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Toronto, Ont., January 17, 1918

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## STANDARD FEEDS

## Eastern Dairymen Want Higher Cheese Prices

The Work of the Cheese Commission Last Year Appreciated. Cost of Producing Milk, However, is Advancing so Dairymen Will Ask Government to Try for Higher Prices.

**O**NE thing stood out above everything else at the M. O. D. A. Convention held last week at Perth—this was that higher prices are required for cheese if its production is to be fully maintained. This subject was discussed from all angles and at great length. As a result it was decided to send a monster deputation to Ottawa, in the near future, to ask the Federal Minister of Agriculture to use his influence with the British Government to have a higher price set for Canadian cheese this year. Incidentally the following facts were brought out:

First—During the past year a number of cheese factories in Eastern Ontario have found it impossible, at the prices they were receiving for cheese, to offer such prices for milk as would enable them to compete with certain other milk markets, and as a consequence had to close their doors.

Second—The increased cost of producing milk over those at the time the price of cheese was set last spring will require that many factories pay more for their milk this last year or shut down, and to pay more they

there was a disposition to feel that the farmers should have been consulted last year before a price was set. The subject was introduced by J. A. Campbell, of Ormond, who proposed that a deputation of one man from each county of Eastern Ontario go before the Federal Minister of Agriculture and ask that the Government use its influence with the British Government to have the price of cheese increased. He pointed to the closing of cheese factories in certain sections of Eastern Ontario through their inability to compete with the prices being paid for milk by condenseries, and stated that every blow to the cheese industry hits the pork industry, which is so important at present. "Cheese and hogs," said Mr. Campbell "go together."

J. W. McLeod, of Cornwall, commended the resolution. Dairymen will produce but they want a just recompense. "We are entitled to the cost of production, marketing milk through cheese," said Mr. McLeod, "and next year conditions will be worse. The high price fixed for wheat will make our feeds expensive, and the increased

### THE RESOLUTION

The resolution that caused so much discussion, but which ultimately stood was moved by J. A. Campbell, Ormond, and seconded by A. McGrure, "That whereas, the price of cheese has been fixed at a level which means milk for cheese-making less profitable than milk disposed of in other ways; and,

"Whereas, this action has tended to discourage the production of milk for cheese-making; and,

"Whereas, the closing of cheese factories caused by the production of cheese and competition from condenseries in turn discourages the production of pork; and,

"Whereas, cheese is one of the standard foods of the British people and an important part of the army ration.

"Be it resolved that we the dairymen of Eastern Ontario, assembled in session, with a view to increased production at a reasonable profit to production, demand prompt action by this Association, a deputation to be sent to Ottawa, to interview the Federal Minister of Agriculture, to request that the Federal Minister of Agriculture direct that each district notify the manager or owner of each cheese factory of this resolution and that they conform therewith as fully as possible."

The Western Ontario Dairymen's Association and the Quebec Association will be asked to join the E. O. D. A. in this deputation.

must receive higher cheese prices. (The advances in the cost of milk production are due largely to the higher prices of grain and labor, and to the increase in freight rates.)

Third—The British Government last year did not, however, set a maximum price for Canadian cheese, but simply the price it was willing to pay for it. If Canadian producers could have obtained higher prices elsewhere they were free to do so.

Fourth—The cheese trade in Canada, because of the complete breakdown in shipping and banking facilities, brought about by the war, would have been absolutely unable to have handled the cheese export business last year had it not been for the appointment of the cheese commission.

Fifth—That after the British Government had set the price it was willing to pay for Canadian cheese it appointed one commissioner and asked the Canadian Government to appoint two others to look after the buying and shipping of the cheese. These commissioners were Dairy Commissioner Hudtuck and Mr. James Alexander, who worked all season without remuneration.

Sixth—The reason higher prices are paid for condensed milk than for cheese is that a larger number of countries are competing for it. England is our only cheese market.

Seventh—That while the Canadian Government may ask to have a higher price set for cheese this year it has no power to ensure such action being taken.

