it is at a figure so low that there is little in to eacourage him. The fact that an animal has registration papers does not mecessarily make it any more valuable. In the cast with an interior animal it :an ont add a single dollar to its sells fact that it is registered does add materially to its value, and especially to the value of its offspring to be used for breeding purposes. Purebred, registered dairy cows will sell for \$30 to \$100 more than grade animals if they are good milk producers and well bred. Ordinarily interior registered animals rightly command no higher price than a grade. grade

### Building a Reputation.

A beginner in the pure-bred live stock business has a good many things to learn. He should first of all realize that it takes a period of years to build up a reputative when breeding pure-bred dairy cattle, the stock of the st A beginner in the pure-bred live stock business

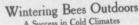
and butter records and carry on official tests.

A breeder with unlimited capital can attract atter A breeder with unlimited capital can attract atten-tion to himself and his herd by the purchase of a bull costing up into the thousands or a famous cow at a long price. The breeder should not undertake to long price. The breeder should not undertase to imitate this type of speculation, neither should be count too much on selling his stock by reflected glory in the way of having an animal at the head of shis herd that is a descendant of a high-priced animal

The main opportunity for the beginner with pure-bred cattle in bringing his herd before the public is by making official year's records of his cows, and in this respect he has an equal advantage with the millionaire breeder who breeds cattle for recreation and not as a business. It will take probably ten years for a breeder to thoroughly establish himself. If he goes at it in the right way by keeping the best stock he is able to get, keeping records of production all goes at it in the right way by keeping the best stock he is able to get, keeping records of production all the time and eliminating the poor animal, he will soon have a herd of merit and will gradually build a

soon have a here of merit and will gradually build a reputation as a breeder that will last his lifetime. It need not be an expensive matter financially to develop such s herd, as they should be made to pay their way and more too in the sale of dairy products.

The owner should not expect to build up a great re-



A Success in Cold Climates

Jno. Evens, Temiskaming District.

OR the successful wintering of bees proper stores are essential, but good blues OR the successful wintering of bees proper stores are essential, but good hives and therough packing as protection from the cold winter weather are also necessity. A colony properly protected will winter with a much larger force of workers and really consum- less stores than a colony unprotected. Most beckeepers, while considering feedings also enables given that colonies all

favor the outdoor method. The difference in cost is not very great, considering the extra amount of work that is necessary with indoor wintering. While it is true that the packing cases cost considerable, and that it takes some time to arrange and pack the cases into them, it has also been found that with indoor been found that with Indoor wintering attention is required every little while throughout the winter. The cellar is apt to be too light, warm or damp, consequently the bees come out and are lost. If this time were lost, it would be much totalled, it would be much more than the time spent on more than the time spent on the outdoor system. Some beekeepers claim that they can keep their bees in much hetter shape in the cellar than outside. This has not heen my experience and been my experience, and I might add, the experience of many beekeepers with whom I have talked. Of course, the

I have talked. Of course, the results will depend largely upon the strength of the colony and the care with which it was packed.

Many specialists in the United States and Canada advise packing in stands in units of four. By packing four together, two openings can be placed west and two east. The packing case consists of a movable bottom, sides and cover. The stands are raised upon two-by-fours, allowing for four inches of packing beneath. No floor is used. Six inches of packing is neath. No floor is used. Six inches of pack allowed on all sides and eight inches on top.

allowed on all sides and eight inches on top. Dry leaves, sawdust, fine excelsior, planer-shavings or cut straw, may be used for packing. The cover and sides should always be waterproof.

The colonies to be wintered outside should be strong. Unless they are, the indoor system will be found the better. In some instances the colony is wintered in two-hive bodies, the second one bing packed on as a super. This is not usual, however, and should not be practized unless the colony is suffered in the super will not hold the beas comfortably. There is danger of a small cluster remaining the upper super and chilling enough some cold spell to (Continued on page 13.)



One of the Most Generous of Holstein Cows.

When it comes to generously there are mighty few cowe that can excel Canary Paladan Vale.

Canary Paladan Vale.

Canary Paladan Vale.

I well the pure bredt Holstein matrix on her twelver the pure bredt Holstein matrix on the pure bredt Holstein matrix on the pure bredt Holstein matrix on the pure t

putation within one year or within five years, but should at the same time understand that he must gradually bring his herd first of all to a position where it deserves to be well known, then he must see that it is brought to the attention of the people of the article.

The man who is a lover of good stock and studies the needs of his animals is ever the man who succeeds. There is no use entering the dairy business unless there is a natural liking for the cow and a keen desire to help her do her best. After all, much depends upon the man. It pays in more than one way to be on friendly terms with the helfer. You must pet and talk to her, so as to gain her configure and desired. Diese her coals. nust per and talk to ner, so as to gain aer condience and affection. Place her early with the herd of milk cews and watch that no harm befalls her. A sudden fright from a dog or an unusual sight may cause her to lose her calf. Go through the promay cause her to lose her calf. cess of milking her to accustom her to being handled. See that the calf is removed, unknown to her, twenty-four hours after birth,—The Dairy.

the foreground

## The Returned Soldier as a Farmer

How Can We Help Him? Is This Scheme Practical?—Capt. J. A. S., Carleton Co., Ont.

NEWSPAPER report some time ago showed that out of a large number of soldiers who had been asked whether they would like of take up farms on their return to Canada, about to reduce their desire to do so. The number who do actually become permanent farmers is almost certain to be far below 50 per cent. Many of the soldiers (it is believed), who expressed their desire to farm were under the impression that the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers and that they are the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers are the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers white soldiers are the soldiers when the soldiers are the soldiers are the soldiers are the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldier wanted a farm cheepend the soldiers are the soldiers wanted a farm cheepend the soldiers are the soldiers wanted as farm cheepend the soldiers are the soldiers wanted as farm cheepend the soldiers are the soldiers wanted as farm cheepend the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers and the soldiers are the soldiers and the soldiers ane NEWSPAPER report some time ago showed

to the solution has revenied the fact that they are not returning penniless. Many of them were men of considerable means before they left Canada, and many, too, have not spent all their "dollar-ten" in feasting and in riotous living. Some of them could make a considerable deposit on an Ontario farm or on a western quarter saction. on a western quarter section.

Capital for Live Stock Operations.

Capital for Live Stock Operations.

But the fact will still remain that the returned man going on the land will still need more capital. And there is a splendid and profitable way in which any community or any group of individuals in a community or any group of individuals in a community can give their mutual assistance to their returned men who are startin. out 'o farm. There is a recognized system of profit-sharing in stock; and live stock is one of the most profitable things the returned man can undertake. Suppose a town or community of 1,009 people had 10 returned men who wanted to go on the land, and who would appreciate financial assistance in getting their farms stocked, a company could be formed to issue 'shares to the



townspeople of, say, \$50 each. In this way a capital of several thousand dollars could be raised, to be placed in the hands of the returned solders to invest in live stock on their farms. The terms and econditions would vary according to the could want according to the nature of the live stock, whether their cartie. beef or dairy cattle.

beef or dairy cattle.

Let us take an illustration of the manner in which beef cattle might be handled. The returned soldier would apply to the company of his fellow-citizens for a loan of \$1.000 to be invested for three years in beef cattle. A proper contract would be drawn under signal of the president and secretary of the company. With the money the soldier would buy ten or a dozen good gradecows on the agreement that he would give proper feed and attention. The dairy product would buy for his own use; all the stock raised would be kept until the und of the three years, at which time the original 10 or 12 cows would be sold, and this sum, together with half the value of the company, while the soldier-farmer would have hot company, while the soldier-farmer would have het det he dairy products for three years, and ould possess at the while the soldier-farmer would have had the dairy products for three years, and ould possess at the end of that time from 15 to 18 cattle of his own, and at no actual outlay to him-elf except his labor and the feed. At the same time the townspeople would have approximately doubled their investment in three years, thereby benefiting themselves, the returned soldier, and the starving millions of Europe.

Cooperative Sheep-Raising.

Or take the matter of sheep-raising, which is ever Or take the matter of sneep-raising, which is even better, and the returns come more quickly. The usual plan is that the farmer should take half-the value of the word and half the value of the lambs raised each year. The returns come in annually Suppose the solider-farmer borrows \$1,000 from his collections and the should get in sheen. He should get Suppose the soldier-farmer borrows \$1,000 from his fellow-townsmen to invest in abeep. He should get 40 grade sheep of excellent mality. A good sheep will produce from seven to pounds of wool, worth approximately \$4.50. A floot, worth approximately \$4.50. A floot, worth approximately \$4.50. A floot, worth speed with a speed with the speed with the speed of the speed with the speed to the fall (many grade lumbs, of course, bring a much higher price). This means that each pring a much higher price). This means that each \$25 sheep would produce in one year in wool \$4.50, and in lambs \$21; in other words, the increase is approximately the same as the cost of the sheep itself. This actually works out in practice. Many farmers will testify that, having bought a fock of sheep, the word and the lambs the following year sold for what the flock had cost. In this way on an investment of \$1,600 the farmer would realize for himself \$100. or its convision in lambs, and webs.

sheep, the wool and the lambs the following year sold for what the fock had cost. In this way on an investment of \$1,000 the farmer, In this way on an investment of \$1,000 or its equivalent in lambs, and make returns to the investors of \$400. Iambs, and make returns to the investors of \$400. It may be argued that this 50 per gent is altogether too much for the townsmen to realize. But this is putting the investment at its best. Aciddents happen. Cattle and sheep die the same as other things. The loss of one sheep during the winter would things. The loss of one sheep during the winter would things. The loss of one sheep during the winter would have a suppose the perfect of the same as other things. The form the loss is not due to carelessness or improper when the loss is not due to carelessness or improper by the the loss is not due to carelessness or improper by the property. The farmer is not held, responsible the property. The farmer is not held, responsible the property of the property of the property of the property of the property. The farmer is not held, responsible of the property of the proper

to lavest. By mutually working together they can greatly increase the national production, and they can do much to alleviate the sufferings of Europe. Profit-sharing in live stock bas long been recog-nized and practised. The problem of the returned soldier going on the land will greatly increase its scope and usefulness.

It is better to have the heavy flow of milk in winter, when prices are higher and help more plentiful. Cows freshening in the early winter get on graats just when there is a tendency of a faling off in the milk flow. The change to fresh the stare stimulates the secretion of milk and it is like stare stimulates and the start of the secretion of milk and it is like the secretion of milk and it is like the cold freshening. Autumn calving is better four the cold freshening. Autumn calving is better four the cold freshening. The process of the cold freshening and the call. They receive better care and are not so expect to extreme so weather. It must be remembered that a cow must not be neglected when dry.—The Dalry.



Representatives of Two Breeds Not Commonly Owned in America, but Quite at Home on This Canadian Country Estate. the foreground is one of the best heels of Dutch Beled, cattle on the continent. In the Sackground are a few representatives of an Irish breed known as Kerry offities, bey are owned on the extate of the late Sir Win. But Horris, near St. Andrews, New Bround is the state of the late Sir Win. But Horris, near St. Andrews, New Broundston, It is doubtful if either over all an important place in the commonly of Canadan acrounters. As a novelty on a rich man's estate they are at least interesting.

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will be being er, and strong ortably. in the



SHIRTS & GLOVES

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farmers. No Middleman's profits.

BARGAIN IN BAGS.
Second hand bags strongly patched by machinery.
Cotton, irist quality, \$6.00 per dozen. Cotton, second quality, \$5.00 per dozen; third quality, \$3.50. Jute sugar bags, \$1.80 per dozen. Jute flour bags, \$2.00 per Write for our Poultry

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6000 cnoice yearling hens and 300 yearling cock birds in high re-cord Bred - to - lay Wyandottes, Rocks, Reds and Leghorns. 1918 Mating List gives ull particulars of his stock. Write us your wants to-day! Our 264 Egg Kind



L. R. Guild, Box 76, Rockwood, Ont-CREAMERY WANTED—Would like to purchase a creamery business in Ontario. State vokume of business for past year and give other particulars. Apply Box 27, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

### PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES

And responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for him-self and his family, and help in the re-construction of the world. The great call is still for Food. Other industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

C.P.R. FARMS-20 Years to Pay Open the way to prosperity and inde-pendence. Prairie Jand \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50. Get started. Land is being rapidly taken up. Write for free booklet and full Informa-

G. W. MUDDIMAN, Land Agent, C.P.R., Montreal, P.Q.

## CITY MILK SUPPLY

**Ouebec Milk Situation** 

HE high cost of living committee, High nest of living committee, recently appointed by the Quebec City Council to enquire into the increase in the price of foodstuffs, has started with an investigation into milk prices. Milk vendors recently have raised the price of milk from 12 cts to 14 cts, a quart and they were cts. to 14 cts. a quart, and they were called up for an accounting. Perhaps it would be well to explain that in Quebec the milkmen for the most quence the milkmen for the most part are dairy farmers producing a good proportion of the milk that they call at retail. Mr. Faucher, president of the Quebec Milkmen's Association, presented the case for the 40 milkmen involved in the investigation. Here is the statement a compression

there is his statement as reported by the Quebec Telegram:
Mr. Faucher, President of the Quebec Milkmen's Association, was the first witness called to show cause for the increase of milk, and heirs duty. the increase of milk, and being duly sworn produced a type-written state ment replete with figures forth the price of 1 or in de or in detail, the price of cows, their depreciation after a period of service, the price of horses, wagons, harness, repairs to same, utensils necessary, etc., which showed that the prices in all things mentioned had increased to 100 per mentioned had increased to cent in comparison with the year 1913, and the present year 1918. He was minutely cross-examined of was minutely cross-examined on every item of detail contained in the type-written statement he quoted, by Hon. Mr. Garneau, and in the course of his examination said that all that all the course of the seamination said that all the seaminations are seamed to the seamed that all the seamed the seamed the seamed that all the seamed the seamed the seamed the seamed the seamed that all the seamed the se milkmen in the city were losing money even at the increased price of 14 cents per quart and as for himself was losing no less than \$12:50 per day.

