

FARM AND DAIRY

The National Dairy Magazine

Comm. of Conservation
Asst. Chairman Jan 18



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

(See page 21.)

Should Farmers Own Their Own Factories?

A Proposal to Form a Great Dairy Company. (Page 3.)

A Start With Pure Breds

Advice to Prospective Buyers, By C. H. Eckles. (P. 4.)

Wintering Bees Outdoors

Success in Cold Climates, By John Evens. (Page 4.)

The Returned Soldier as a Farmer

How Can We Help Him, By Capt. J. A. S., Carleton Co. (Page 5.)

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



We Welcome Practical Progress! Its

SASKATCHEWAN & RURAL HOME

The Recognised Exponent of 'Dairying' in Canada

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

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

THE formation of a great cooperative dairy company, composed mainly of dairy farmers, to own and operate scores, if not hundreds, of the cheese factories and possibly creameries in Ontario, 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 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 situation and the prospects for such a company is ready to submit their report at the approaching annual convention 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. 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 capitalized 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 company the farmers in Saskatchewan who are engaged in grain growing have obtained control of 360 grain elevators in that province and of a great terminal elevator at Port Arthur. They also hold seats on the grain exchange. Thus they not only produce the grain, but they are able to largely control its storage and sale as well. The profits of this company have run as high as \$750,000 a year. None of this money would have come into the hands of the farmers 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 Co-operative 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 together about two years ago and, with the approval and assistance of the Saskatchewan Provincial Government, formed the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. This company also is meeting with success. It controls two-thirds of the creameries of Saskatchewan as well as several cold storage plants at central points in the province. The committee of Ontario farmers and dairymen who have been investigating 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 cheese 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 as 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 Messrs. 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' Co-operative Co., Ltd.; E. A. Van Allan, Aultsville; E. R. Stedman, of Perth;

and H. B. Cowan, of Farm and Dairy, Peterborough, who has been acting as chairman of the committee. Last winter and again last summer a member of the committee visited Saskatchewan and investigated fully what has led up to the formation of both the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., and of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. He 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 Agriculture, whose department has been in close touch with both companies from their inception. All were agreed:

Benefits Derived.

1st. That the two companies had been of great benefit to the grain and dairy industries in that province and to the farmers engaged in them.

2nd. That the farmers have proved their ability to enter upon and conduct successfully big business enterprises, running into the millions of dollars annually.

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

themselves 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 way 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 by-laws, and even of their financial statements.

Dairymen's Associations Cooperate.

Realizing 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 to appoint committees to confer with the committee of the United Farmers of Ontario in reference to the situation and the advisability of taking further action. The Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association appointed its president Mr. George Leggett, of Newboro, and Mr. G. G. Pultow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario. The Western Ontario Dairymen's Association appointed its president Mr. James Donaldson, of Atwood, who is also a member of the Montreal Cheese Commission, and its secretary, Mr. Frank Herris, of London, who is the Chief Dairy Instructor for Western Ontario. Four men better qualified to look into the matter could 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: Messrs. Donaldson, Burnaby, Morrison, Pultow, Powell, Blatchford, and Cowan. Mr. Cowan acted as chairman of the joint committee.

Should Prove Beneficial.

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 it should be decidedly beneficial. Among the benefits that it should ensure the following were mentioned:

1st. 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 milk and thereby the quality. The prices realized for the output of the factories should increase in proportion.

Effect Great Savings.

2nd. While most of the cheese factories in Ontario 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 improvements), it was agreed that many thousands of dollars a year could be saved in their operation in certain ways, more particularly in the purchase of supplies. By making their orders for their supplies marked concessions could be obtained. The chairman stated that he had consulted the manager of a large dairy supply company, who had quickly agreed to give considerable concessions on the goods handled by his firm. In doing so, he had pointed out that his firm, under heavy expense, in
(Continued on page 3.)



The Dairymen's Opportunity

TO 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 conditions 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 Growers, Limited, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd., and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd. These three companies own and operate almost 1,000 local elevators on the prairies, great terminal elevators at Port Arthur and Fort William, grist mills, a timber limit and saw mills, numerous creameries and cold storage plants and great warehouse for the sale of agricultural implements and supplies. These companies are capitalized at millions of dollars and save the farmers of the West sometimes over \$1,000,000 a year by the profits they earn, which formerly went to the 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?

The Returned Soldier as a Farmer

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

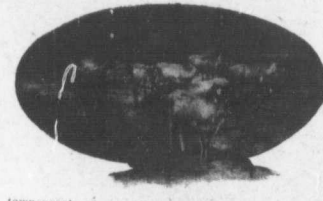
A NEWSPAPER report some time ago showed that out of a large number of soldiers who had been asked whether they would like to take up farms on their return to Canada, about 50 per cent expressed their desire to do so. The number who do actually become permanent farmers is almost certain to be far below 50 per cent. Many of the soldiers (it is believed), who expressed their desire to farm were under the impression that veterans' scripts were to be issued again, and that they might thereby come in for a piece of land which might some day be valuable. Of those who do possess a genuine desire to farm, some will find the life too monotonous; some will quickly grow discouraged; some will make failures of the enterprise; while a goodly number will persevere and become successful farmers.

The plan of the Government is to give these men homesteads and a loan of \$2,500, at five per cent, to be paid back in 20 years. Homesteads cost little or nothing, so that there is nothing to pay back except the loan and the interest. The majority of homesteaders, who have made the prairie provinces what are to-day, did not have \$2,500 credit at their backs when they began. With a start such as this, and with the high prices for all the products of the farm, the Canadian soldier, supposed to be the most resourceful man in the world, should make good.

At the meeting of the Provincial Premiers held recently in Ottawa, the re-establishment of the soldier as one of the big problems, and the general feeling of the conference seemed to be that if the soldier wanted a farm close to the railway—a farm held to-day in idleness by the speculator—that the speculator should be forced to give place at a reasonable price and those who hope to speculate will deny the justice of the proposition. In this case the returned soldier would have to buy the land at the Government's valuation. The questionnaire sent out to the soldiers has revealed 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 "dollars" in feasting and in riotous living. Some of them could make a considerable deposit on an Ontario farm or on a western quarter section.

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 can give their mutual assistance to their returned men who are starting 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 1,000 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 soldiers to invest in live stock on their farms. The terms and conditions would vary according to the locality and according to the nature of the live stock, whether 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 up and signed by the soldier-farmer and by the president and secretary of the company. With the money the soldier would buy ten or a dozen good grade cows on the agreement that he would give proper feed and attention. The dairy products would be for his own use; all the stock raised would be kept until the end 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 stock raised (about 30 head) should be returned to the company. While the soldier-farmer would have had the dairy products for three years, and could possess at the end of that time from 15 to 18 cattle of his own, and at no actual outlay to himself except his own, 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 even better, and the returns come more quickly. The usual plan is that the farmer should take half the value of the wool and half the value of the lambs raised each year. The returns come in annually. Suppose the soldier-farmer borrows \$1,000 from his fellow-townspeople to invest in sheep. He should get 40 grade sheep of excellent quality. A good sheep worth approximately \$4.50. A flock of good grade sheep will produce from seven to nine pounds of wool, sheep will average a lamb and a half, worth \$1.40 a piece in the fall (many grade lambs, of course, bring 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 flock of sheep, the wool and the lambs the following year sold for what the flock had cost. In this way on an investment of \$1,000 the farmer would realize for returns to the investors of \$400.