### The Discussion.

This discussion was opened on Thursday, "Farmers' Day" at the Convention. At that time the members of the commission had not arrived and

freight rates will increase this expense still more."

The resolution was called for, and was passed without a dissenting vote.

### Both Sides of It.

The resolution, however, was brought up for further consideration on Friday after the members of the Cheese Commission had arrived. Dairy Commissioner Hudtuck in his address, Friday, pointed out the futility of asking the Canadian Government for higher cheese prices. These, he stated, are fixed by the British Board of Trade. The buyer always has the privilege of refusing an article if he considers the price too high. He showed that had it not been for the work of the cheese commission, Canadian cheese could not have been exported last season in any price because of disorganized trade conditions. The commission took up the work because the ordinary channels of trade were closed, and they obtained the best deal possible under the circumstances for the cheese.

James Alexander, chairman of the commission, reviewed the conditions that led up to the appointment of the cheese commission. He told of the blocked warehouses, the inability of the exporters to get tonnage or to float their shipments because of the uncertainty of exchange. When the British Government offered to take the cheese at a certain price the commission was formed to buy and ship the cheese at the price offered by the British Board of Trade, and within three weeks had moved 800,000 cheese. The Canadian Government advanced \$40,000,000 and looked after the financing. By doing the business on a dollar basis, instead of the sterling basis as an

(Continued on page 18.)



## Feeding Cows for Maximum Profit

### Will Feed Purchases Be Reduced?

IN the spring of 1917 the Vermont Agricultural Experiment Station conducted an investigation into the cost of producing milk on 212 dairy farms in that State. The results of that investigation are now available. In addition to stating milk costs, the investigators raise a question as to the profitability of buying such quantities as have been common in the past. The report in this connection reads as follows:—

"The scarcity of commercial feeds during the past winter should teach Vermont dairymen the desirability of raising their feed at home whenever practicable, of growing soiling crops and of feeding silage the year around. Many of them raise a little or no grain at home for cattle feeding and grow only a poor grade of roughage. Much effort was made this year throughout the State by the Agricultural Extension Service and especially through the county agents to secure the growing of an increased acreage of clover, alfalfa, soy beans and small grains. Farmers who adopted these suggestions are planning to a greater extent than hitherto to feed their cattle on their home-grown resources, should be able to satisfy their needs at less cost and on an equal or greater effectiveness than their neighbors who resort to the feed store.

"Most readers misunderstand it, if I say that the purchase of commercial dairy feed is misfeeder. It is proper in normal times provided reasonable prices are charged, if it is used not in lieu of but as a supplement to home-grown material. Under such circumstances the practice is economically defensible, provided a new dollar can be seen clearly on its way to replace the old one laid out in grain purchase. The writers always and consistently have advocated the well-advised purchase of grain for dairy cattle and expect to continue such advocacy when the prices are not so exorbitant. However, in view of the extremely abnormal conditions now obtaining and the high prices of all kinds of grain in comparison with the value of the product, they stress more than ever the necessity of reliance upon home resources and emphasize the imperative need that the farm or who purchases grain for his dairy cattle make wise choices."

If present conditions are lasting, the dairy farms, not only of Vermont, but of Canada as well, will be more seriously supporting in the matter of feed. Every farmer should endeavor to produce as much good roughage as his cattle will consume with maximum feeding. Small grains, too, will be grown extensively on farms, where, in the past, purchased concentrates had been relied on almost entirely. At present prices, however, it would be profitable to sell coarse grains and use the money in purchasing such concentrates as bran and cottonseed meal. One thing is certain,—milk prices do not justify heavy buying or heavy feeding of feeding stuffs.