This declaration so surprised Hon.
Mr. Garneau, that he remarked that
if the fact was true, in justice to the if the fact was true, in Justice should al-milkmen the committee should al-low the price of milk to be raised low the price of milk to be raised to 28 cents a gallon. However, he was not satisfied, and as other milk was not satisfied, and as other milk-men present corroborated the state-ment in detail. The state of the satisfied Mr. Paucher. He and the meeting by Mr. Paucher. He and the meeting by the state of the satisfied of the satisfied to was adopted, that the typewritten that the satisfied of the satisfied of the meeting that the satisfied of the satisfied of the was detailed by the ment-mentum. The milkmen through that President then asked that experts he is President then asked that experts be

appointed. The following is a summary of the milkmen's report:

Expenses. Expenses

Average cost of milk cow, in 1515, 1310, increase of 52 per cent; corn meal, 1313 mercase of 52 per cent; corn meal, 1313 mercase of 177 per cent; corn meal, 1314 mercase of 177 per cent; corn, 177 mercase of 177 per cent; corn, 177 mercase of 178 per cent; corn, 178 per cent

The average increase in the cost of horses, whicles and harness, shoeing and horses, whicles and harness, shoeing and repairs, utensils, labor, construction and repairs to buildings, 168 per cent.

Revenue.

Selling price of a milk cow for meat after being used for a year: In 1916, \$80, in 1918, \$100, an increase of 25 per cent.
Selling price of milk per quart in 1916.
Selling price of milk per quart in 1916.
12 cents, in 1918, 14 cents, an increase of
16.6 per cent.
Daily Cost.

Daily cost of conducting a milk busi-ness with a herd of 20 cows. Deprecia-tion per day, \$6.58.

tion per c			1.			3.5%
200 Nos.	bran .					\$ 4.6
50 lbs.	oil cake					1.8
100 Mbs.	ties of	hay	***			-
		331		law	tor	\$17.1 the
By sul	tracting	PB AT	e on	gri	LEES, 1	he d
		fron	\$1	7,98	per	day
\$13.68 &						
\$13.68 a	day.					

Necessary Expenses Maintenance of 2 horses and per day, \$3; daily depreciation, depreciation in utensits, 3 cents; 2 men working 15 hours a day si

an hour. 31 licensee, feeling, water tax, of cents a day; average loss of cows, 85 cents a day; average loss of cows, 85 cents a day; average loss of cows, 82 cents a day; Capital interest at 6 cents of 20 cows, 83.28.

Total daily cout of operation with herd of 20 cows, 83.28.

All control of the control of 20 cows, 10 cents of 20 cents, 10 cents of 20 cent

Daily loss .....\$12.54

## Feeders Corner

Turnips and Flavors

THIS year for the first time in many years, we will have a quantity of unribe and the second of the danger in feeding as high as 25 pounds of turnips per cow per day to milking cows, especially if the barn is well ventilated and kept clean.—E. S. A.

### The Raising of Calves

HIS subject could be very well divided into three parts; viz., (1) Breeding, (2) Feeding,

(1) Breeding—In order to get the most profitable results for feed consumed and labor spent in raising calves sumed and labor spent in raising caives it is necessary to see that the breeding of the caives is of the best, that their sires and dams are good individuals of the breed which you are working with, and that they have good records of performance behind them. This ap-plies to beet breeds as well as dairy. (9) Reading As soons as the salt is

(2) Feeding—As soon as the call is dropped it should be separated from its dam and not given any food for 12 hours, when it will have developed a good appetite and be ready to take its first foo! which should consist of five pounds of its mother's milk. This should be duplicated in 12 hours which should be duplicated in 12 hours which will make 10 pounds per day, which amount the calf should receive for the first two weeks. At the end of two pounds twice a day, which should be seek as the end of the calf should be getting six continued for three weeks, at the end of five weeks commence feeding the of five weeks commence feeding the calf a small quantity of skim-milk mixed with the whole milk until at the end of the seventh week the calf would be getting fifreen pounds akimmik a day. This amount should be continued until the calf is six months

As soon as the calf is getting skim-As soon as the calf is getting skim-milk alone, there should be added to be milk small quantity, of equal particles and ground oats with all taken out. This fix a good cream substitute which partly takes the place of the butter fat which is lacking in the skim-milk. An ounce of this mis-ture, at first, twice a day, is sufficient, but should be gradually increased; tire, at first, twice a day, is sufficient, but should be gradually increased as the calf develops. When the calf is say or seven weeks old, there should be placed before it some nice, sweek. Clever hay and equal parts of sround cats and bran, which it will soon learn to cat. It should have as much of this freed as it will eat up readily twice a

Always be careful that there is no facel into ver in mangers and that all pails and hoxes in which calves are too are the preferred to the many and the tention of the manual between the call of the manual between the call of the call Always be careful that there is

NEVERSLIP Red Tip Calks PULLING PED TIP CAULES be

### 100-Acre Farm \$9,500 Year's Net Income \$7,159

Fine trador-worked general farm, near depot, hith school, churchas, and the school, churchas, and the school, churchas, and the school, churchas, and the school, and the school school, and the school school, and the school school, and the school school school, and the school school

HOWARD B. POTTER, 9 Larned Bidg.,

## Seed Corn-

No. 1 Quality. Wisconsin No. 7, W.C. Y.D. ready for shipment \$3.50 for 72 lbs. W. A. BARNETT Harrow, Ont.



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Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd' BRANTFORD Portage Lafrairie, Regina, Calgary,

December 12, 1 alves are kept they should be possible so as to ercise. They sh bedded with plen vertilation, so the velop a good st order to be a heal grown, to the fa

Beet Pul

RIED beet greater qua fore, as its expor States is now su An analysis of t it contains on th mal two per cent mal five per cen nine per cent cre decimal nine per decimal six per c tract, and decima The digestible fi comparatively lov only 4.6 per cer cent carbohydrat mal night per cer per cent digestib beet pulp will a and swells up profere it should no very small quan being soaked. I has succulence.

content and laxat similar to corn si As a succulent found that nine pulp and five lbs. 11 per cent bette With hay at \$18.0 at four dellars ; give dried beet ; \$10.00 per ton to roughage. Taking above it is calcul protein in a rati when bran is wort oats are worth \$2

dried beet pulp \$1 On the basis (ents corn // worth bran is worth \$36. dried beet pulp ! Scandinavian feed dried pulp agrees rates it 10 per c barley. It also ag ment Station when equal to corn in

no succulence When used as with beef cattle been found to pro-than to lay on fat. be used to advan he replaced heavy grain duri vantage in feeding for swine it is mi fibrous unless for sows.

In reviewing the aid: (a) Dried be protein and high i small degree, and replace any rich oilcake, cottonseed or oat chop in the tein in the ration. when used to supp of succulent rough age, roots and gras a heavy protein r certain circumstance a value of \$42.96 a cases, where succes home grown carbo corn ensilage, are its value may be as (d) In the feeding cheep it is better ing growth than to fat, but even for the se not as valuable a calves are kept should be clean and they should be given all the room possible so as to allow chance for exercise. They should always be well bedded with plenty et light and good bedded with plenty et light and good should be always be always on that the east will develope the should be always to the farm herd.

### Beet Pulp as a Feed

D RIED beet pulp in now available to Canadian farmers in greater quantities than ever before, as its exportation to the United States is now subject to an embargo. An analysis of this feed shows that it contains on the average above that An analysis of this feed shows that it contains on the average eight decimal two per cent moisture, three decimal two per cent and right decimal mail five per cent and right decimal nine per cent far, right decimal nine per cent far, eight decimal nine per cent far, offermed decimal of per cent far, offermed decimal nine per cent far, and decimal nine per cent far, and decimal nine per cent far, and per cent far, and per cent far, and per cent far, and per cent carbohydrates and the decimal night per cent far, and and per cent carbonydrates and seven deci-mal hight per cent fat a total of 71.6 per cent digestible nutrients. Dried beet pulp will absorb from four to five times its own weight of water and swells up proportionately; there-fore it should not be fed, unless in-very small quantities, without first being angled. In this conditions, being soaked. In this condition it has succuience, digestible nutrient content and laxative effect, somewhat similar to corn silage.

As a succulent food it has

found that nine lbs. of dried beet pulp and five lbs. of mixed hay was pup and ave 10s. of mixed hay was 11 per cent better for milk production than 45 lbs. of corn ensilage. With hay at \$18.00 per too and silage at four dollars per too this would give dried heet pulp a valuation of \$10.00 per ton to replace succulent roughage. Taking the analysis given above it is calculated that to supply protein in a ration for milk per protein in a protein in a ration for milk per protein in a protein in a ration for milk per protein in a ration for milk per protein in a protein in a ration for milk per protein in a protein in a ration for milk per protein in a ration f protein in a ration for milk cows when bran is worth \$32 per ton, then

when bran is worth \$33 per ion, then oats are worth \$24.80, corn \$20, and dried beet pulp \$17.80 per ton.

On the rasis of digestible nutrients corn / worth \$50 per ton, wheat bran is worth \$35.94, oats \$42.24, and dried beet pulp \$42.99 per ton. In Scandinavian feed unit system which dried pulp agrees with that of the this case the valuation placed on rates it 10 per cent below corn or barley. It also agrees with the findings of the Massachusetts Experiment Station where they found it was equal to corn in a ration containing

no succulence.

When used as a fattening ration with beef cattle and sheep it has been found to produce growth rather than to lay on fat. Therefore, it can be used to advantage in the early part of the fattening period but should be replaced by corn or other heavy grain during the finishing period. There appears to be no advantage in feeding it to horses, while for swine it is much too but. for swine it is much too bulky and fibrous unless for maintaining brood

In reviewing the subject it may be said: (a) Dried beet pulp is low in protein and high in fibre; hence the protein is digestible in a relatively small degree, and beet pulp cannot replace any rich protein feeds like ollcake, cottonseed meal or even bran replace any riem protein freeds like cilcake, extonssed meal or even bran er eat chop in the supplying of protein freeds and the ration. (a) It is uneful with in the ration, (b) It is uneful with the supplying of protein ration of the supplying of protein ration of the supplying of protein rations of the supplying of the supply Feed Will Advance

A NOTHER factor now appears in the market which will probably advance the price of feeds. All kinds of feed are very scarce in Europe and the decision of the Unit d Emps of 1888 are very scarce in Europe and the decision of the Unit. of States Government, not only to supply cattle feed to allied countries, but and the product of the Central Powers who grains for the Central Powers will affect the feed on the Central Powers. Already prices show a tendency and the Central Powers who was a tendency of the Central Powers who was a tendency of the Central Powers will affect the Central Powers with the Central Powers will be seen to t vince at least.

When he Fell Down When he Fell Down.

"I once knew a man," observed
Uncle Erra Whitcomb, of Hillcrest
Dairy Farm, "who remained a good
Christian all has life, never swore,
and was a law abidin' citizen, until
he tried to clear some new ground uv
stumps."

when you ship your

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE-Make CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE—Make about 40 tons—whey butter plant in connection. A good paying factory, in Durnection. A good paying factory, in Durnection. A good paying factory, in Durnection. A good paying factory is not paying the payi



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na, Calgary,



Should Farm

December 19

(Continu sending salesn said that as t with one centr would be easie their accounts, make correspond a large central now give the l

Metho 3rd.—The me now practised far from satis tricts the chee This involves tures not only he factory in East of Kingston their chees the cometimes the on the ground causing diseath The fact that a Montreel has a riction between real, where it graded by their by grade. It is way, and many

4th.-At prese Ontario have li their product a tory. Not infr pened, on rising dition, thus inju Were the farm ate more of th committee belie care in these n cised. Mr. Pui in Eastern Oni some 804 cheer 551 are situate Of this last no Betwe ronto there a which 245 are 68 by the chee private parties. their own factor manufacturers o the competit

have to meet Taking Ov central company the method the Creameries Co., ganized. In Sa ernment appoin central company each local facts pointed one. The factories and thown. In the factories the proportunity to holdings in their corresponding aprovincial compile control of the pair take over, and willing to sell, it to have valuation. to have valuatio way and later th ing enough stock pany, would one pany to purchase

### Should Farmers Own Their Own Factories?

(Continued from page 3.)

sending salesmen to visit the local sending satesmen to visit the local factories all over the country, and said that as they would be able to save much of this expense by dealing with one central company, and as it would be easier for them to collect their accounts, they would be able to make correspondingly better prices to a large central company than they now give the local factories.

Methods of Selling Methods of Selling.

3rd.—The methods of selling cheese now practised in many districts are far from satisfactory. In most districts the cheese is sold on cheese boards subject to factory inspection. boards subject to metery inspection.

This involves considerable expenditures not only in connection with the operation of the cheese boards but in the factory inspection afterwards. the factory inspection afterwards. East of Klasston met of the factories ship their choese to Mostreat, where sometimes the beyone can the process on the ground of quality generally causing diseasing diseasing the re-resident of the fact that choese is re-weighted in Montreel has also been the cause of friction between the buyers and the producers. Were a large company to control any considerable proportions of the factories it would be possible for the producers to ship their cheese di rect to their own warehouse at Mont real, where it would be weighed and graded by their own officials and sold graded by their own officials and sold by grade. It is believed that considerable expense could be saved in this way, and many causes of complaint between the buyers and producers would be removed.