It may be argued that this 50 per cent is altogether too much for the townspeople to realize. But this is not so. Cattle and sheep die the same as other things. The loss of one sheep during the winter would mean a loss in capital account of \$25 and a loss in interest of \$2. When the loss is not due to carelessness or improper feeding and attention, the loss must be borne by the investors. The farmer is not responsible for losses which could not reasonably be avoided. (A case might be cited where 12 years six of them died, yet both investor and farmer made well out of those sheep.) Then, again, the investor's money in live stock is contributing just as much labor toward that flock of sheep or that herd of cattle as the farmer himself who works out in the fields, perhaps for longer hours, but generally at more pleasant work.

A Company Not Necessary.

In this connection it might be noted that the townspeople are dealing with the returned men of their own community—men whom they know, with whom they are personally glad to cooperate. The same thing can be done with a few hundred men. No company need be formed. Any townsman or group of townspeople might invest a few hundred dollars with one soldier-farmer; another townsman might invest with a different farmer. One thing is certain—the returned soldiers going on to the land in larger or smaller amounts which they would like to invest. 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 has long been recognized 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 grass milk flow. The change to fresh pasture stimulates the secretion of milk and it is like a second freshening. Autumn calving is better for the cow and the calf. They receive better care and are not so exposed to extremes of weather. It must be remembered that a cow must not be neglected when dry.—The Dairy.



Representatives of Two Breeds Not Commonly Owned in America, but Quite at Home on This Canadian Country Estate. In the foreground is one of the best herds of Dutch Belted cattle on the continent. In the background are a few representatives of an Irish breed known as Kerry cattle. They are owned on the estate of the late Sir Wm. Van Horne, near St. Andrews, New Brunswick. It is doubtful if either breed will ever fill an important place in the economy of Canadian agriculture. As a novelty on a rich man's estate they are at least interesting.

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 of light and good ventilation, so that the calf will develop a good strong constitution in order to be a healthy acquisition, when grown to the farm herd.

Beet Pulp as a Feed

DRIED beet pulp is 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 eight decimal two per cent moisture, three decimal five per cent ash, eight decimal nine per cent crude protein, eighteen decimal nine per cent fibre, fifty-nine decimal six per cent nitrogen free extract, and decimal nine per cent fat. The digestible fibre in beet pulp is comparatively low, there being found only 4.6 per cent protein, 63.2 per cent carbohydrates and seven decimal eight per cent fat, a total of 71.6 per cent digestible nutrients. Dried beet pulp will absorb four to five times its own weight of water and swells up proportionately; therefore it should not be fed, unless in very small quantities, without first being soaked. In this condition, it has succulence, digestible nutrient content and laxative effect, somewhat similar to corn silage.

As a succulent food it has been found that nine lbs. of dried beet pulp and five lbs. of mixed hay was 11 per cent better for milk production than 45 lbs. of corn ensilage. With hay at \$18.00 per ton and silage at four dollars per ton this would give dried beet 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 cows when bran is worth \$52 per ton, then oats are worth \$24.80, corn \$20, and dried beet pulp \$17.80 per ton.

On the basis of digestible nutrients corn is worth \$50 per ton, wheat bran is worth \$36.54, oats \$42.24, and dried beet pulp \$42.98 per ton. In Scandinavian feed unit system which dried pulp agrees with that of 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 bulky and fibrous unless for maintaining brood sows.

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 linseed, cottonseed meal or even bran or oat chop in the supplying of protein in the ration. (b) It is useful when used to supplement a shortage of succulent roughages such as silage, roots and grass or to lighten up a heavy protein ration. (c) Under certain circumstances, as a source of digestible nutrients, it may acquire a value of \$42.94 a ton, while in other cases, where succulence and cheap home grown carbohydrates, as in corn ensilage, are already present, its value may be as low as \$10 a ton. (d) In the feeding of beef cattle and sheep it is better adapted to producing growth than to the laying on of fat, but even for the former purpose is not as valuable as oats.

Feed Will Advance

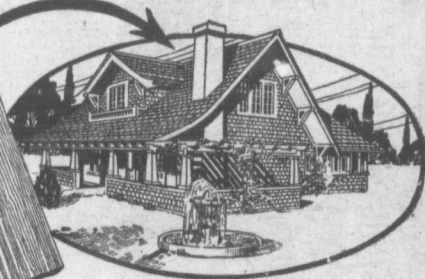
A **NO** OTHER factor now appears in the market which will probably advance the price of feeds. All kinds of feed are very scarce in Europe and the decision of the Unit. d States Government, not only to supply cattle feed to allied countries, but also grain for the Central Powers which are ordinarily used for cattle feed on this continent, will affect the feed situation in Canada. Already prices show a tendency to advance, this being particularly noticeable in the case of corn. Fortunately the Ontario Resources Committee purchased and stored about \$1,000,000 worth of concentrates some time ago. These concentrates are to be used in the manufacture of standard hog and dairy feeds, and this will tend to relieve the feed situation of one province at least.

When He Fell Down.

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

CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE—Make about 40 tons—whey butter plant in connection. A good paying factory, in Durham County. For particulars, write Box 46, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro.

FARM WANTED—Wanted to rent a farm near Toronto, for two or three years, with a view to purchasing. Send full particulars as to rent and price wanted, location, character of soil and buildings to box 338, Farm and Dairy, Peterboro, Ont.



British Columbia RED CEDAR SHINGLES

FOR ROOF OR SIDING

FIRST IN APPEARANCE —gives an artistic and finished appearance—adds 100 per cent. to the looks of your house, barn or other building.

FIRST IN SERVICE —a true nature-covering—made of British Columbia red cedar—the material that is weather-proof and decay-resisting above any other known product.

FIRST IN ECONOMY —their long life—with practically no expense for upkeep—makes trademarked British Columbia Red Cedar Shingles the most economical product on the market.

Get a copy of our "Shingle Book"—a handbook every property owner should have—tells you all about roofs and roofing methods. Ask your retail dealer for a copy. If he can't supply you, write us and we'll send you one, postpaid, on return mail.

British Columbia RED CEDAR SHINGLES

Issued by the Publicity Section of the Shingle Agency of British Columbia. TRADE MARKED Standard Bank Building, Vancouver, B.C.

sending salesmen to factories all over the province said that as things are now it would be easier to get their accounts, make correspondents a large central office now give the

3rd.—The method now practised is far from satisfactory in the districts the cheese boards subject. This involves a large number of not only the operation of the factory in the East of Kingston but also the shipping their cheese to the market. Sometimes the cheese is on the ground causing dissipation. The fact that a large Montreal has a large friction between the producers. We control any combination of the factories to the producers to direct to their own local, where it is graded by their own men by grade. It is a considerable expense way, and many between the 1917 would be removed.

4th.—At present Ontario have little of their product a factory. Not infrequently, on raising have exported to the United States, thus injuring Canadian dairies. Were the farmers to more of the committee believe soon establish a union for their cheese in these matters. Mr. Pugh in Eastern Ontario some 304 cheese 551 are situated. Of this last are stock factories, cheese makers parties. Between Toronto there are which 245 are of the private parties. 68 by the cheese that as a rule, their own factories pride in them, and up better business manufacturers of the competition have to meet.

5th.—Taking Over. When asked central company local factories the method that by the Saskatchewan Creameries Co., organized. In Saskatchewan government appointed central company each local factory selected one. The factories and the known. In the factories the past opportunity to holdings in their corresponding at provincial companies the case of private which the patrons take over, and willing to sell, to have valuation way and later than long enough stock company, would be easy to purchase

**CUT OFF ONE-THIRD
THE COST
OF YOUR
SUBSCRIPTION**

**OUR
Xmas
Present
TO YOU
3 Years
for
\$2**

If you are now a subscriber send us a two-dollar bill to extend it three years longer—send it to a friend—order it for yourself—do it now—don't wait.

DECEMBER 31st, 1918
IS POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY OF THIS OFFER

Address CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT **FARM AND DAIRY** PETERBORO ONTARIO

Should Farmers Own Their Own Factories?

(Continued from page 3.)

sending salesmen to visit the local factories all over the country, and add 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 as a large central company than they now give the local factories.

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. This involves considerable expenditure not only in connection with the operation of the cheese boards but in the factory inspection afterwards. East of Kingston most of the factories ship their cheese to Montreal, where sometimes the buyers cut the prices on the ground of quality, generally causing dissatisfaction by so doing. The fact that cheese is re-weighed in Montreal 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 direct to their own warehouse at Montreal, where it would be weighed and 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 Produce.

4th.—At present the dairy farmers of Ontario have little or no control over their product after it leaves the factory. Not infrequently it has happened, on rising markets, that buyers have exported cheese in a gross condition, thus injuring the reputation of Canadian dairy products abroad. Were the farmers to own and operate more of their own factories the committee believed that they would soon establish brands and a reputation 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 304 cheese factories, of which 51 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 253 factories, of which 245 are owned by the patrons, 65 by the cheese makers, 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.

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 Government appointed a valuator, the central company appointed one, and each local factory when visited appointed one. These men valued the factories 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 way and later the patrons, by purchasing enough stock in the central company, would enable the central company 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 of financing the general operations of the company.

New Managed.

The shareholders of each local factory would then constitute a local in the central company. They would be consulted by the central in matters affecting the management of their local factory, and would have the right to appoint a delegate each year to attend the annual meeting of the central company. These delegates would conduct the affairs of the local factory, and elect the board of directors, and later report back to their locals. Thus the central company would always be directly responsible to the locals and their shareholders.

Would Effect Improvements.

5th.—At present the cheese industry in Ontario, more particularly in Eastern Ontario, is badly disorganized. There is a great multiplicity of factories between which the competition is so great as to make it practically impossible for these factories to maintain their equipment on a proper basis and to make much needed improvements. After many years of educational work only a comparatively small number of factories have proper 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 possible for it to do so through the offices of such a company, just as in Western Canada the Dominion and Provincial Governments invariably 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, when the Cheese Commission set the price of cheese, it had no organized body of producers that it could consult, and the producers were greatly handicapped by their lack of organization when they tried to prepare their case for submission to the Government.

6th.—Since the outbreak of the war many cheese factories in Ontario have been put out of business by the competition of milk condenseries and milk powder plants. It is possible that when the war is over the demand 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 thought by the committee, might be able, in some cases at least, to deal with such a situation as this to better advantage than it has been possible for the farmers to do under existing conditions.

7th.—The committee felt that should the proposed company prove as successful as the companies in Western Canada the general effect of its operation should be to stabilize the industry, and by placing it on a better basis lead to an increased production of dairy products.

How Organized.

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 undertake to handle the business, or it might organize and control a subsidiary company or an entirely new company might be organized composed of dairy farmers and men well known in the dairy industry, who would form and operate a separate company, just as has been done in Saskatchewan where the elevator company and the creameries' company are operated as individual companies. After a full discussion the unanimous decision was in 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 Farmers' Co-operative Company, Limited were agreed that there are so many

(Continued on page 13.)



LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Canadian Government

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.

Buy W.-S. S. at Money-Order Post Offices, Banks, and wherever you see the above sign displayed. Place your stamps on the Certificate provided.

\$5.00 for \$4.00

THE CERTIFICATE

The Certificate is a pocket sized folder containing 10 spaces upon which to affix W.-S. S. It costs you nothing, and as soon as you have filled one, you are entitled to another. Fill in your name and address in spaces provided.

REGISTRATION AGAINST LOSS

A certificate with one or more W.-S. S. thereon will be registered for you without charge at any Money-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.

SURRENDER VALUE

If circumstances compel you to realize on your investment, your money is available. The cash surrender value of the stamps at various dates will be found on the back of the certificate. It is very desirable that War-Savings Stamps should be purchased regularly.

THE THRIFT STAMP

In order to make it easier to acquire W.-S. S., you can buy THRIFT Stamps, the value of 25 cents each. These 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

Standard Hog Feed

"The Standard"

Protein, not less than 16 per cent.

Fat, 4.5 per cent.

Crude Fibre, not more than 6 per cent.

Standard Dairy Cattle Feed

"The Standard"

Protein, not less than 22 per cent.

Fat, 4.5 p.c. Soluble Carbohydrates, 45 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 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.

Prices on application.

They will be approximately \$62.00 to \$64.00 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

I N one re
 stallion
 Both are
 and allow
 exercise.
 The stallion
 exercise, ju
 One should
 other. If h
 ergy that h
 acquiring b
 into useful
 turn a large
 his breeding
 I see no
 should not
 during a gre
 ing season.
 course, when
 use him but
 the farm, w
 stallions wit
 just as hand
 many of the
 ordinary far
 of cases wh
 work immedi
 season. I no
 was mated u
 put to fall p
 road building
 it is not advi
 on such wor
 danger of in
 ways as whe
 steep banks o
 of this horse
 for all the w
 about his fan
 enable him to
 save a large
 ting his extra
 ration. "I'll
 weeks previo
 son," said th
 into a large b
 With good ca
 exercise, I ca
 condition in f
 he had been st

T HE other
 a farmer
 horses, he
 ing idle horse
 and hay will c
 weak, old plu
 rather than to
 than its value
 When you can
 feed an old ho
 during the id
 have got to ne
 in the spring t
 him."