Would Control Product. 4th. At present the dairy farmers of ontario have little or no control over their product after it leaves the fac-tory. Not infrequently it has happened, on rising markets, that buyers have exported cheese in a green conhave exported choese in a green con-dition, thus injuring the reputation of Canadian dairy products abroad. Were the farmers to own and oper-ate more of their own factories the committee believed that they would soon establish brands and a reputa-tion for their cheese, and that greater care in these matters would be exercised. Mr. Publow pointed out that in Eastern Ontario alone there are some 804 cheese factories, of which 551 are situated cast of Kingston. 551 are situated east of Kingston. Of this last number 121 are joint stock factories, 210 are owned by the cheese makers and 220 by private parties. Between Kingston and Toronto there are 255 factories, of which 245 are owned by the patrons, 68 by the cheese maker, and 40 by private parties. Mr. Publow stated that as a rule, when patrons own their own factories, they take greater pride in them, and are willing to put up better buildings than private manufacturers care to do in the face of the competition which they often have to meet.

have to meet Taking Over the Factories. When asked how the proposed central company would take over the local factories Mr. Cowan explained the method that had been followed by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Co., Ltd., when it was organized. In Saskatchewan the Gov-ernment appointed a valuator, the central company appointed one, and each local factory when visited ap-pointed one. These men valued the fac ories and made their decisions known. In the case of joint stock factories the patrons were given an opportunity to exchange their stock holdings in their local factory for a corresponding amount of stock in the provincial company. In Ontario, in the case of privately owned factories which the patrons might desire to take over, and which the owners were willing to sell, it would be necessary to have valuations made in the same to maye variations made in the same way and later the patrons, by purchas-ing enough stock in the central com-pany, would enable the central com-pany to purchase the factory on their

behalf. They probably would be asked to purchase in addition a small amount of extra stock as their share behalf. of financing the general operations of

the company How Managed.

How Managed.

The shareholders of each local factory would then conetitute a local of the central company. They would be consulted by the central in matters consulted by the central in matters cal factory, and would have the right cal factory, and would have the right of a local factory, and would have the right of altend the annual meeting of the antend meeting of the central company. These defegates would conduct the affairs of the annual meeting, elect the board of directors, and later report back to their rectors, and later report back to their would always be directly responsible would always be directly responsible. locals. Thus the central company would always be directly responsible to the locals and their shareholders.

### Would Effect Improvements.

Would Effect Improvements.

6th.—At Precent the cheese industry in Ontario, more particularly in Eastern Ontario, is hadly disorganized. There is a great multiplicity factories between which the competition is so great as to make it practiculy impossible for there factories to cally impossible for there factories to maintain their equipment on a proper hasis and to make much needed imbasis and to make much needed improvements. After many years of educational work only a comparativeeudcanomal work only a comparative-ly small number of factories have pro-per curing rooms. The committee agreed that a large central company, possessing sufficient capital, should be able to make improvements that in

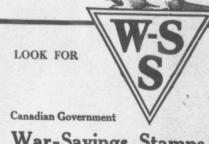
many cases are now impossible. When, also, the Government desires to discuss with the producers matters relating to the industry, it will be pos-sible for it to do so through the ofsible for it to do so through the of-ficials of such a company, just as in Western Canada the Dominion and Provincial Governments invariably consult the representatives of the consult the representatives of the great farmers' companies before taking action in important matters affecting the interest of their farmer shareholders. Last year and this, price of cheese, it had no organized body of producers that it could consoult, and the producers were greatly hand'capped by their lack of organi-zation when they tried to prepare their case for submission to the Govemment

6th. Since the outbreak of the war 6th.—Since the outbreak of use war many cheese factories in Outario have been put out of business by the competition et milt condensories and milk powder plants. It is possible that when the war in over the denamel for condensed and powdered milk will decrease, with the result that farmers living, in districts where the cheese factories have been closed will have no proper market for their milk. A large farmers' company, it was no proper market for their milk. A large farmers' company, it was thought by the committee, might be able, in some cases at beast, to deal with such a situation as this to better advantage than it has been possible for the farmers to do under ex-

7th.-The committee felt that should the proposed company provas successful as the companies i Western Canada the general effect of its operation should be to stabilize the industry, and by placing it on a bettion of dairy products.

### How Organized.

discussion was held on the point A discussion was held on the point of how the company should be organized. The chairman pointed out that either the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, might underative Company, Liseited, might understake to handle the burkness, or in might organize and control a subefidiary company or an entirely new company might be organized composed of dairy farmers and men wiel known in the dairy industry, who would form and operate a separate company, just as has been done in Sankatchewan where the olevator company and the creameries' commany and the creameries' commany and the creameries' commany and the creameries' commany and the creameries commandes. Act of the commandes of the nanknous decision was fit favor of forming a separate dairy company, it was pointed out that such a company being headed by dairymen, would create more confidence among the patrons of the cheese factories who will be interested in the proposal, and that it would ensure greater specialization and efficiency in its management. The officers of the United Phimers' Co-operative Company, Lémited were expreed that there are so many (Continued on page 18.)



## War-Savings Stamps

THE Canadian Government will pay \$5.00 each for War-Savings Stamps you own on January 1st, 1924. You can buy these stamps until January 31st, 1919, for \$4.00; the purchase price then increases one cent each month.

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A certificate with one or more W.-S. S. thereon will be registered for you without charge at any Mooney-Order Post Office. This protects the owner in case such certificate is lost, stolen or destroyed, when on application at the Post Office where certificate was registered, your money will be refunded.

### THE THRIFT STAMP

In order to make it easier to acquire W.-S. S. you can buy THRIFT Stamps of the value of 25 cents each. There do not earn interest, but 16 of them affixed to a Thrift Card are exchangeable for a W.-S. S. Every man, woman and child should be saving for stamps, as a personal as well as a patriotic duty.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

## Secure "STANDARD" Feeds Now

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"The Standard" Protein, not less than 16 per cent. Fat, 4.5 per cent. Crude Fibre, not more than 6 per cent.

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"The Standard" Protein, not less than 22 per cent. Soluble Carbohydrates, 45 p.c. Fat. 4.5 p.c. Crude Fibre, not more than 10 per cent.

STANDARD FEEDS are endorsed by the Ontario Government. The price, quality and composition are supervised.

Obtain your requirements as early as possible. Be sure that you obtain "Standard Feeds." The name "Standard" should be on the tags, with the words "Approved by the Organization of Resources Committee.

The following firms at present manufacture Standard Feeds:-

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., West Toronto The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Peterboro Howson & Howson, Wingham Flour Mills, Wingham A. A. McFall, Bolton D. C. Thomson, Orillia

Write for prices and purchase directly from the manufacturers.

## OFFERING FOR SALE Oil Cake Meal and Cotton Seed Meal

After considerable difficulty the Government was able to arrange for the importation of a quantity of Oil Cake Meal and Cotton Seed Meal for the manufacture of Standard Feeds. In view of the changed conditions resulting from Peace prospects all of the material may not be used in these Feeds. As also there is no standard Beef Cattle Feed, and beef cattle feeders may desire some of these concentrates, the Organization of Resources Committee in charge, has decided to offer separately a portion of these feeds in carload lots as they arrive. Sales will be made only to Farmers, Farmers' Local Organizations, or to local dealers who will sell directly to Feeders of Stock up to December 31st. After that date sales will also be made to wholesale dealers and manufacturers.

They will be approximately \$62.00 to \$64.00 Prices on application. Per ton f.o.b. Hamilton, depending on carrying charges at time of purchase.

Sold on the basis of marked weights as they arrive. Purchase directly from

## James Richardson & Sons, Limited

Royal Bank Building, Toronto

who are in charge for the Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

The

W Ву : one re

stallion Both are and allowed The stallion exercise, ju One should other. If hergy that he acquiring b into useful turn a large his breeding I see no should not during a gre ing season. course, whe the farm, w

stallions wit just as hand ordinary far of cases whe season. I no was mated u put to fall p it is not advi on such wor ways as whe steep banks of this horse for all the valout his far enable him to save a large ting his extra ration. weeks previous With good ca exercise, I ca condition in f he had been s

Cost of a farmer ing idle horse and hay will co weak, old phy than its value When you con feed an old ho during the id have got to ne in the spring thim."

A horse that will represent next spring. V to feed out \$ sides the value of the man labo to be considere looms large in farmers. If th quantities of a tenance of this naturally think To my min

horses need be sirable boarder and the growin their way fully, not do a single four or five mor but little more on the average this reason it while to figure tribution of worl least, a change

### The Farm Horse

Work the Stallion By a Kent Co. Farmer.

By a Kent Co. Farmer.

N one respect the treatment of a stallion is like that of the buill. Both are locked up in a box stall and allowed to remain there without and allowed to remain there without easerclae. Nothing could be worse. The stallion's whole being craves for exercise, just the same as for food. One should be satisfied as well as the other. If he is put to work the energy that he expends in idle play and acquiring bad habits can be turned into useful channels, making him return a larger profit, besides improving his breeding abilities and tractability.

Il see no reason why the stallion should not be used as a team horse during a greater part of the non-breed-life season. There are occasions, of course, when one would not want to use him but, for general work about the farm, we have always found that stallions with good temperament are just as handy and easily handled as many of the horses making up the good of cases where stallions were not cases where stallions are not cases where stallions are not cases where stallions are not cases where stallions in the notation of the normal stalling. Or of the normal stalling in various ways as when climbing the slipport steep banks of the ditch. The owner of this horse intends to use the team for all the work that he will have about his farm this winter. It will easable him to sell an extra horse and save a large quantity of feed by putting his extra team on the dile horse's ration. "I'll stop working him four weeks previous to the breeding season." Said they over him in better condition in four weeks?

### Cost of Wintering Horses

He other day while talking with a farmer about unitering idle horses, he remarked: "Wintering idle horses this winter on grain and hay will cost a pretty penny. Any weak, old plug had better he shot rather than to allow it to eat more than its value of high priced feed. When you consider that you have to feed an old horse four or few months during the idle winter season, you have got to need horses pretty badly in the spring to make it pay to keep him."

A borse that will cost \$200 this fall will represent a cost of possibly \$250 next spring. With the present prices of hay and cats, it does not take long to feed out \$40 or \$50 worth. Besides the value of the end, the value of the man labor for his care has also to be considered. Indeed, this factor looms large in the minds of many farmers. If they do not have large quantities of straw and other roughage on which to depend for the main tenance of this stock throughout, they naturally this of selling something.

To my mind only non-producing horses need be considered as undesirable boarders. The brood mare sirable boarders. The brood mare and the growing colt may be paying their way fully, even though they do not do a single day's work during the four or five months of the winter. As a matter of fact few farm horses work but little more than half of the time that little more than half of the time this reason it is worth the farmer's while to figure on a profitable redistribution of work. On many farms, at leat, a change in policy and management could be worked out to distribute the farm work more generally throughout the season. Then per

haps one or more horses could be sold without their absence becoming noticeable in the business.

A little figuring on the problem of costs of feed, value of horses and the work manner of the costs of feed, value of horses and the work manner of the costs of

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the farmers cannot afford to supplant their horses with mechanical power. Many factors are responsible for this. With horses their power units reproduce themselves and make their

own repairs at no appreciable increase in cost. It is not the cost of wintering, but the kind of horses that finally determines the policy to pursue in curtailing expense.—C. E. McD.



## FARMAND DAIRY

The National Dairy Magazine "The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."
Published every Thursday.

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OUR GUARANTEL.

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The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO and TORONTO

### What is Socialism?

N Ontario farm paper was asked recently by A one of its subscribers to define the difference between socialism and anarchy. The editor, in his reply, showed that socialism aims at securing a more equitable distribution of wealth, but did not a more equitable distribution of westin, but did not draw any clear distinction between anarchy and socialism. Instead, he intimated that the recently adopted social policy of the Methodist Church, the adopted social policy of the Methodist Church, the principle of the taxation of land values, various planks in the platform of the Western farmers' or-ganizations—which, by the way, are the same as those of the United Farmers of Ontario—and some those of the United Farmers of Ontario—and some of the policies of the Liberal party, are all socialistic in-character and intent. While the editor admitted that those who support these views and party he expressed a belief that 'they may bring the country to anarchy.' While there may be similarities in certain respects between those various schools of thought, we venture to expect service these view that there are even more clearly defined differences. Some of these we will endeavor to make clear. make clear.

The Taxation of Land Values

HE similarity between Socialists and the advo-cates of the taxation of land values is that both

ates of the taxation of land values is that both aim to bring about a more just distribution of wealth. They affer widely in their views of how this can best be accomplished.

The advocate of the taxation of land values claim that God created the earth for the use of all the people and not for the use of only some of them. In people and the thought of the west of the weather of the west of the west of the weather than the weather than the west of people and not for the use of only some of them, in this connection they call attention to the Mosaicaw, in connection with which God is quoted as saying. The land shall not be sold forever (that is perpetuity), for the land is Mine, and to the fact that Moses, instructed by God, reclaimed a year of jubble, which required that every fitty years there should be a rearrangement of the winership of the land possessed by the largelites, to ensure adequate provision being made for the younger generation section, the large that the provision being made for the younger generation out that practically all wealth is pind used out of the soil, and show that when we permit some people to control the use of land, solely for their own benefit ow green to control the use of land, solely for their own benefit, we give them the power to restrict the production of weath. This they do by holding land out of use. Such action makes the available land more scarce and increases the demand for it. This in turn articially increases its value and the cost of everything that is produced therefrom.

thing that is produced therefrom.