A horse that
 will represent
 next spring. V
 of hay and oats
 to feed out \$4
 sides the value
 of the man labo
 to be considere
 looms large in
 farmers. If the
 quantities of st
 age on which t
 tenance of this
 naturally think

To my mind
 horses need be
 sirable boarder
 and the growin
 their way fully,
 not do a single
 four or five mon
 a matter of fact
 but little more
 on the average t
 this reason it i
 while to figure
 tribution of wor
 least, a change
 ment could ha
 ble the farm
 throughout the

The Farm Horse

Work the Stallion
By a Kent Co. Farmer.

IN one respect the treatment of a stallion is like that of the bull. Both are locked up in a box stall and allowed to remain there without exercise. 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.

I see no reason why the stallion should not be used as a team horse during a greater part of the non-breeding 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 ordinary farm teams. We all know of cases where stallions were put to work immediately after the breeding season. I now have in mind one that was mated up with a young mare and put to fall plowing, and after that to road building. Ordinarily, however, it is not advisable to use the stallion on such work as this, for there is danger of injuring him in various ways as when climbing the slippery 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 enable him to sell an extra horse and save a large quantity of feed by putting his extra team on the idle horse's ration. "I'll stop working him four weeks previous to the breeding season," said the owner, "and turn him into a large box stall, and fit him up. With good care, food and plenty of exercise, I can have him in better condition in four weeks' time than if he had been standing idle all winter."

Cost of Wintering Horses

THE other day while talking with a farmer about wintering idle horses, he remarked: "Wintering idle horses this winter on grain and hay will cost a pretty penny. Any weak, old plug had better be 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 five 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 horse that will cost \$200 this fall will represent a cost of possibly \$250 next spring. With the present prices of hay and oats, it does not take long to feed out \$400 or \$500 worth. Besides the value of the feed, 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 maintenance of this stock throughout, they naturally think of selling something.

To my mind only non-producing horses need be considered as undesirable 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 on the average the year through. For this reason it is worth the farmer's while to figure on a profitable redistribution of work. On many farms, at least 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 requirements during the next 12 months, may reveal cases where the sale of a horse is a gain in the end. It may also show that the three-year-old colt or the brood mare, which may not have done quite a full year's work, may still be the most profitable horses to keep. They are producers whether busy in the fields or idly producing more horses. The 3-year-old colt should be worth more money next spring and still more the next as he grows, matures and hardens into commercial value. The mare should have a foal each year to add to her power as a team man much in the long run. They spell the difference between depreciation, which must be figured against old geldings and a positive income from young horses or from brood mares used as work animals. Many farmers appreciate these points and regulate their horse business accordingly. I know of lots of farmers who make their horses make them money all the time. A huge percentage of

We want, and will pay highest prices for all kinds of

RAW FURS

Ship your skins to us at once
We pay express charges or postage
Price List and Shipping Tags sent on request

Revillon Frères

Trading Company Limited

LARGEST FUR MANUFACTURERS IN THE WORLD

154 McGill Street - - - Montreal

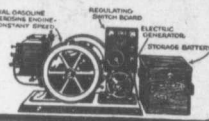
the farmers cannot afford to supplant their horses with mechanical power. Many factors are responsible for this. With horses—their power units reproduce themselves and make their

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.



ECONOMY

Is one of the "built in" advantages that make this Economy Electric Lighting Plant supreme.
"Permanency for continuous long service."
"Efficient for general utility purposes."
"Save time and trouble."
"Reduce fire hazards to a minimum."



SIMPLICITY

was the keynote of the Northern Electric Engineers when designing it. The Engine Generator, Switchboard and Storage Batteries are conveniently arranged in a compact single unit and installation is a child's work after it.
"A TURN-OF-SWITCH STARTS IT"

Northern Electric Farm Lighting Plant

WOULD you not like electricity in your home? Then why not stop right here to investigate the Northern Electric Farm Lighting Plant, that has taken the pick of skillful Engineers years to produce? It is constructed with the same care, the same exactness for permanence as are the great plants that supply electrical current to big cities. This is the kind of value we are offering—a strictly modern plant which carries a fair and square guarantee.

NOW, here are the Cheerful, Labor-Saving, Economical Features of Electricity:

CHEERFUL, because it is a happy light; good for the eyes, clean, safe, convenient and brilliant.
LABOR-SAVING, because you have no lamps to carry or wicks to trim. It handles clean, white power in a leader, iron, washing-machine, warming pot, coffee grinder, vacuum sweeper, and in many other ways the woman-folk in their work by applying sufficient power to do light domestic chores. It can stop at the same time to utilize the power of your engine for water, saw, wood-chipping, grader, etc., etc.
ECONOMICAL, because it does all this at a small cost per hour in a day. It handles clean, white power and cool oil lamps, thus saving the danger of fire to a minimum.

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC FARM LIGHTING PLANT will provide electric light and power in ample capacity for

THE FARM
COUNTRY STORE
COUNTRY CHURCH
TOWN GARRAGE
COUNTRY STORE
TOWN HALL
TOWN LUNCH-BOAT
RAILROAD AND MINING CAMP
RAILROAD STATION
SUMMER CAFE

Suppose you make yourself your wife, and your sons and daughters a present of this CITY COMFORT. It brings convenience to the woods, fields, and barns, the small districts of all farm homes at a comparatively small cost.

The Northern Electric Farm Lighting Plant comprises if you prefer, an engine a generator and a complete single unit plant which includes a thoroughly reliable engine, burning either gasoline or kerosene.

Just write your name and address on the coupon provided and mail to our house nearest you for free descriptive literature.



CONVENIENCE IN SMALL EASY MACHINERY... CLEANING MACHINERY... RUMS VACUUM CLEANER, LIGHT IN GARAGE, MAKES CHORES EASY... PURE SERVANT... LIGHTS BARN

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

MAKERS OF THE NATION'S TELEPHONES

MONTREAL HALIFAX OTTAWA TORONTO LONDON
WINNIPEG REGINA CALGARY VANCOUVER



Refugees Spend Many Weary Months On Roads

FATIGUED and starving by many weeks of travel along endless roads of mud, with little or no clothing to protect them from the bitter weather of a Belgian autumn, and no food to give their frail bodies strength to face the trials of each new day, the refugees, old men, women and small children shown in this picture are seen passing through Rosendaal in Holland, where they have sought safety, comfort and protection from the devastation, death and starvation that would have been their lot had they remained behind.

Day by day the same moving spectacle is to be witnessed along these roads that lead from Belgium into Holland. Thousands of old men, women and children pass this way more dead than alive. The suffering of these refugees, these infirm old men, these famished mothers with children at their breasts and these little mites barely able to walk, is suffered through rain and cold, wind and storm, have fringed hundreds of miles to escape the misery and want and almost certain death that lurks in their own land. Most of these refugees have been on the road a month, six weeks or even two months. The fatigues of the journey were too much for some of them and the weaker ones died on the roadside, some from exposure and lack of nourishing food, others from affections caused by the cold and internal maladies.

Many pathetic incidents occurred during the march. Among the refugees reaching Rosendaal was a young mother with the body of her six months old baby clasped to her breast. The babe had died four days previously, but the mother refused to bury the body in the soil held by her enemy.

And so the endless sufferings of the refugees from Belgium might be recounted without number, and far the thousands that have so far been able to reach Dutch territory, where everything possible is being done to care them back to their former robust health, there are thousands upon thousands still in Belgium, who to-day are being distributed in various ways possible, food and clothing is being distributed of any kind. Wherever in Belgium by the different centres of the suffering population, but the resources of this fund are being severely taxed. The Belgian Relief Commission, which has been helping the refugees from Belgium, the civil population of Belgium will still further be depleted by agonized deaths from slow starvation, a little sacrifice on the part of the people of North America will save many thousands from an unknown grave and bring them back to life and happiness. So much can be done at so small a cost. Send your contributions to your local relief committee or direct to the Central Committee, 59 St. Peter Street, Montreal, Que. For four years these people have lived in bondage; to-day is the day of their liberation. Won't you help them?

Letters to the Editor

Silo Legislation Suggested

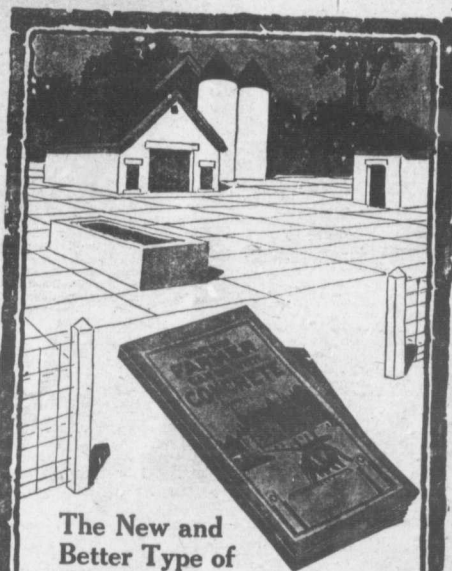
EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.—If the number of deaths that have occurred in silos last fall could be tabulated, the total would stagger us. Laws are already in force requiring safety first precautions in factories and construction work and I am strongly of the opinion that we should have legislation in Ontario, without any conditions attached whatever, requiring that no silo be erected without 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 did not have these scaffolds. In the new silos going up to-day they are left out. This is as true of the patent silos, turned out in factories, as it is of the home built silos erected by the farmers themselves. Perhaps a few instances will illustrate the necessity of what I advocate.

Just this fall 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. Hallman, of Breslau, of whose death we all regretted to hear, was killed in the same way in his own silo.

Last spring, a young man asked me for advice as to the type of silo to build. I told him that any silos were good but that all should have a strong scaffold. I was at his place this fall at silo filling time. The builders had

put in a scaffold all right but the young farmer said that, not for any money, would he cross it himself; and there wasn't a young fellow in the crowd that could be induced to cross it to 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 scantling had been nailed to the side of the silo, a nine inch plank rested on the silo ladder at the end and on the silo scaffold at the other. There was not a spike in the plank to hold it steady and that silo was 14 feet across and 40 feet to the bottom. In another silo, two cross scaffolding in which two three foot nails were holding up a scaffold on cross and stand while hauling up the blower pipe. Such carelessness is almost criminal.

The best scaffolding that can be erected is of two good stout cedar poles bolted right into the silo. Short pieces 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 setting of the silage. In our own silo the cross pieces are 10 feet apart and the silage settles right 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 legislation for workers on construction work can, I believe, be advanced in favor of legislation requiring a proper scaffold in the silo.—Samuel Armstrong, Peterborough Co., Ont.



The New and Better Type of Farm

CONSIDER the numerous leaks your farm is subject to, and learn how to stop them by reading this book. Wooden buildings rot under stress of time and weather. Repairs cost money. Concrete will not rot; therefore, never needs repairs.

Build your feeding floors of concrete, and there will not be a single kernel of grain lost.

Build your milk-houses of concrete, and you will always have pure, wholesome milk.

Build your foundations of concrete, and you will have dry, comfortable quarters for the horses and cattle.

Build your tanks of concrete, and you will have healthy stock.

Build your silo of concrete, and you will have feed in fine condition the whole winter long.

Write now for our free book, that tells you how to build all these, and how to build them right.

CANADA CEMENT COMPANY LIMITED

502 HERALD BUILDING, MONTREAL

Sales Office at MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG CALGARY

"Canada" Cement can be secured from over 2,000 dealers, in nearly every city, town and village in Canada. If you cannot locate a convenient dealer, write our nearest Sales Office.



DON'T BE LATE!

A number of our dairy breeders who regularly use the columns of FARM AND DAIRY have on different occasions sent us copy too late to verify. It is one, too, that only the advertiser can remedy. It is necessary SATURDAY OF EACH WEEK. We would, of course, prefer to have it on Thursday or Friday, as early copy means that we are able to give it a more careful service.

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

LIVE STOCK DEPARTMENT FARM AND DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.

FARM AND DAIRY

1394

(14)



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

A Questionable Guest

By A. W. Peach.

AS 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, another wounded traveler to be rescued," she thought to herself as she hastened into the kitchen. Her father was always welcoming some outcast who happened to drift into the village without giving him food and lodging without thought of payment; and although the old minister had been imposed upon several times, he never seemed to learn.

"As she prepared the supper she heard the voices run on in an interested way. "Father has found someone after his own heart," she thought.

A little later she coughed the softly clanging gong, and the two men came in. Her white-haired father led, and after following a tall, brown-haired man of about thirty years of age. As Beth saw him, a sudden sharp feeling went over her that she had seen him before, and she did not understand the circumstances. She managed to collect her wits, and proceeded to carry out the duties of a hostess.

As the dinner went on, she gathered that the great city publishing firm. His stories of his work were certainly interesting as far as Beth found she could listen. Her mind was busy, searching here and there through her memory to place the face before her.

At last, in an overwhelming fashion, 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 village post office, a man had been reading a newspaper in front of her; and half idly, she had glanced over the page, and on that page before her—the face of a criminal, charged with the forgery of notes, and the winking of some concern.