The advocates of land values taxation content
that if land was taxed according to its value (not
the area) the coal barons could not afford to restrict
the production of coal, the steel magnates, like the
United States Steel Trust, the production of their

mines, the oil profiteers, like Rockefeller, the output of their oil wells, the owners of valuable city iand. like the Astors, could not withhold it from use, and that even farmers would not hold more iand than they could profitably use. They, however, favor people having the right of private title to land, just

as is now the case.

Were land taxed according to its value, enormous areas of land now held out of use would be forced into production. This would, it is claimed, immediately increase the production of wealth, rents, particularly in cittles, would rail, the cost of doing business would be decreased, and work would be provided for all willing to work, threshy solving the problem of the unemployed. Uses you can be conditioned to the work of the work of the problem of the unemployed. Uses the cost of labor or who operated not need to work operated properties of the problem of the things the people. Were land taxed according to its value, enormous petition in the production of the things the people need, so it is contended, would be so atlimulated that it would inevitably lower prices of commodities to a it would inevitably fower prices of commodities to a point closely approximating their cost of production. Those who hold this rice generally favor also free-dom of international their properties of their managenis-that might be considered to the control of their con-tant properties of the control of their control of their con-tant properties of the control of their control of their con-tant properties of their control of their control of their such as railway, telegraph and telephone lines.

## The Aims of Socialism

W HILE there are many different shades of socialistic thought, Socialists are pretty much one in their general aims. Broadly speaking, they favor the State ownership of land, of factories, they favor the State ownership of land, of factories, of all instruments of production (each as the machinery used in factories and on farms), Government control of all public utilities (including not only railway and tolegraph systems, but banks, cold storage plants, cheese factories and other industries), uniform hours of labor, old age pensions, assistant of the control of th almost everything one can think of that has for almost everything one can think of that has for its aim public control of private industry. They are strobg in exposing the evit and injustice of many ex-isting conditions and draw alluring pictures of what the conditions of the event of the event of the public state of things were they enabled to put have been able to judge they fall hopelessly when asked to suggest practical methods of accom-pilehing their aims and are utterly unable to agree among themselves when asked to explain how their among themselves when asked to explain how their objects are to be achieved.

Practically all Socialists believe in obtaining the Practically all Socialists believe in obtaining the recomes they advocate by means of electing men to public office who will carry them into effect. It is people holding these views who, it is said, just now are largely in control of the government of Germany. The probabilities are that they will soon fall into dissatisfied groups because of their inability to agree upon the best methods of obtaining their purposes.

## Anarchists and the Bolsheviki

THERE appears to be practically no difference between Anarchists, the Boisheviki, and the I.W.W., or international Workers of the World. All three classes are comers of the word. All three classes are com-posed mainly of people engaged in what are known as the more unskilled and unorganized forms of labor, such as miners, street lab orers, the lumber-jacks of the Pacific Coast, with a large sprinkling of the down-and-outs. They be-lieve that all governments and industries are controlled by the wealthy and better educated classes, and, therefore, that all governments must be over and, therefore, that all governments may be obtained thrown and the wealth of the nation be seleed by the workers. For this reason they have declared war on all other classes of society. They believe in assassinating public and wealthy men in order that assassinating public and wealthy men in order that they may remove them out of their way, in the blow-ing up of factories and bridges, setting fire to public buildings, and otherwise doing all the damage to clety that they can.

society that they can.

With these objects in view the Bolsheviki are striving to control the Government of Russia. Because they fear the influence of those better educated than themselves they have been advocating the destruction of the intellectual classes. Already they have beet setting the middle and so-called "upper" classes of people. In Gormany this element is contending with the Socialists for the control of the government and the world, with considerable apprehension, is waiting to see what the outcome is going to be. It is for this reason that the statemen of the Allied Government's are using their influence to maintain a stable govare using their influence to maintain a stable government in Germany.

While it is not generally realized in Eastern Can While it is not generally realized in Eastern Can-ada, people holding these Anarchistic views are in-creasing in such or this continent. Recently about a hundred or them were tried in Chicago for crimes of views and sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. They are very numerous among the miners and lumber-jacks of the Pacific Coast States,

and are becoming a dangerous influence in British Columbia and Western Alberta.

### A Common Failure

WEARNESS common among those who belong to all these schools of thought, but especially among the Socialists and Anarchists, is their failure to recognize the over-vailing providence of God. In fact, most Socialists, and practically all Anarchists, do not believe in God, as God has been revealed to us in Christ, and openly scoff at the teachings of Christian and Christian and Christ, and openly scoff at the teachings of Christian and Christian and

archists, do not believe in God, as God has been re vealed to us in Christ, and openly scoff at the teachings of Christianity.

Those of us who believe the Scriptures—and in this class we believe that we can place the vast majority of the readers of Farm and Dakry—know that they cash clearly and plainly that all men are sinass and have classed of Farm and Dakry—know that they cash clearly and plainly that all men are sinass as and have a set tool that mankind cannot do anything by a complish man's redemption. Until men know for the control of the control

## The Church's Mistake

HE supreme duty of the Church is to bring men into a right attitude towards God. When over the Church does this it immediately places such men into better relationship with their places such men into better relationship with their places. places such men into better relationship with their fellowmen and thereby holps along the solution of all social problems. The moment the Church begins to fose sight of its supreme duty and commences to devote its attention largely to secular matters that moment it begins to lower its standard and to wander off on by-paths of wordely affairs, where it will be certain in time to lose its identity among those where ideals is many important resmets, are will se certain in time to lose its inestity among those whose ideals, in many important respects, are radically different from its own. What our churches seed is not greater activity in schemes for social uplift, but a greater filling of the Holy Spirit.

Only a man full of the Holy Spirit is able to lead another man to Christ. Too many of our ministers of the Gospel and professing Christians are not filed another man to Christ. Too many of our ministers of the Gospel and professing Christians are not filled by the Holy Spirit. Because of this, many churches are lifeless and with reason that they are losing their hold of the hold of the hold of their manners and their influence with the public. Trofessing Christians who are conscious of this lace in their lives seem to be driven by a mysterious power to occupy themselves with other myrotrone power to occupy themselves with other insprovement. For this reason we agree with our controversary in feeling none too confident that the has acted any too wisely in deciding to launch out on a wide programme of social improvement on which we note that other leading to cooperate. Much church work for social improvement is commendable, but, through diversing the efforts of church members along secondary chainels it may very easily become a source of weakness rather than one of strength.

## The Farmers' Platform

The Farmers' Platform

What, then, is the attitude of the organized farmers to these various schemes of social improvement? So far they have succeeded in steering a moderate well-thought-out own they have adopted a number of the planks of the advecates of the taxation of land values, but are not so extreme in their advocacy. They have endorsed a few planks, such as the initiative and referendum, which by some people are considered a fewer of the state ownership and control of about everything in sight. They are absolutely opposed to the teachings and methods of the Anarchists and are loyal supporters of our present system of government by means of the ballo. They favor lower tariffs and freer trade with the Anarchist and are loyal supporters of our present system of government by means of the ballo. They favor lower tariffs and freer trade with the Anarchist and side of their work in its righting higher and and valuable forces in public prove one of the most useful and valuable forces in public for the canada. We should, therefore, he ready to help it along in the good work it has in hand. Great wisdom will be movements.



Refug

ATIGUED as mud, with i of a Belgiu to face the tria children shown land, where the devastation, dea remained behind

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## Letters to

Silo Legislatio

E DITOR, Farm number of decurred in siles tabulated, the total Laws are already safety first precau and construction strongly of the opin have legislation in any conditions attac quiring that no sile out a scaffold at the for men to cross or few years ago the erected in our own did not have these new silos going up tout. This is as t siles, turned out in of the home built si farmers themselves instances will illust of what I advocate.

walk across a plant the silo chute to th The plank was not s killed. I understand Hallman, of Breslau we all regretted to h the same way in his Last spring, a you for advice as to th build. I told him th good but that all sho scaffold. I was at it all all the scaffold.

at allo filling time.

Just this fall in county of Hastings, their e of l An-n re eachnd in vast know n are Until their blood-nrned Me ye follow es for results

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favor lower nd. he spiritual n our farm most useful nada. We long in the dom will be

other large

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## Refugees Spend Many Weary Months On Roads

ATIGUED and starving by many weeks of travel sing endies roads of mud, with little or no cisting to protect them from the bitter weather to face the triangular and no food to give their many the strength of the starting the strength of the strength of the starting the strength of the starting the strength of the starting the starting through Recentage in the land, where they have sought safety coming protection from the remained behind in and starvation that would have been their to had been remained behind in and starvation that would have been their to had been considered.

remained behind.

Day by day the same moving speciase is to be witnessed along these roads that lead from Belgium into Hollard, thousands of old men, women and children pass this way more dead them. The suffering of these refugees, these intime old men, these familised with children at refugees, these intime old men, these familised with children at rain and cold, and these little mites barely able to walk, but the old them are all the suffering of these results of the suffering the suff

internal malagues.

Many pathetic incidents occurred during the march. Among the refugees reaching Rosendaal was a young mother with the body of her six
morths old shap clasped to her breast. The base had died four days
seasons, but the mother refused to bury the body in the sein leaf.

previously, but the mother refused to bury the body in the soil held by the enemy, and the held set with the soil held by the enemy. As the endless sufferings of the refugees from Belgium might be able to reach Dittomber, and for the thousands that have as the beath of the soil to the soil to

## Letters to the Editor

### Silo Legislation Suggested

Silo Legislation Duggested

DITOR, Farm and Dairy—If the
number of deaths that have occure and the state of euiring that no silo be crected witheuiring that no silo be crected witheuir a scaffold at the top strong enough
for men to cross on with safety. A
few years ago there were no silos
erected in our own neighborhood that
eld not have these scaffolds. In the
new silos going up to day they are left
early silos as irue of the patent
eld not have these scaffolds. In the
new silos going up to day they are left
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eld not have these scaffolds. In the
eff the home built in factories, as it is
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eff the home built in factories, as it is
eff the home built in factories, as it is
eff the home built in the neighboring
county of Hastings, a man started to
walk across a plank from the top of
the silo chute to the blower window.
The plank was not secure and he was
killed. I understand that Mr. A. C.
Haliman, of Breslau, of whose death
ye all regretted to hear, was killed in
the same way in his own silo.

Last spring, a young man asked me
Last spring, a young man saked me
Last spring, a young man saked me
Last spring, a young man splice were
good but that aim that any silos were
good but that aim that any blow were
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put in a scaffold all right but the young farmer said that, not for any money, would be cross it himself; and there wasn't a young fellow in the crowd that could be induced to forest it ch haul up the blower pipe. I went up to investigate. I found that on the far side and at one side of the blower window, a scanling had been nailed window. far side and at one side of the blower window a scantling had been nailed to the sile, a nine inch plank rested on this scantling at one end and on the sile ladder at the plank to both sile scantling at one end and on the sile ladder at the other. There was not a spike in the plank to hold it steady and that sile was 14 feet across and 40 feet to the botton. In another sile I found scanfolding in which two three-inch nails were bolding up a scanfold on which two men were supposed to cross and stand while hauling up the cros blower pipe. S most criminal.

blower pipe. Such carelessness is almost criminal.

The best scaffolding that can be
erected is of two good stout codarpoles built right into the silo. Shortpleces of plank can be securely nailed
crosswise on these for the operators
to walk on. It may be objected that,
where the roof of the silo is blown
full of silage, this scaffolding might interfere with the settling of the silage.
In our own silo the cross pleces are
to feet apart and the silage settlegight through them. Even if it did
clog somewhat, the silage should be
tramped each day and when tramping
it would be an easy matter to kick off
what might have collected on top of
the scaffold. Every argument that
can be advanced in favor of protective
logislation for workers on construction
work can. I believe, be advanced in
vork can. I believe, be advanced in
the silo—Samuel Armstrong, Peterborough Co., Ont.



### DON'T BE LATE!

A number of our dairy breeders who regularly use the columns of set in the proper issue. This is a disappointment both to us and to the addition to us to the set in the proper issue. This is a disappointment both to us and to the address of the set in t

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.



SET your mark high and never reach it, rather than place it low and never go beyond it,

The dinner drew to its close.

Adams fixed his grave eyes upon her.

"I'm afraid we have not selected topics to interest you, Miss Kilbura, but your father and I seem to have

but your father and I seem to have ideas in common upon some phases of his work. But just to show you I am human and an especially gifted male, I shall help you to do the dishes, and then invite you to go down town with me to the post office."

She was surprised at the boyish

light in his eyes and the bantering

### A Questionable Guest By A. W. Peach.

A S Beth Kilburn entered the hall of her cottage home, which was known as the "parsonage" in the village, she heard the sound of a deep voice in her father's study.
"Dear old Samaritan

village, she heard the sound of a deep voice in her father's study.

"Dear old Samaritan, we have a sudy another old Samaritan, which the thought to herself as she hastended into the kitchen. Her father was always welcoming some outcast who happened to drift into the village happened to drift into the village happened to far the old minister had been althought of payment; and imposed upon several times, he never seemed to payment, and imposed upon several times, he never she hard the voices run on in mercested way. "Father has tound someone after his own heart," she thought.

A little later she could the softly clanging gong.

A little later she could the softly clanging gong.