Her nerves quiver, she went over and over the memory of that face in the newspaper and compared it with the face before her. They were, she concluded, beyond any question, the same.

As the dinner went on, her mind was dizzily busy. It was the same old story. She could remember other times when she knew that she had harbored men who knew that the best kind of a refuge was in the minister's home. She had been mortified by after events in other cases. Some times, it seemed to her, tramps and other gentry who live by their wits, as an "easy place."

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

The dinner drew to its close. Mr. Adams fixed his grave eyes upon her. "I'm afraid we have not selected topics to interest you, Miss Kilburn, but your father and I seem to have in common upon some phases of his work. But just to show you I am human and an especially gifted one, I shall help you to do the male, I shall help you to do the male, and then invite you to go down town with me to the post office."

She was surprised at the bantering light in his eyes and the bantering

stationary store where the papers were sold, she bought the city newspaper from which his face looked at her calmly. She glanced at the caption, and something shook within her; he was the thief—there was no doubt.

For some reason she did not understand she felt 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 aflame. He chatted on in his grave and enterprising way, but she hardly listened. 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 letter I just received gives me definite orders."

Her heart jumped with joy, for her father's dream for years had been the publishing of the book which he had written so carefully and so painstakingly. Then revulsion came—the hypocrite! He has found her father's interest, and probably on the strength of that would stay in hiding for weeks.

Her stern Puritan soul rose in revolt. Her dear, trusting old Daddy! He must be spared the humiliation.

They went from the hall to the library, 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

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 my report? No that you 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 try my best to make you full explanation. Now, Stafford, I want you to repeat that explanation to—"

"Beth understood. She caught his arm. "No—no—I trust you. Please—"

"I do!" He turned to her, his friendly eyes no longer stern but almost tender. "Thank you, I shall try to explain. It is amusing, too. In their book department they ran a cut of me with a review of my book; on another page they ran a cut of my work, the type forms were piled—your know, the type forms were piled—and had to be reset; and in the rush—they are working overtime and short-handed—they struck my face in over the caption that went with the text. That make-up man who did that evidently is not a fool, lower of mine. I'll forgive Stafford—his managing editor—but it will cost a tragedy, though, under some circumstances." He looked at her 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 while she was shocked of the unbelievable 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 asked in his mellow friendly voice.

She started impulsively to say things—lots of things—but after all merrily nodded. "The lot of things might be said perhaps later. — "Pennsylvania Farmer."

Signs of Christmas

When Ma begins to tiptoe read 'N we begin to have 'N a certain busy whisperin' sound About this time of year. We know that she's Sandy Oh Are fixin' things to do 'N so we never peek, because They never want us to.

When sister Mary goes about A-hintin' that she wishes She had a teapot with a spout To match her set of dishes, We know it's time for us to write

Our letters 'n to set 'em, Beside the hearth, where, in the night, Ole Sandy Claus'll get 'em.

When all the seats in Sunday school Are filled 'th girls and boys, 'N no one ever breaks a rule 'R makes at bit of noise, We know it can't be any long 'Til Sandy will appear, 'N pass his presents to the throng That comes but once a year.

When Aunt Melindy comes 'n bring The children 'n the bird, 'N she 'n us make pop corn strings, We never say a word, But anybody ought to see That she has come to stay 'Till time to have the Christmas tea, Which can't be far away.

When Pa comes skeanin' crost the bridge A-lookin' guilty, so'te You'd think he stole the things he got, In his eye overcast, We know it's time for us to run 'N carry in the wood 'N see that all our chores are done 'N otherwise be good.

—Willis B. Hawkins



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 times, however, to find her objections laughingly overridden.

"I did the dishes for years during your 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 self strangely drawn to the tall boyish man beside her with his eyes good-humor and grave merry eyes that could say so much. It was not until that hour was over and he suggested again that she stroll down the street that memory came with a rush—a rush that carried conflicting emotions.

There was nothing to do but go, however. The walk gave her an odd sensation; something about him, his ease 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 hesitation.

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

her hands tensely locked. Adams stood gazing at the newspaper, starting as he did so. He looked up a bit wildly, unseeing, then 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 asked shortly.

"Yes, but what are you going to do?" he demanded. He turned slowly, then caught her hands, and something in his eyes and hands, and something in "Do you believe that or me?" he asked. "Something seemed to swell and burst within her, and she found herself saying over and over, "No—no—I don't want to!"

I don't want to—I don't want to!" I don't want to—I don't want to!" I don't want to; then he turned to the telephone she had indicated. She heard him ask for the toll operator, then give the name of the city paper.

They waited in silence while across the far-off wires the search was on. Her father stood in worried silence, conscious that something was

The Upward

Evils That Never

By Rev. J. H. Jones

"Who shall roll us away—St. Mark xvi. 7.

THIS needless anxiety is a common type of worry which never arrives only these women had the disturbing problem. The years were over and the last love-service to the Lord. "But who away the stone? We able to move it! And no about at that early hour still dark and the garden have come to his work take our spools to the globe stone barrier will mock and we shall have to go again!" And so they worried, and the saw And, still fretting and we went to the tower. "And the stone rolled away from the shore. For the angel of God descended from heaven and rolled back the stone from all their hearts. It was necessary. The difficulty had foreseen never arrive. And that is only one countless others in which about things for which our made ample provision. To already received his command at the appointed time he the stone. But still we to worry all alone, the we are converted by the of Christ we are often troubled and anxious about. We are fearful and will fare with us when stridles across the way, about the Slough of Despond. And we got over it? And we are able to climb the hill and with many other questions we worry our h

I never comes We used to be And we bunched Put in something mother.

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

Her's must be a g It must represent her days. It must be the best And be something satisfy.

Then it mattered made, It was smuggled laid.

And we placed our Day, And we smother tears away.

It never comes to We used to save And the folk 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.

THIS needless anxiety may stand as a common type of innumerable worries concerning difficulties which never arrive. How anxiously these women had grappled with the disturbing problem of their own 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 to his work! We may take our spades to the grave, but the stone barrier will mock our weakness and we shall have to turn home again!" And so they fretted and worried, and they saw no way out. And, still fretting and worrying, they went to the tomb. "And they found the stone rolled away from the sepulchre. For the angel of the Lord descended from heaven and came and rolled back the stone from the door." All their worry had been quite unnecessary. The difficulty which they had foreseen never arrived.

And that is only one example of countless others in which we bother about things for which our Father had made ample provision. The angel has already received his commission, and at the appointed time he will remove the stone. But still we are inclined to worry all along the way. When we are converted by the saving grace of Christ we are often seriously troubled and anxious about the new year. We are fearful as to how it will fare with us when the tempter straddles across the way. And what about the Slough of Despond? How shall we get over it? And how shall we be able to climb the hill? Difficulty! And with many other such fretful questions 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, 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 road and when we come to the fearful place we shall find that his work is done.

How many believers in Christ 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 houses door! How will it be when sorrow comes round us like a threatening flood? We worry as to whether we shall be able to stand in the fierce current, and, having done all, to stand. Who has not known these forebodings? We look forward to some possible Gethsemane, but the trouble is we forget the angel who ministers in that garden of gloom. "And there appeared an angel unto Him from heaven, strengthening Him." We forget that gracious willing angel, as we are inclined to forget all the secret ministries which are appointed to serve us in dark places. They are in the wilderness of temptation just as they are in the Garden of Gethsemane. "Behold angels came and ministered unto Him." If we leave the angel out of our thinking the stone will appear an overwhelming hindrance. But if we think of the angel we can quietly believe that the stone will be rolled away. And so shall it be with the last great fear. We wonder what will happen to our fatherly 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.



ROYAL YEAST

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 loaf will be just as good as the first.

MADE IN CANADA

E.W. GILLET 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 Soldiers' call! The hosiery industry is booming and the demand far exceeds the supply. Help us fill it but get away from slow hand knitting. Use the 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 learned—and secures a big income for full or spare time work right in your own home and no previous experience is essential.

Write today for full particulars enclosing 5c stamp. See what good money you and your family can earn at home besides doing patriotic work.
Auto Knitter Hosiery (Gen.) Co., Limited, Dept. 31, 507 College St., Toronto.

Belgium Starving

Under Allied Flags

Immediate Help Needed to Relieve Starvation and Suffering—Cannot Hold Germany Responsible NOW!

There is pressing need for our help in Belgium today, and there will be for many months to come.



As our troops occupy the evacuated territory, untold misery stares them in the face. Emaciated children, hollow-checked women, roofless homes, clothing so worn it offers no protection from winter's torments—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!

Make cheques payable and send contributions to

Belgian Relief Fund

(Registered under the War Charities Act) 127
to your Local Committee, or to

Mother's Christmas Gift

Edgar A. Guest.

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

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 made,
It was smuggled home and hidden and with other treasures laid.
And we placed our present proudly in her lap on Christmas Day,
And we smothered her with kisses and we laughed her tears away.

It never comes to Christmas but I think about the times
We used to save our pennies 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 mothers.

the bell
liver.
speaking
it happen
left. No
but Beth
e talking
ms spoke
yminize
to make
stafford,
I explanation
caught his
u. Please
tendly eyes
r order
explain. I
r book de
of me with
on another
of hus. The
we, the type
set; and in
ng overtime
my
that went
ake-up man
is not a fo
e Stafford—
t will cost
have been
or some cir
ed at her
her father
give you the
nowledge for
ur book, and
h it."
Father's face
hows; the
news; these
ave eyes of
er.
f you care
neek?" he
friendly vote,
appulsively
f fatigue—
needed. The
might be said
"Pennsylvania
Christmas
to uptone road
hat
hispirin' sound
of year,
n Sandy Cla
s to do
neek, because
nt us to.
ry goes about
he wishes
with a spout
set of dishes,
time for us
to get 'em.
h, where, in the
us'll get 'em.
n Sunday school
and boys,
as a rule
noise.
very long
pear,
to the throne
nce a year.
comes 'n brin
e bird,
op corn strigs
ard,
to see
se to stay
Christmas the
r away.
anin' crost the
ot
ple the thins
at,
for us to run
wood
chore are des
good.
ittis B. Hawkins

Stunning Combinations of Materials

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...



NBW combination consisting of the front for instance, a dress which we saw displayed recently was a combination of blue silk and navy blue serge. The body portion of the dress was of black and the sleeves and an overskirt were of the blue. The trimming was white...

comfortable working uniform consisting of dress and cap to match. It is a good thing in the morning, then put on a becoming cap and the hair will stay up quite presentable if visitors drop in unexpectedly. Seven sizes: 34 to 48 inches bust measure. 2615—A Simple Coat.—Here is a very stately little style of coat for the small child. It fits closely around the neck and a touch of fur trimming such as is here shown, makes an ideal finish. Five sizes: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

CATALOGUE NOTICE. Send 10c in silver or stamps for Up-to-Date Fall and Winter, 1918-19 Catalogue, containing 150 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns...

DAIRYMEN

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

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

Write Us—It will pay you.

Cobourg City Dairy - CREAMERY DEPT. - COBOURG, Ont.

CREAM WANTED

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our well-established trade with good quality butter. Therefore, we are prepared to pay you a higher price than any other creamery.

MUTUAL DAIRY & CREAMERY CO.

743 King St. W. - Toronto, Ont.

SEEDS BOUGHT

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

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

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

Maxwell Favorite Churn



Is the most convenient best made Churn on the market, and is preferred by all butter-makers. It is easy to work and gives such a high quality of butter...

WHEN YOU GO WEST

WE HAVE Lowest Fare THE Modern Train Scenic Route and the Service, too

For information, descriptive literature, etc., apply to nearest C.N.R. Ticket Agent, or write General Passenger Department, 68 King Street E., Toronto, or 238 St. James Street, Montreal.

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...

DO IT NOW! The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd. TWEED, ONTARIO.

Mention Farm and Dairy when Writing

The Council of Agriculture

THE members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which met in Winnipeg recently and who are shown on the front 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 farmers' national platform was drafted, which will be submitted at next week's convention 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, Milton, Ontario, secretary of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association; 2nd, —; 3rd, J. R. Murray, Manager, United Grain Growers, Limited, Winnipeg; 4th, John Kennedy, Vice-President, United Grain Growers, Limited, Winnipeg; 5th, P. Baker, Ponoka, Alta., 1st Vice-President United Farmers of Alberta; 6th, A. G. Hawkes, Percival, Sask., Vice-President, United Farmers of Alberta; 7th, J. B. Musselman, Regina, Secretary of Saskatchewan Grain Growers Association.

Second Row—1st, J. W. Leadly, Whitecourt, Alberta, 3rd Vice-President, United Farmers of Alberta and Governor of Kansas; 2nd, Hon. T. A. Cramer, Winnipeg, President United Grain Growers, Limited, and Dominion Minister of Agriculture; 3rd, N. P. Lambert, secretary, Canadian Council

Reports Omitted.

LACK of space in this issue has compelled us to omit several interesting sales reports and gossip notes on the herds of different breeders. Should yours be amongst them please accept this as the explanation. They will fully appear in the December 19 issue.

Agriculture, Winnipeg, Man.; 4th, W. Wood, Calgary, Alta., President Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the United Farmers of Alberta; 5th, Frederick McKenzie, Winnipeg, former secretary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association; 6th, Hon. Geo. Langley, Regina, Vice-President Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., and Minister of Municipal Affairs in the Saskatchewan Government; 7th, W. E. Barnaby, Jefferson, Ontario, President United Farmers' Co-operative Co., Ltd.