He wo men came in let white-haired father sed, hown-haired man of out thirty years of men of the softly perfectly well who had seen him before and not under favorable circumstances. She managed to collect her wites, and proceeded to carry and not under favorable circumstances. She managed to collecther wits, and proceeded to carry out the duties of a hostess.

As the dinner went on, she gathered that he claimed to be an associate of a great city published from the claim of the cla his direction in great city par-dishing firm. His stories of his work were certainly interesting as far as Beth found she could Her mind was searching here and there through her memory to place the face before her.

the face before her,
At has, in an overwhelming
fashlon, the knowledge came, almost driving her to speech.
That evening as she had been
waiting for the six o'clock mail
to be distributed in the wheen
post office, a man had been
man a neweranes to front of her.

pest office, a man had been read-ing a newspaper in front, of her; and half idly, she had glanced ovar the page, and or that page had been the face of the man before her—the picture of a criminal, charged with the forgery of notes, and the wreck-ing of some concern. ing of

g of some concern. Her nerves aquiver, she went over and over her memory of that face newspaper and compared it with the face before her. concluded, beyond any question, the same

As the dinner went on, her mind As the dinner went on, her mind was dizzly busy. It was the same old story. She could remember other times when her trusting father her bind of a refuge was in the minimum of a refuge was in the minimum of the result of the re ister's home. She had been mortified by after events in other cases. Sometimes, it seemd to her that her home had been marked by tramps and other enerty who live by their wits, as as "casy place."

Her strong and vigorous mind acon reached a conclusion. She would secure a copy of the paper, make sure beyond doubt of her suispiction, and then see Sheriff, Stevens.

For some reason she did not un-derstand she felt hurt, and grieved

ter I just received gives me definite

Her heart jumped with joy, for h father's dream for years had been the publishing of the book which he had

for weeks.

Her stern Puritan soul rose in revolt. Her dear, trusting old Daddy! He must be spared the humiliation. He must be spared the humiliation. They went from the hall to the living rosm, and she laid the paper on the table as she stepped to the library door to call her father. She turned and stopped short, staring,

stationary store where were sold, she bought the city news-paper from which his face looked at her calmly. She glanced at the cap tion, and something shook within her; he was the thief—there was no

derstand she feit hurt, and grieved. She folded the paper and went back to the office where she joined him. She said little on the way back to the cottage; the paper pressed against her heart seemed to be affame. He chatted on in his grave and entertaining way, but she hardly listened.

At the grid he naused. "I want

At the gate he paused. "I want to let you into a secret. My firm has decided to publish your father's 'Story of a Country Parish.' The let-

written so carefully and so painstak ingly. Then revulsion came - the hypocrite! He has found her father's interest, and probably on the strength of that would stay in hiding

Flowering Bulbs do Much to Add Cheeriness to the Home in Winter. It is very interesting to have several pots of bulbs for winter and if planted at different tim, we should have flowers from December to the spring mouths. The bulbs here shown we should have flowers from December to the spring mouths. Ont. Besides hyacisths the sprown last winter by Mass Edith Archer, Northumberland C, Ont. Besides hyacisths the sprown last winter by Mass Edith Archer, Northumberland C, Ont. Besides hyacisths the sprown last winter by Mass Edith Archer, Northumberland C, Ont. Besides hyacisths are Yellow Frince (yellow). The Reine (which, Murillo (castlet and pink), tuips, and double tulp, Coronne dor (yellow).

oice. She demurred, find her objections tone of his voice. laughingly overridden.

"I' did the dishes for years during my mother's long illness, and just for memories' sake I want to again. You will let me?" he begged. She gave him permission. During

the hour that followed she found her the hour that followed she found her-self strangely drawn to the tail boy-lah man beside her with his shy good-humor and grave merry eyes that could say so, much. It was not until that hour was over and he sug-gested again the stroil down the street that memory came with a rush —a rush that carried conflicting emo-tions.

There was nothing to do but go, however. The walk gave her an odd sensation; something about him, his sensation; someoming arous min, insense of manner perhaps, or the quiet friendliness in his voice, made her feel that she had known him a long time; and she found herself again conversing with him without hesita-

As they reached the office, her errand came to her mind, and she left him with the excuse that she had one or two purchases to make. At the

her hands tensely locked. Adams stood gazing at the news-aper, starting as he did so. He lookup a bit wildly, unseeing, then

ed up a oft windy, unseeing, tach back at the paper.

She watched, hardly breathing. What would he say—or do?

She did not understand his expression when he did not speak.

"Have you a telephone?" he ask-

Yes, but what are you going to

o?" she demanded. He turned slowly, then caught her He turned slowly, then caught her hands, and something in his eyes and voice held her rigid. "Do you be-lieve that of me?" he asked. Something seemed to swell and burst within her, and she found her-relf saving over and over. "No--no-

burst within her, and she found her-self saying over and over, "No—no— I don't want to—I don't want to!" His keen eyes searched her in-most thoughts; then he turned to the She heard him ask for the operator , then give the name of the city name.

city paper. waited in silence They waited in silver the search was on. Her father stood in worried silvere, conscious that something was

very much wrong. At last the bell rang, and he took the receiver.
"This is Richard Adams, speaking from Fairton. How does it happen that you have a cut of myself?" No worse was said by Adams but Beth that you have a cut of myself?" No more was said by Adams, but Beth could hear an earnest voice talking rapidly to him. Then Adams spoke. "I understand and can sympathize with you. I shall trust you to make full explanation. Now, Stafford, I want you to repeat that explanation for..."

Beth understood. She carm. "No-no-I trust you.
-I do!" She caught his

He turned to her, his friendly eyes He turned to her, his friendly eyes no longer stern but almost tender. Thank you. But I must explain, it is armount they ran a cut of me with review of my book; on another page they ran a cut of this thus. The forms were plad, when we have the forms were plad, was now the table of the page they ran a cut of this thus. The forms were plad, was how the table of the page they ran a cut of this thus. The page they ran a cut of this thug. The forms were pled—you have, the type fell out and had to be reast; and in the rush—they are not seen; and in the rush—they are the rush of smilingly, then turned to her father.
"Mr. Kilburn, I am to give you the

benefit of my publishing knowledge for a week in going over your book, and then we will publish it." She saw her father's face whiten with the shock of the unbelievably good news; then she found the grave eyes of their guest upon her.

"Do you suppose you care to keep me for a week?" he ask-ed in his mellow friendly voice ed in his mellow friendly vole. She started impulsively to say things—lots of things—ad after all, merely nodded. The lots of things might be said perhaps later. — "Pennsylvans Farmer." Farmer.

Signs of Christmas When ma begins to tiptoe round

'N we begin to hear certain husky whisperin' sound About this time of year, We know that she'n Sandy Cha Are fixin' things to do 'N so we never peek, because They never want us to.

When sister Mary goes also Ahintin' that she wishes She had a teapot with a spot To match her set of dishe. We know, it's time for us b write our letters 'n to set 'em, Beside the hearth, where, is as mind the set of the

night, Ole Sandy Claus'll get 'em

When all the seats in Sunday schi Are filled 'ith girls and boys, no one ever breaks a rule 'R makes at bit of noise,

We know it can't be very long
Till Sandy will appear,
'N pass his presents to the throng
That comes but once a year.

When Aunt Melindy comes 'n briss The children 'n the bird, 'N she'n ma make pop corn strings,

We never say a werd, But anybody ought to see That she has come to stay ill time to have the Christmas to Which can't be far away.

When pa comes skeanin' crost the k. A-lookin' guilty, so't You'd think he stole the things b

got Inside his overcost, We know it's time for us to rus
'N carry in the wood
'N see that all our chores are do
'N otherwise be good.

-Willis B. Hawkits

## The Upward

December 12, 1918.

Evils That Neve By Rev. J. H. Jo "Who shall roll us awa -St. Mark xvi. 3. HIS needless anxie

as a common type able worries conce ties which never arrive ously these women had the disturbing problem weakness! They yearn last love-service to the "But who their Lord. "But away the stone? able to move it! And n about at that early hour still dark and the gard have come to his work take our spices to the g stone barrier will mock and we shall have to again!" And so they to orried, and they And, still frotting and w went to the tomb. "An the stone rolled away fre chre. For the angel of i cended from heaven an rolled back the stone fro All their worry had be necessary. The difficulty and foreseen never arriv ountless others in which countiess others in which on made ample provision. T already received his com at the appointed time he the stone. But still we to worry still along the we are converted by the of Christ we are often throughed and anxious abstractions. bled and anxious abo ond. We are fourful as straddles across the way, about the Slough of Desp shall we get over it? An me be able to climb the ha and with many other s

> T never comes We used to dimes; And we bunched t Put in somethic mother.

N

We began to talk 'Twas a very ser And we used to wi For by nothing for mother.

Her's must be a g her days. It must be the best And be somethin

Then It mattered made, it was smuggled laid. And we placed ou

Day, And we smothe tears away.

It never comes to We used to save And the only folks

Who still have t mothers.

## The Upward Look

Evils That Never Arrive By Rev. J. H. Jowett, D.D. "Who shall roll us away the stone?"
-St. Mark xvi. 3.

"Who shall roll us away the stone?"
—8t. Mark xvi. 3.

THIS needlees anxiety may stand as a common type of innumerable worries common type of innumerable worries common type of innumerable worries common type of innumerable works and the standard anxiety of the standard the standard the disturbing problem of their weakness! They yearned to do the last love-service to the dear Body of their Lord. "But who will roll us away the stone? We shall not be able to move it! And no one will be about at that early hour! It will be still dark and the gardener will not have come be his work! We may have come be his work! We may not be still dark and the gardener will more weakness and we shall have no way out and they shall have no way out and they shall have no way out to the tomb. "And they found the stone rolled away from the sepul-the. For the angel of the Lord descended from heaven and came and colled back the stone from the door." All their worry had been quite unsecessary. The difficulty which they lid forceson never arrived.

All their worry may used quite unzecessary. The difficulty which they
had foreseen never arrived.
And that its only one example of
councies others in which we bother
short things for which our Pather had
suredly received. He are the sairedly received has
airedly received his The angel has
airedly received his the will receive
the stone. But still we are inclined
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we are converted by the saving grace
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still fare with us when the tempter
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the sav and with many other such fretzul specions we worry our hearts. And

they are needless burdens which we are fashioning for ourselves. There is an angel ministry in all these things. But the trouble is we forget the angel But the trouble is we lorger the angel, and whenever we leave the angel out of the reckoning we see insuperable barriers everywhere, and we are sore afraid. The angel is before us on the treatment of the form road and when we come to the fear-ful place we shall find that his work

ful place we shall find that his work is done.

How many believers in Obrist wonder how their faith will stand when sickness comes, or when old age creeps on, or when they see the shadow of death stealing across the familiar fields to their own house door! How will it be when sorrow comes read to the company of the standard of the company of the com now angess came and ministered un-to Him." If we leave the angel out of our thinking the stone will appear an overwhelming indrance. But if we think of the angel we can quietly be-lieve that the stone will be rolled away. And so shall it be with the last great fear. great fear. We wonder what will hap-pen to our fattering spirits when we come to the dark river. Everything seems so uncertain, and no one has come back to bid us be of good cheer.
Oh, yes, Someone has come back, and
He says to us: "Peace be unto you!
When thou passest through the waters, I will be with thee."

A weak solution of chloride of lime will remove peach stains.

Pepper should be used in dishes of vegetables, cheese, eggs, fish or meat, but paprika is probably preferable with cheese.



Has been Canada's favorite yeast for over a quarter of a century. Bread baked with Royal Yeast will keep fresh and moist longer than that made with any other, so that a full week's supply can easily be made at one baking, and the last tasf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W.GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED WINNIPEG TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL

## Knit Socks and Dollars with the Auto Knitter



Profitable employment at home in war or peace time

Socks—more socks—the Goldier's (all ! The hosiery industry is booming and the demand far exceeds the supply. Help us fill it but get away from slow hand knitting. Use he fast, reliable, modern Auto Knitter. We gladly take all the socks you wish to send us and pay you highly profitable prices.

The Auto Knitter is simple and easily learnt— and secures a big income for full or spare time work right in your own home and no previous experience is essential.

Write teday for full particulars enclosing 3c stamp. See what good money you and your family can carn at home besides doing patriotic work. Auto Knitter Hosiery (Can.) Co., Limited, Dept 341 8, 507 College St., Terento

## Under Allied Flags

Immediate Help Needed to Relieve Starvation and

Suffering—Cannot Hold Germany Responsible NOW !



As our troops occupy the evacuated territory, untold misery stares them in the face. Emaciated children, hellowcheeked women, roofless homes, clothing so worn it offers no protection from winter's terrors—miseries that cannot wait but MUST be relieved at once to avert DEATH!

Need you be reminded how Belgium was the first to jump into the breach and so make our Victorious Peace possible?

> Don't let it be said WE let Belgium starve. Let us cable over your offering to the mothers and children of Brave Little Belgium AT ONCE!

to your Local Committee, or to

iver. speaking it happen but Beth ms spoke. to make xplanation

2, 1918

the bell

caught his II. explain. It

r book de-of me with on another thug. The bw, the type set; and in ng overtime stuck that went ake-up man s not a folit will cost t have been some cir-

her father. give you the cnowledge for ur book, and sh it." father's face hock of the news; thea ave eyes of

e you care to eek?" he ask-friendly voice opulsively to nodded. The "Pennsylvania

nristmas to tiptoe round hear hisperin' sound of year, of year, e'n Sandy Clus s to do peek, because nt us to.

ry goes about with a spout time for us t

us'll get 'em.

n Sunday school and boys, s a rule noise, very long pear, to the throng

ice a year. comes 'n brist op corn string,

e to stay e Christmas tra r away

anin' crost the k ole the things

àt. for us to run wood chores are don

good. Mis B. Hawkins Mother's Christmas Gift

Edgar A. Guest.

T never comes to Christmas, but I think about the times We used to save our pennies and our nickels and our

dimes;
And we bunched them all together, even little baby brother
Put in something for the present that we always gave to
mother.

We began to talk about it very early in December.

Twas a very serious matter to us children, I remember.

And we used to whisper nightly our suggestions to each other,

For by nothing cheap and tawdry could we show our love
for mother,

Her's must be a gift of beauty, fit to symbolize her ways; it must represent the sweetness and the love that marked her days.

it must be the best our money, all combined, had power to buy, And be something that she longed for; nothing else would satisfy.

Then it mattered not the token, once the purchase had been

it was smuggled home and hidden and with other treasures And we placed our present proudly in her lap on Christmas

Day, And we smothered her with kisses and we laughed her

It never comes to Christmas but I think about the times We used to save our pennice and our nickels and our dimes. And the only folks I envy are the sisters and the brothers Who still have the precious privilege of buying for their

The Surest Way Fo sell your surplus stock is through the live stock columns of Farm and Dairy. The cost is little and the results certain. Send in your ad.

## The Home Club

Another Letter on the "Money Question'

Thas been my intention for some time to write a letter to the Home Club on the "money question" in our homes, and Mrs. Mitchell's article in the issue of Nov. 28th has brought it to my mind again, so I am taking this opportunity of sending along-some of my ideas on the question.

Mrs. Mitchell writes that Russell.

Mrs. Mitchell writes that Russell H. Conwell says. "Love is the greatest thing in the world." We are alwilling to believe this. But are we willing to prove it to those who are

near and dear to us and with whom we are associated day by day? How many, many men there are who pro-fess to love their wives but who really love the almighty dollar far in

advance. What Mrs. Mitchell says is true in numberless cases—that the wife has to go to her husband and ast let me say here that it is needed. Just let me say here that it takes agree the necessities of life, which will be to hear the necessities of life, which will be to hear from one woman who likes the task of asking for money, and I would like to hear the woman who does not crave for her own money or allowance.

I know of several cases where noth ing but unhappiness exists just from

this cause. Let me speak of one in lhis cause. Let me speak of one in particular. The woman is a very dear friend of mine and would be a grand little woman it is he had a chance. But woman it is he had a chance where we would be a soung man with scarcely and the work of the work o

The husband had no idea of what it The husband had no idea of what it took to keep a house, as his wife provided everything out of the eggs, butter and such like, and what was felt over went into the bank, in his name of course. This was where she made her mistake, but she didn't realize it until it was too late.

until it was too late.

She was not able to do anything to earn money in town as she found out

that all she could do was her housework, sewing, etc., so, of course, had to go to her husban from ones. He handed it up to the husban from the handed of the shaded of th

show him, but he didn't want to see it.

I believe they keep a dosen or more hens and my friend says if she could keep things running on the egr money, she would get along fine. And yet her husband is worth \$12,000 and nuch of his wealth is due to his good, hard-working, economical wife.

hard-working, economical wite.
When this friend comes to visit me
she says, "If I had a husband like
yours, I would love him to death," in
my case I have the ogg, fowl, cream
and butter money and even that is
not all. When hubby takes a load of
hogs, grain, or produce of some kind
to market he brings home four, under
the and. everything which he thin
will be needed. He also brings
slife or \$100 and leaves it in the hubs
of the sum of the same four
(not tied up with a string
procket). If I need mopte it take it
out of that sum and he does the same
No questions are subset to take it
out of that sum and he does the same
No questions are subset to how it
was spent and with money is
used up, huby produces more. We
are as happy as when we were first
married, as we have every confidence
In each other. To my mind this it
he way every home should be masaged, whether the income is large or
mail. When this friend comes to visit me

I don't think for a moment that me intend to be mean with their wire, but why is mean that they don't place enough confidence in their wires is considered to their wires of the second of their true happiness over the mossy question. Life is too short is be "serappine" over such matters, and remember, men, some day, perhaps I don't think for a moment that men be "scrapping" over such matters, and remember, men, some day, perhaps in the near future, that dear wife whe has been your helpmate for so may, years, will be laid away. Will you have a clear conscience then and he able to say, "I have no regrets. I de all I could to make her life happy."

Dear reader, if you are one of the happy."
Dear reader, if you are one of the husbands who are guilty of this of fense, turn over a new leaf, and if your wife has had to ask for mosey in the past, just try the plan of "Jack and May" described in Mrs. Mitchell article. I am agus you will be willed. and May described in Mrs. Michel's article. I am sure you will be willing to male things right before one month i up and you will also see how humilis ing it is to have to ask for money. "Fair Play."

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In the line of the line. The trims braising, so taking the time it crossed quite an and at the same time value of the line. The trims line of the line

course, is needed to emply similar and river it a bisome control of the control

poers.

## Fints on Coal Oil Lamps

1.08E of us who use coal of 

the funnel. Before using a new lampwick, it is improved by souking in vinegar ast then hauging it up to dry. This increase both lasting qualities and lighting proponenties. When the wick is proponenties. When the wick is to urrange of the last burn the lamp, light it and it is burn with a yellow flame for a fermionies. Then blow it out and when the proposition with a price of soft in the price of soft the wick carefully with a piece of sell-paper. Any little short ends of threat may be clipped off, but the wick field should not be cut off in order to the

Use meat one day and the grass or soup the next. A good gravy, with mashed potatoes or boiled rice, will take the place of meat admirably. If pantry shelves are painted while they will be easily kept clean, and will look attractive.



A CANADA FOOD BOARD

STATEMENT SAYS:

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

The great value of this Meal lies in its net energy. In this respect it is equal to wheat flour midds, and is 27 p.c. superior to

standard wheat midds and 41 p.c. better than wheat bran. It possesses approximately the same value in milk production

as fresh June grass.
Cattle really enjoy
Sugar Beet Meal. It is succulent and palatable and its laxative qualities make it a valuable aid to digestion. Henry and Morrison, in their book on "Feed 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

Try your own cattle by placing some

Sugar Beet Meal before them. They will gubble it up ravenously to the last shred.

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 per ton for it (f.o.b. Chatham) and we could easily dispose of our entire output

at that price. But in order to introduce this valuable type of feed to the farmers of Canada, we have decided to fix the price at the extremely low figure of \$35.00 per ton (f.o.b. cory) the containers to be returned to us.

We are anxious to sell our Meal in Canada to conform to the wishes of the Canada Food Board

STATEMENT SAYS:

In reply to complaints reaching the Canada Food Board of a shortney of bran for dairy cattle, it is pointed out that there are monty thousand tons of Sugar Beel says of the Dominion of Sugar Beel says of the Medical Says of the Says of the Says of the Medical Says of the Says formed that cattle feed is badly needed by the farmers of our own country.

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 CO., Ltd. Head office, Chatham, Ont.

Farm and Dairy patterns shown in these columns are especially prepared for our women Folk. They can be relied upon to be the latest models and include the most modern features of the paper pattern. When seeding your order please of the pattern described with none week to 16 days after recipility of the pattern described within one week to 16 days after recipility of the pattern described to 0 to 10 to 10



N SW combined to the force For continually coming to the For For played recently was a combination of black sitk and navy blue georgette. The body portion of the dress was of black of the blue. The trimming was white smaller, so that the combined of the blue. The trimming was white smaller, so taking the three combination to caking the three combinations it created quite an unusual effect land, force and black are also a smart combination in cloth or satin, or in sitk and serpe, Some touch of color, of and serpe, Some touch of color, of colors, of the colors of

severe the control of the control of

poers, Working Dress.—Here is a

controttable working uniform consisting of drees and cap to match. It is a good plan to comb the hair attractively lirst too of the season of the plan of the plan

CATALOGUE NOTICE.

Send Too In silver or stamps for Up-to-Date Fall and Winter, 1918-1919 Catalogue, containing 550 de-signs of Ladder, Missee' and Chil-ches Patterns, a concise and com-dense Patterns, a concise and com-cerns and com-cerns and com-cerns and com-sists one points for the needla (illustrating 30 of the various, sim-ple stitches) all valuable hints to the home-desemaker.

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.

### CREAM WANTED=

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

MUTUAL DAIRY & CREAMERY CO. 743 King St. W. - - - Toronto, Ont.

## SEEDS

Highest Prices Paid for Fancy Red Clover-Alsike, Alfalfa-Timothy, and Pure Seed Grain. Send Samples, State Quantity

WM. RENNIE CO., Limited 130 Adelaide St. East - Toronto, Ont

WANTED—Farm Manager; married man, experienced in caring for sheep and other stock. Wafe to cook for farm help. References necessary. Apply Box 774, Reafrew, Ont.



Favorite Churn to the strongester best enable Chr

MAXWELLS LIMITED, Dept. S St. Marys, Out.



THE Modern Train
THE Scenic Route
and the Service, too

For information, descriptive Bierature, etc., apply to meare C.N.E. Ticket Agent, or write General Passenger Department 68 King Street E., Toronte, or 236 St. James Street, Montres

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

## TWEED Steel Cheese Vats



Our long delayed shipment of Tin has at last arrived. While it lasts we can supply you promptly with our steel Cheese

Vats. As there is practically no chance of any more tin coming through from England for at least six months, you will be wise to buy your vats now. We are shipping them out, as fast as we make them, to the wise ones who know the tin situation. Don't blezae us if you order a vat three months from now and can't get it. At the rate they are going out we will have none to offer for love or money. Send your order, don't even wait to ask prices.

DO IT NOW!

The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. TWEED, ONTARIO

Mention Farm and Dairy when Writing.

1918. house-rse, had sey. He rly and applained and ask, money does it the buy-ren kept spent to to see it. or more the egg fine. And 2,000 and

his good, fe. visit me band like leath." In wl, cream n that is a load of some kind our, sugar, he thinks ings home the house the same. money is more were first ind this is

is large or their wives. don't place ir wives to wance suffi-fortable and ems a great are robbed s over the too short to matters, and lay, perhaps ear wife who for so many y. Will you then and be egrets. I did fe happy."

y of this of sk for money plan of "Jack Irs. Mitchell's will be willing before one lalso see how we to ask for before one

1 Lamps

buy the best economical in er and gives a is a good ides and prevent it The oil may putting a pleon neesecloth, over hampwick, it is

in vinegar and dry. This inen the wick it. flame for a fer it out and whe h a piece of soft t ends of threal at the wick itself in order to tria

and the grass good gravy, will boiled rice, will eat admirably.

ere painted white kept clean, and

## Factories

(Concluded from page 9.) lines of activity opening up before their company, and that their need for increased capital is so great that for increased capital is so great that they would prefer that a separate company be organized with which it whould be possible later for the Unit-ed Parmers' Co-operative Company, Limited, to co-operate in various ways. Form of incorporation. The method of incorporation that

The method of incorporating the company was next discussed. The Saskatchewan Act incorporating the Sasinatchewan Act incorporating the Sasinatchewan Ocoperative Cream-cries, Limited, was discussed clause by clause, and it was unanimously agreed that if the Ontario Government would consent to enact similar legibration it would, with possibly a few alterations, admirably meet the few alterations, admirably meet needs of the situation in Ontario.

May Hold Meetings.

Believing that it might be advisable

Should Farmers Own Their Wwn to arrange to have speakers from to arrange to have speakers from Mestern Canada address meetings in Ontario to lay the situation before the dairy farmers of the committee was appointed to wast on Hon. T. A. terminate was the committee was appointed to wast on Hon. T. A. terminate, and find it he would be supposed to be supposed to the control of the dairymen's associations, and of the call meetings of farmers, that mining the columns of farmers and control of the dairymen's associations, and of the call meetings of farmers that mining the columns of farmers and control of the dairymen's associations, and of the call meetings of farmers that mining the columns of farmers and control of the dairymen's associations, and of the call meetings of farmers that mining the columns of farmers. cal meetings of farmers that might called especially to discuss the tter. This committee has waited on Hon. Mr. Crerar. It received a most sympathetic reception, and ex-pects to receive the decired assist-

Ontario Government Consulted.

In order that the Ontario Govern ent might be kept fully posted as to what was being done and its sugges weat was being uone and its edge to tions obtained as to how it would like to see the matter handled, a com-mittee was appointed to wait on Hon.

Geo. S. Henry, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, and discussed the situ Agriculture and december that with him. Hon Mr. Henry has since gone into the matter quite fully with the deputation that waited on him, and has shown his interest in the matter. proposal. He suggested that the mat-ter should be discussed fully at the

proposal. He suggested that the matter should be discussed fully at the approaching conventions of the dairy men's associations in January in which was a superior of the dairy men's associations in January in views of the United Far and the views of the United Far and the views of the United Far and the proposal to the dairy farmers would like to see such a company as is proposed organized they about the dairy farmers would like to see such a company as is proposed organized they should make their views known where the proposed organized they should make their views known and the cussing it at the annual the meetings of their factories and st. he meetings of their farmers on the meetings of their factories and st. he meetings of their farmers on the meetings of their farmers on the meetings of their farmers of the dairy and the meetings of their farmers of the dairy and the meetings of their farmers of the dairy and the meetings of their substantial the proposal as the case of the dairy and the information concerning the propos in the columns of Farm and Dairy.