Third Row—1st, C. Rice-Jones, Calgary, Alta., 1st Vice-President United Grain Growers, Limited; 2nd, —;

4th, J. L. Brown, 1st Vice-President, Manitoba Grain Growers Association; 5th, Rice Shepard, Edmonton, Alta., 4th Vice-President United Farmers of Alberta; 6th, J. L. Rook, Togo, Sask.; 7th, F. Wright, Myrtle, Man.; 8th, John F. Reid, M.P., Oradella, Sask., Director United Grain Growers, Limited; 8th, —; 9th, Robinson, Regina, Sask., 2nd Vice-President Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.

Fourth Row—1st, G. F. Chipman, Winnipeg, editor Grain Growers' Guide; 2nd, J. P. Riddell, Regina, Sask., General Manager, Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Ltd.; 3rd, J. J. Morrison, Toronto, Ontario, secretary United Farmers of Ontario; 4th, T. J. Collyer, Welby, Sask., leader of United Grain Growers; 5th, G. B. —; 6th, —; 7th, Thomas Langham, Sask.; 8th, W. R. Wood, Winnipeg, Man., secretary Manitoba Grain Growers Association.

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

70 HEAD Dispersion Sale OF FORESTVIEW FARM 70 HEAD 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 governing 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.

Why—

Did you ever stop to ask yourself just why in the Arbogast-Hardy-Haley Sale at The Union Stock Yards, Toronto, last week, these breeders used five and one quarter pages of advertising in Farm and Dairy —4 pages in one issue—November 21st? Or why A. A. Farwell, of Oshawa, used two and one-half pages with us at his big sale in June last? And why the Belleville 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 Dairy 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 it play safe as the big breeders above do—select Farm and Dairy to carry the strongest of your advertising. A man who attended the big Toronto Sale last week said that every breeder he met there, had been drawn to it 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

Live Stock.

The offering live stock last week was the heaviest in the history of the stock yards, and consisted of nearly thousand five hundred cattle, thirteen thousand hogs and an equal number of sheep.

During the last two or three weeks, cattle have come in faster than the local abattoirs have been able to absorb them, and if the past week's sales were taken up to expectations it was due rather to the congestion at the plants than to any decay in demand. In view of the large number offered and the recent drop in price for lamb pens, a few choice hams from the Ottawa Valley sold on Monday at \$15.00 per hundred, and most of the lambs sold from \$13.75 to \$14.50. On Wednesday most of the top sides were made from \$14.00 to \$14.50, and a few odd sides at \$13.00, but quotations were lower on Thursday. Hog quotations remained unchanged throughout the week at \$15.50 per hundred for hams, fat and watered. A few sides were made at \$13.75.

Quotations— Heavy choice steers ... \$12.50 to \$14.00

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes categories like Heavy choice steers, Butchers' steers, Hairy calves, etc.

In the Breeders' Number of Farm and Dairy, unfortunately the photo of Lakewview Johnson's Longhorns is a positive that has been omitted. This bull is an unusually fine individual. He carries great length, has a good rib, and has every appearance of developing into a real show animal. Mr. Tamblin considers himself fortunate in having secured him. Not only is his individuality worthy mentioning, but when you come to look up his breeding record, you will find a very rich blood of the breed. The sire is Dutchland Columbia Sir Storm, who has produced numerous world record daughters than any other sire, and who is the father of Columbia Johnson, and who has more daughters with 500 lbs. milk in 7 days than any other two sires of the breed, and who is a brother to Dutchland Columbia Vale, with 35,750 lbs. milk and 553 lbs. butter in 2 years. The dam is Lakewview Longhorns, who recently made a record of 741 lbs. of milk and 24 lbs. of butter, making this record without preparation.

Lakewview Dutchland Longhorns has also some others who are unusually good producers. Lakewview Canadian Queen and Lakewview Queen had, having 31 and 32 lbs. milk in 7 days, respectively. Lakewview Queen and the Canadian champion 3-year-old, in eight months' lactation with 25.24 lbs. of milk, respectively, without being dry between two lactations. Further back in the pedigree are these three Johnsons, the 50-lb. world's record better sire; Simon Pauline Holst, who was once champion three-year-old; Cherryvale Poach and Lakewview Butler, all cows whose names are familiar to breeders all over America. Then there is Saracento Lad, whose progeny hold more world's records than any other bull, and Columbia 4th, Johnson, the only cow in the world that ever held the record of one day to one year at the same time. Lakewview Johnson Longhorns is a brother to Lakewview Dutchland Homestead bull, who was grand champion at Toronto and London for three years in succession. Also Lakewview Dutchland Artie, the Canadian champion for better in seven days, 43 lbs. the from 654 lbs. milk, and Lakewview Dutchland Queen with 84.65 lbs. of butter from 798.2 lbs. milk, also Lakewview Dutchland Canadian Queen, 51.71 lbs. of butter from 619 lbs. milk, better Canadian champion two-year-old with first calf.

Breeders of Holsteins who are interested in good breeding would do well to call on Mr. Tamblin and see this young sire for themselves. As his herd is not large, he is offering his service to the public, and has already advised some of the best cows in Ontario.

Elmcrest Holsteins

HERD SIRE—A son of Baroness Mainline, (16259), averaged 21,700 lbs. milk four consecutive years, 34.45 lbs. butter in 7 days, by a 35.37 lb. \$2,000 son of the \$50,000 bull.

Present Offerings

- 1. LOTTIE PIETERTJE DEKOL, (45910), 3-year-old, fresh, November 9th, option'd producer, nicely marked and typey.
2. CANARY POCH 2ND, (38135), 3-year-old, due to freshen, December 28th. A beautiful heifer, broad, deep straight and active.
3. LAURA BONHEUR, (46556), born February 15th, 1916, due to freshen January 7th. A nice, straight heifer, the low down kind.
4. KILLARNEY BLUEBELL, (46556), born March 26, 1916, due December 28th. Straight, deep, and nicely marked.

Priced at a bargain, if sold at once. Pretty well sold out of bulls, only 5 left, one born last April. Dam, a 38.20 cow; sire, from a 21 lb. dam—a dandy. Better get after these heifers at once—the other fellow will. If you cannot come, write today.

W. H. CHERRY

HAGERSVILLE - - ONTARIO

G.T.R. (Bell Phone Connection) M.C.R.

—YORKSHIRE HOGS OF BEST WINNING STRAINS.— Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed, younger stock, both sexes from suckers up. Good growthy fellows of good type and breeding. Nearly all varieties: Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens. 100 yearling B. C. White Leghorn hens. Write for prices. T. A. KING MILTON, ONTARIO.

When Writing Mention Farm and Dairy

OXFORD BREEDERS' CLUB

Will hold their Semi-Annual Sale

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.



C 19 918

on the 19th of Dec. 1918. ...

notes.

ers

S, ONT.