### Wintering Bees Outdoors (Continued from page 4.)

result in serious damage. An exit is provided so that on warm, bright days the bees can take flight, and so that necessary ventilation may be had. Bees do not hybernate, but keep up a certain amount of activity all winter They consume stores in order to pro-duce sufficient heat to keep the clus-ter from freezing. When the colonies duce sufficient heat to keep the cluster from freesing. When the colonies are strong and placed in packing cases, and of the placed in packing cases, and the placed in packing cases, and the placed in packing placed, even in the severest climates, there is as a rule Halle winter injury.

Byen in Northern Ontario outside wintering in being carried on successing the place of the pl

wintering is being carired on success-tully. Mr. Wm. Agar of Thornloe, a beekeeper of note, informs me that he has been wintering his bees outside for the past four years. In writing about outdoor wintering he says: "I winter my bees outside in the regular wintering cases. I put one, two and four in the cases, but usually two. the two colony cases because refer the two colony cases such. I I can face all the entrances south. I always plan to have my colonies strong. In fact, it took 10-10 framed strong. In fact, it took 10-10 framed strong. In fact, it took 10-10 framed boxes to hold some of my colonies this summer. My cases are made in such a way that I have eight inches such a way that I have eight inches such a way that I maye eight made of packing space all round. I pack with planer-shavings and locate the colonies on a dry piece of ground in a sheltered place. I like to see the winsheltered place. I like to see the witer cases well drifted over with and Of course they required attention now and then to see that drifting snow

does not block up the entrances.

At the Experimental Farm, Montetth, Ont. a small spiary was started in 1912 or 1913. It was an attempt to test out the suitability of that district for bees. At that time bee-keeping in Northern Ontaria was in the does not block up the entrances. ing in Northern Ontario was in the ing in Northern Outario was in the pioneer stage, and settlers believed that bees could not withstand the long, secret winters. The bees were wintered outside in a small shed built for the suppose. It was constructed for the purpose. It was construction such a way as to give the same in such a way as to give the same advantages as the ordinary packing cases. During the first two winters they came through in good condition, but the third season they froze up, due to a mistake in packing. The breaking period as far as the bees at the Station were concerned. They wintered outside during the winter faceous of 1914-10 in peptidid single. During the summer they produced the

record colony for Oniario for the largest production of honey per pound of bees. Unfortunately, however, the winter season of 1915-16. They will be the winter season of 1915-16. They will be middle of March. A short that the middle of March. A short that in causing a loosening of the packing around the vents, which slipped down and closed the openings mmediately set in again and the packing material from colid and adhered to the super to bore through. Consequently the product of the been to bore through. Consequently the the very set liked, This was not a fault of the system. The opening from the birt to the very the to the vents. opening from the hive to the vest in the wail of the case should hive been protected against any power of the protected against any power cohonics were bought of the winter of the property of the winter of the property of the protect of the prote

## Coming Fall Sales

DECEMBER 11TH. Niegarm District Peninsula Holstein Bre-ders Club. W. C. Houck, Sec-retary. Sale at Dunnville. DECEMBER 12TH.—dsr. DECEMBER 12TH.—dsr. DECEMBER 12TH.—dsr. disperse his Registered Holstein

DECEMBER 17TH. — Oxford County Holatein Breeders' Club. DECEMBER 18TH.—Brant County Holatein Club.
DECEMBER 18TH. — Hiram Least. Coordand. Ontario. Holatein Courtaind.

eins.
DECEMBER 19TH. - Southern

Counties Ayimate April Caldon.

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Catton.

Soebe, R.R. No. 1, Dundans, Auction asle of Pure Bred Hotslevia, horses, and farm implement.

DECEMBER 1971—J. W. Johnstone. R. R. No. 2, Hawkeebury.

Ontario, Holsteins.

JANUARY 6, —Geo. 3, Bar.

JANUARY 6, —Geo. 3, Bar.

JANUARY 6, Stranford. Sale of Hol-

JANUARY 15TH. Dispersion JANUARY 15TH. Dispersion calle sale of the late A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont.

GREATER RETURNS CANADA "Maple Leaf" STED CITY OIL CAKE Contains over 35 per cent Protein and 33 per cent Carbohydrates: purifies th blood, cleans the skin, oper the bowels and keeps a livestock healthy. WHE LINSTER CAKE WE CANADA LINSEED OIL MILLS LTI

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Everyone interested in the creamery industry should attend

Canadian Creamery Assoc'n of Ontario W. G. JACKSON,

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## 50 Head SEVENTH CONSIGNMENT SALE

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DECEMBER 19, 1918, AT 1 P.M.

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Write us about your next herd sire. We now have some of our present hard sire. We now have some of our present hard sire. Me now have some of our present hard sire. Manufacture of the sire of the

Good F Total Receipts

BiTWESEN 200 and 4 thinsharts againstead Stack, Yarais, Peront Stack, Yarais, Peront the Adoptest here of the Adoptest here of the good tangs in offered. The gatherin specialities from Quebec soils of the internat dood prices were realized and the first specialities from Quebec and the first specialities from Quebec and the first specialities of the large sales, some few and arry sales, Soil for less with the but on the whole in exceedance with the first specialities of the first specialities and the first specialities of the first specialities and the first specialities of the first specialities and the specialities and the first specialit

December 12, 1918.

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Dec. 18th sted in the

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## Good Prices at the Arbogast Sale Total Receipts were \$20,910 - The Average for 57 Animals

Sold \$366.67

swines 12.72 average 13.65 averages 12.72 average 13.65 averages 13.64 averages 13.65 averages 1

evel.

Ing the appearance of the animate of the sufficient to say that et to last they presented an apthat indicated first class stock with and careful preparation for This spplied to the whole ofThere was not an animal led out indicated the special properties of the specia

od by any means be called infer-purtoneers were Colonals. Kelly a r, and right through the sale an necessary and working for chart in every case. It is a comparable power of the constant of the con-parable cow was consigned by Arbo-ca and was carrying a call b-to the 150 600 built. She is an the cow was consigned by Arbo-ca and was carrying a call b-to the 150 600 built. She is an object to the 150 600 built. She is an object to the 150 600 built. She is an object to the 150 600 built. She is an object to the 150 600 built. She is an object being Jno. B. archi-drects.

coper being Jno. R. Archi-nest priced male was Rag An-Sylvius, consigned by Mr. I sofonville. This is an excep-tion of the second by the second control of the second by the second Apple Korndyke Sh. I have been also control to the second by the second that the second by the second by the second billion of the second by the second by the second that the second by the second by the second of the second by the second by the second of the second by the second by the second of the second by the second by the second by the second of the second by the second by the second by the second of the second by the second b

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Arbogast's Consignment,
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Abartra Snowball, \$146, Chas,
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an, Downswiew; King Segis Alltric, \$155, H. Mastdewes, Putnam;
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34.6, A. C. Taylor, Glanworth, Isaber Ionisac Lon, 4110, Jan. M. Milan, Gan-Tonisac Lon, 4110, Jan. M. Milan, Ganglon, G. C. Taylor, Glanworth, J. B. Jones, Dotroit, Charles Daisy, 3570, J. B. Jones, Dotroit, G. G. Taylor, G. Taylor, G. Taylor, J. Taylor



She Topped the Arbogast Sale.

Laura Aaggie Netherland, with a butter record at five years of 30.68 bas, in call to Champion Scho Sajtria Portiace, a brother of 10.000 bull, was the highest priced animal at the read Arbogast saie, brinsing a price of \$3.000. She was purchased by Jno. R. Archibald, Seaforth.

## Premier" Holsteins

3 near dams average 35lbs

Fremier Pontiae Hengerveld, No. 36185, born July 13, 1918. He is truly a wonderful calf in breeding, individuality, size and as for color he is suffered by the suffered by the suffered by the suffered by the suffered by Spring Farm Kinp Portiae, by King, a \$25,000 son of Abinn Jacob King, a \$25,

WHAT MORE COULD BE DESIRED IN 30 AND 40 LB. BLOOD. He is priced to sell.—Don't be sorry.—Write at once to

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1. Bull, 4 months sired by Primo
Wald-off Segis, whose dam is a
fewner sworlds champion 4-yeardermer sworlds champion 4-yeardermer sworlds champion 4-yeardermer sworlds champion 4-yeardermer sworlds for the segister of the solid in
1 day. Het say offfeit as a 4-yearold. His two nearest dams average
of the smilk in 1 day. Het da faultand the sworld of the segister of the smilk in
1 day. Het da faultandin color. Prival, and fault-and-half
in color. Prival 4 Soy. 6

ORYON SWITH & SOY. 6

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

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No. 1-Born March, 1918, % black. Dam Het Lee Clotifilde Pontiac, a 23-lb.

75. 2-77-103.
No. 2-Same age, % white. Dam, Het Loo Queen Pietertje, 20,96 lbs. Jr. 2-yreide, Both dame are sired by our Sr. sire, Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, the 17-104 lbs. The State of the State of the State of the State of the State 18-10-105 lbs. The Het State of the State of the State of Seil. Both are good straight caives and Priced To Seil.

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from R. O. P. Champions and from dams, daughters and sisters of R. O. P. Champions, and sired by Ganary Hartor, and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, who is the dam of two champions in 7 and 3 day iests. We invite inspection, and will meet visitors at G. T. R. or C. P. R. stations, Woodstock of ingersell.

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27,221 lbs. milk and 1,668 lbs. butter in 1 year is average for the two nearest dams of a beautiful bull we are offering at the present time. His area of the second of th

23,vee-48, cow, narwerd.

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Unionville; K.S.A.C. Dainy Ormsher, (under 1 pr.) \$500, W. F. Elliofit; K.S.A.C. Dainy Walker, \$150, Peter Arbogueri, Sebringville. A. C. Hardy's Consignment.

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4-yr., Wm. A. Cameron, Mountal
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Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P. W. A. Clemes, President. Secretary, Victoria, B. C. St. George St. Ost.

Please Mention Farm a Dairy when writing The Council of Agri HE members of the Council of Agriculture

December 12, 1918

in Winnipeg recently are shown on the front or are shown on the front of week's issue of Farm and present outstanding men i ers' movement of the th Provinces and Ontario. eting, at which the farm al platform was drafted, be submitted at next wee tion of the United Farmers was said to be one of the was said to be one of the cessful meetings that the ever held. We do not know of all those shown in the but give the names here

few exceptions:—
Front Row (from left to
Manning W. Doherty, Malt
gecretary of the Ontario M Ath, John Kennedy, Vice unted drain drowers, In sipeg: 5th, P. Baker, Poi jst Vice-President United of Alberta; 6th, A. G. Hav val, Sask., Vice-Presider al, Sask., Vice-President farmers of Alberta; 7th, J. mn, Regina, Secretary of wan Grain Growers Ass Paw—1st, J. Second Row.—1st, J.
Whitecount, Afberta, 3rd
dent United Farmers of J exgovernor of Kansas; 21 A Crerar, Winnipeg, Presi Frain Growers, Limited, on Minister of Agriculture mbert, secretary, Canad

Reports Omitted

ACK of space in ti has compelled us several interesting reports and gossip note herds of different Should yours be among please accept this as planation. These will pear in the December 1

Agriculture, Winnipeg, W. Wood, Calgary, Akta nadian Council of Agri the United Farmers of A cretary of the Canadian owers Association; 6th, ungley, Regina, Vice-Pre atchewan Co-operative E e Saskatchewan Govern W. E. Burnaby, Jeffers esident United Farmer re Co., Ltd.

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BUY A HERD, P. W. A. Clemes, Secretary, St. George St. Ont.

on Farm en writing

(32479.) 1 ills 10 and The Council of Agriculture

The Council of Agriculture

The members of the Canadian

Touncil of Agriculture, which met
in Winnipeg receasily and who
are shown on the frost cover of this
week's issue of Farm and Dairy, represent outstanding men in the farmers' movement of the three prairie
Provinces and Ontario. The recent
meeting, at which the farmare's nationall patterns of the council of the counci be subinteed at each week a convenience of the United Farmers of Ontario, was said to be one of the most successful meetings that the Council has ever held. We do not know the names of all those shown in the illustration, but give the names here with only a

few exceptions:—
Front Row (from left to right): 1st,
Manning W. Doherty, Malton, Ontario,
secretary of the Ontario Milk Produc-

### Reports Omitted.

ACK of space in this issue has compelled us to omit
several interesting safe
reports and gossip notes on the
herds of different breeders.
Should yours be amongst them please accept this as the ex-planation. These will fully ap-pear in the December 19 issue.

Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man.; 4th, W. Wood, Calgary, Aka., President madian Council of Agriculture and the United Farmers of Alberta; 5th, cretary of the Canadian Council of griculture and of the Manitoba Grain owers Association; 6th, Hon. Geo. ungley, Regina, Vice-President Sasatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., e Saskatchewan Government; 7th, W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson, Ontario, resident United Farmers' Co-operae Co., Ltd.

re Co., Ltd.
Third Row.—Ist, C. Rice-Jones, Caltry, Ala., Ist Vice-President United
shi Growers, Limited; 2nd,—
t, J. L. Brown, Pilot Mound, 1st
e- Prasident, Manifoba Grain
overs Association; 4th, Rice Shepned, Bimonton, Alka, 4dh Vicemedest United Farmers of Alberta;

psident United Farmers of Alberta; h, J. L. Rook, Togo, Sask.; 6th, P. right, Myrte, Man.; 7th, John P. sd, M.P., Orcadia, Sask., Director sited Grain Growers, Limsted; 8th, mss Robinson, Regima, Sask., 2nd ex-President Saskatchewan Co-ope-tive Steware, Co. Ltd.

ne-President Saskatchowan Co-ope-ire Elevator Co, Ldd.

Neurth Row.—1st, G. F. Osligman,
snipeg, editor Grain Growere'
die; had, J. F. Riddell, Regina,
k. General Mamagar, Saskatchen Co-operative Elevator Co, Ldd.;
J. J. Morrison, Toronto, Ontario,
revary United Parmers of Ontario,
revary United Parmers of Ontario,
revary United Parmers of Ontario,
to J. Morrison, Sask.,
sedor of United Grain Growers,
Li Sth.—; 8th.—; 7th. Thos.
s. Langham, Sask; 8th. W. R.
sol. Winnipeg. Man., secretary
mitoba Grain Growers Association.

Daylight Saving in the North What gets us guessing is how this yight saving plan works out in a land of Eskimos, but we suppose they have to do is to get up six atlas cariler each morning.

## Dispersion Sale-

HEAD

70

70 HEAD

FORESTVIEW FARM

## HOLSTEINS

By Auction at

Hawkesbury, Ont., on Thursday Dec. 19, 1918 AT 12.30 P. M.

This should be one of Canada's greatest sales. This herd is of 30 years' development and every female has been born on the farm. Every animal two years or over has been a regular breeder and guaranteed free from ABORTION for there has never been a case on the farm. From the standpoint of breeding and individuality this herd will compare very favourably with any herd of its size in Canada.

Send for Catalogue and prove the breeding.

TERMS-6 months' credit, or 3 per cent. off for cash. All morning trains will be met.

Hawkesbury is on G.T.R. and C.N.R. Stardale is nearest station on C.P.R.

J. W. JOHNSTONE R. R. 2 Hawkesbury, Ont.

Did you ever stop to saik yourself just why in the Arbogast-Hardy-Haley Sale at The Union Stock Yards, Toronto, last week, these breed-ers used five and one quarter pages of advertising in Farm and Dairy pages in one issues—November 21st?

Or why A. A. Farewell, of Oshawa, used two and one-half pages with us at his big sale in June last?

And why the Believille breeders at their annual sales use Farm and Dairy for their strongest advertising? The reason is perfectly clear. It is

## Because

These breeders wanted to insure the success of their sales—without the shadow of a doubt. They knew Farm and Deiry was the first essential to that success—that they could reach the great mass of the best buyers of good dairy cattle only through Farm and Dairy. The choosing of Farm and Dairy for their strongest, advertising was, therefore, only a matter of good, keen business sense.

## Mr. Breeder

Perhaps you are planning to sell your herd by auction. You cannot afford to take any chances. You have too much at stake. Your herd may be valued anywhere from three to fifteen thousand dollars. In the advertising of & play sate as the big breeders above do—select who attended the big Provoto Sale last week said that every breeder who attended the big Provoto Sale last week said that every breeder he met there, had been drawn to & by the advertising in Farm and Dairy

If you are holding a sale, advise us just as soon as you select the date. Our Live Stock Representative will then be able to give you every assistance possible.

Live Stock Dept. FARM AND DAIRY Peterborough, Ontario

Consignment Sale Annual

5 HOLSTEINS Females

to be held by the

Brant District Holstein Breeders

Brantford, Ont. on DEC. 18, 1918

At Hunt & Coltor's Livery Barn at 1 P. M. The Brant District Hoistein breeders are endeavoring to make this, their 7th consignment sale, one of the best yet, as the consignors are offering some of their best stock, comprising about 5c cows fresh or due to freshen about sale time, one a 23 th. cox, another a 17 th. 2-year-old, shoes sire is a brother to the 5c ib. cow. Among the bulls is a grand young show bull, whose three nearest dama average over 30 lbs, and all over 100 lbs. of milk per day. These are only a fair sample of stock offered.

TERMS.—Cash or one to eight months with interest at 6%.

For Catalogues write N. P. SAGER, Secretary, St. George, Ont.

COL. WELBY ALMAS, Auctioneer.

R. J. KELLY, Sales Mgr.

35 HEAD

3------Dispersion Sale

HEAD

## Pure Bred HOLSTEINS

## Courtland, Ont., on December 18th, 1918

The offering will consist of thirty-five head—9 males, 26 females. Quite a number of these cows are fresh or will be by time of sale. One product of the sold are sired by Canada's Pontiac Koradyke, son of Pontiac Koradyke, sire of 162 A.R.O. daughters, 86 proves sons. He is sire of the first 37-b. cow, first 38-bb. cow, first cow to produce 1,000 fbs. fat in one year, and circ of King of the Pontiacs, who sold for \$15,000. Some of the cows are sired by Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Mapheroft, 20 R.O.M. daughters.

TERMS—Cash, of months' credit at 6 per cent.

Write for Catalogue.

HIRAM REAGH

Courtland, Ont.

-CLOVER BAR STOCK FARM OFFERS A few choice young buils for sale, from heavy produc Francy 3rd. Write now for description, phote and price. P. SMITH STRATFORD, ONT. MA WET REVIEW AND FORECAST

WHEAT:

All wheat, even that sown comparity late, has made plenty of top for eving the winter and is also of good or and color. Reports from various to of the country indicate that the country in the sound of the country indicate that is navel to be average. Wheat is navel as average, where it is the sound of the country in the country i posets of the country indeats (ins. increamy sown to fall when the country
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COARSE GRAINS.

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MILL FEEDS

The market for mill feeds showed no hange during the week, although the overnment now allows their export. The

demand still exceeds the supply. Bran is quoted, car lots, bags invaluded, \$32.85 shortes, \$42.25. Montread quotes bran at \$37.35; shortes, \$42.85; moultie, \$68 to \$70. HAY AND STRAW.

The market for hap has advanced aomewent, the habe for steam remained
to the habe for steam remained
to conting any has goose up in wake and it
coming on she market in limited quantities. Reports indicate that to it. At an
hay are inclined.

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ST a ton was paid for mixed delored and
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POTATOES.

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EGGS AND POULTRY.

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Bent hides green, 16c; part cured, 18: o 18c; extred, 19c to 23c; deacons or between 18; 32 to 22.75; horse hides, county site-off, No. 1, 5s. Be to 37; No. 2, 5s. 50 to 686; No. 1, 5s. Septon 18; S

DAIRY PRODUCE

**DEC.** 19 1918

HEAD

## Absolute Dispersion

32 Head of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

of 20,000 and 25,000 lb. Breeding

ALSO 3 GRADE COWS, 6 HORSES AND IMPLEMENTS O WING to the M. B. A. takine my experienced help, I am giving up the dairy boulines and will sell by piblic suction, at Vest Stamberos, on Thorsise, Documents of the Company of the Comp

S. FRANK SMITH & SON, Auctio

WM. SCOBLE, Prop.

R. R. No. 1

DUNDAS, ONT.

December 12, 1918.

best. springers,

A. J. TAMBLYN'S YO R maders of Farm and interested in the half Mr. A. J. Tambiyn,

Register

In the

The list There a



Write W.

Bran \$37.25:

1918.

sed someremained ue and is d quantise owning it. At an r district, slover and on track, 24; mixed, 86 to \$10. x lots, \$25

the week
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market was however, egg prices, and in hare lower. last Batur-20c to 35c. ueed rapidly they are unto meet the ppers report at 55c to 55c, heling prices moed to 55c point i are as a certage.

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900 32c to 3 ES. part cured, H deacons or be hades, count; No. 2, \$5.50 50 to \$5. Hors per pound. JCE. developmentamarket. But

developmenta in market. Buite still range both solids an irices to the recown: Creamer, re prints, 55e is the total the comment of the commen

kate, who's ma, e quoted at Nc. 36 kgc. ree hundred at cheese sold a rresponding fut at 23 cents. Six hundred at sold at 24 13-lik to-day's mechanical: 80 white

19

on Thursday, built up from eromising stock produced 20,000 Other families

918

25,000 fos. tand first at nicely marke notes.

S, ONT.

The offering of live stock last weeks as the heaviest in the history of the ook yards, and consisted of twelve consum five hundred cattle, thirteen command frogs exid an equal number of 1989.

During the last two or three weeks, at the have been coming in faster than the local sheatcher have been able to heart them, and it the past week's askes rere not up to expectations it was due offer to the congestion at the plants has to any decline in price.

has to any excuss in price.

In a size excuss in price in the size is the size in the excussion in the size in the size is the size in the

Hog questions remained unchanged hroughout the week at \$18.50 per hunlred for selects, fed and watered. A fewsales were made at \$18.75. Questions:—

Helmonton, common and	9.50	to.	10.35	
do. good	8,00		8.50	
do. modern	7.00		8.00	
do. commence	9.50		10.50	
Butchers' cows, choice .			8.50	
do. good	7.75		8,50	
do. meditum				
do, committon	6.00		7.00	
do, cannors	4.25		4.75	
Butcheruf Bullet, choice	10,00		10.60	
do good	9.00		9.50	
do medium	7.25		7.50	
do common	6:00	to	7.00	
Stockers, bost	9.00	to	9:05	
Feeders, best.,	9.00	to	9.25	
Milkers and springers,				
choice	140.00	to	185.00	
do com. to medium	45.00		110.00	
Odves, choice	15.00		17.50	
Calves, choses	12.00			
do. medium	8.00			
do. common			7.00	
do. grass				
Lambs, choice apring	13.60			
Sheep, choice handy	9.00		10.50	

16. off care 18.76 to 10.00
16.0b. 11.50 to 17.75
16.00 31 to \$2 on light to thin house;
18 to \$5.00 on overs; lower \$5 on stage;
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recovered to the control of the cont

Breeders of Holssteins who are interested in good breeding world do well to call on Mr. Tambighe and see this young eithe for themselvas. As his herd is not large, he is offering his services to the public, and has already dated some of the best cows

## Elmcrest Holsteins

HERD SIRE—A son of Baroness Madoline, (16299), averaged 21,700 lbs. milk four consecutive years, 34.48 lbs. buffer in 7 days, by a 35.37 lb. \$2,000 son of the \$50,000 bull.

### **Present Offerings**

 LOTTIE PIETERTJE DEKOL, (85919), 3-year-old, fresh, November 9th, oplessidt producer, nicely marked and typey-2. CAMARY POSCH 2ND, (83183), 3-year-old, due to freshea, Docember 38th. A beautiful holfer, broad, deep straight and attractive.

 LAURA BONHEUR, (46556), born February 15th, 1916, due to freehen January 4th. A mice, straight heifer, the low down kind.

4. KILLARNEY BLUEBELL, (46556), born March 26, 1916, due December 26th. Straight, deep, and nicely marked.

Priced at a bargain, if sold at once. Pretty well sold out of bulls, only 8 left, one born last April. Dam. a 28.20 cow; sire, from a 31 lb. dam—a dandy. Better get after these helfers at once—the other fellow will. If you cannot come, write today.

## W. H. CHERRY HAGERSVILLE - ONTARIO

T.R. (Bell Phone Connection)

MCE

VORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS.

Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed, younger stock, bottlessers us Good growthy fellows of good type and breeding. Ready all yardeless Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. 100 yearding S. C. White Legislon heat Write for Grides.

MILTON, ONTARIO.

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

## OXFORD BREEDERS' CLUB

Will hold their Semi-Annual Sale

OF

Registered

## Holstein-Friesian Cattle

In the CITY OF WOODSTOCK, on DECEMBER 17th, at 1 p.m.

The list includes a large number of Choice Fresh Cows and Springers.

There are also several well-bred Young Females. In the lot there are about Fifteen Bulls, nearly all ready for service.

backed with records up to 30 lbs.

These cattle are all subjected to rigid inspection and every effort will be made to protect the buyers. Secure a Catalogue and plan to attend one of the

best sales of the season.

Write W. E. Thompson, Woodstock for Catalogues

M. L. Haley A. E. Hulet

Sales Managers.

## Mr. Edison's Wonderful New Amberola



For years, the world's greatest inventor worked night and day to make the mente of the phonograph true to life. At last he has succeeded. Now that you can get THE BESI on the wonderful offer below, you need no longer be satisfied with amphing less than Mr. Edison's great instrument. Read below how easily you may have the genuine New Edison Amberola in your hams.

Yes, we will send you the New Edison Amberola, the product of the world's a cis, we win send you the New Louison Amoerons, the product of the world's greatest inventor's genius, the phonograph with the wonderful diamond stylus reproducer, and your choice of least Diamond Amberol Records on free freshout opensay dows. On this nofer you can now have the geniuse should be compared to the control of the product of the product

If, after the free trial, you decide to keep Mr. Edison's superb new instrument, send us only \$1.00. Pay the balance on easiest kind of monthly payments. Think of it?
A \$1.00 payment, and a few dollars a month to get this wonderful new style outific—Mr. Edison's great phonogram
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with the Diamond Styles reproduces, all the unsical results of the highest price outline—the same Diamond Amberd
Records—yes, the greatest value for \$1.00 down, balance on easiest monthly terms. Couriece yourself—free trial
first. No money down, no C. O. D., not one cost to pay unless you choose to keep the instrument. Send coupout

F. E. BARSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, 285 Portage Ave., Bept. 519, Winnipeg, Man. Gentlemen: — Please send me your New Edison. Catalog and fall, particulars of your free trial offer on the new model Edison Amberols.

Your name and address on a postal or in a litter (or just the coupon) is enough. No obligation in asking for the catalog. Get this offer—unlife this offer leasts!

F. E. BARSON, Edison Phonograph Dist's 355 Pertage Ave., Bept. 519, WHNEPEC, MAN B. B. GETICH: Edgan Hosh, Chicago, Hinela

## A Happy Home



Entertain Your Friends