## More Roughages Should Be Grown

### To Replace Some Grain in the Ration

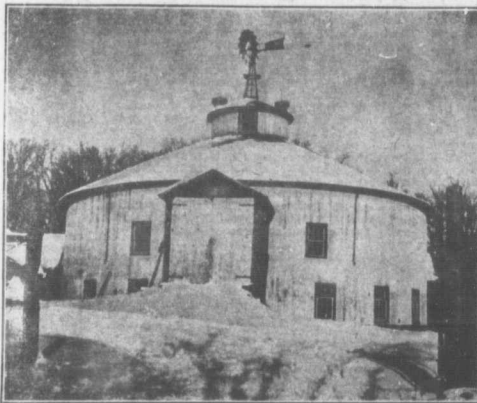
NUTRIMENTARY conditions the world over are having their effect on the farmer. For the last three years and one half we have heard very little but "production." Now, however, our experts, realizing that we farmers are about going the limit in this direction, are coming out with a new watchword, "conservation." In foods for human consumption, scientists are reaching the point that we need most overseas. War bread is replacing wheat bread. We have our meatless days, and economy is being urged in the consumption of sugar. It is not strange, therefore, that we should be called to consider economy also in our ration for our live stock.

The greatest advance in this connection has been made by the dairy farmers of England. They first have given this matter attention because they first were faced with the seriousness of the food situation. The scientists of England have been testing out different proportions of concentrates in the rations of their cows to determine the most economical ration for the production of milk. In many cases English dairymen have been able to cut down their grain ration by a pound or so in the

day, replacing this by additional to the amount of roughage fed. And they have done this without seriously affecting the milk flow.

In any move we may make toward economy in the feeding of the dairy cow, we must guard against cutting down the feeds to the detriment of milk production or of the health of the herd. We know of some dairymen who are producing a lot of milk this winter and who are feeding little if any grain. Their cows are given all the good clover hay and ensilage they will eat. There is a danger, however, of the cows falling away in flesh, although it may not be noticeable to one tending them from day to day. And this lack in condition may adversely affect the usefulness of the cow in her next milking period. In many cases, however, it would be possible for the dairyman to replace some of the grain in the ration by feeding a little extra clover hay or ensilage.

In feeding live stock grain, we know that it takes approximately five pounds of grain to produce one pound of meat. Now, in food value the five pounds of grain is worth considerably more than the one pound of meat. This would lead to the conclusion that stock should not be fed on grain, but further consideration would show this to be poor economy of feed stuffs and poor business policy. It takes entirely too much feed and too long a time to fat-



The Distinctive Home of a Distinguished Herd.

The round barn on the farm of W. C. Tully, of Atholton, Que., a well-known Ayrshire breeder. This type of barn construction is not common in Canada, but owners are usually boosters. Further information regarding Mr. Tully's barn, including a brief review of the advantages and disadvantages of this type of construction, is given on another page of this issue.

ten without grain, and it would cripple the live stock business to cut down the number of stock animals.

However, a saving can be made of the grains which are valuable for human food and for shipping to places of great need for live stock. More young ages should be grown as well as grains, because with a little added roughage and a little less grain a considerable saving of grain can be made without affecting the ration appreciably. Hay cannot be transported cheaply any great distance on account of its bulk for the feeding value contained in it. However, when this is changed to meat through feeding a great saving in transportation is made, and a saving in the grains which can be used for human food.

Better results are obtained by feeding young calves three times a day, with the periods between feeding as nearly equal as possible. When fed in this way the calf does not overload its stomach, and the digestion of the feed is more evenly distributed. Regularity in feeding is important. When calves are fed but twice a day, the feeding should be as nearly as possible 12 hours apart.

The farm is a permanent investment. The most of us who buy a farm do so with intention of making farming our life work usually on that farm. Why, then, not make all of our improvements of a permanent nature. Use permanent materials, such as cement or masonry, where possible. Plan permanent fences and build good ones. It pays to figure on future use rather than present cheapness, and there is an added satisfaction in the contemplation of a substantial and well kept farm.

## Conserve the Farm Wood Lot

### Coal Scarcity May Tempt Injudicious Cutting

A FEW years ago when every farmer could go to his wood lot in winter and take out not only his own fuel supply, but as much wood for sale as he felt like cutting, fuel economy did not seem necessary. In fact, it often seemed a desirable thing to burn the wood quickly, for the more wood hauled from the bush, the larger the strip of "new land" available for wheat or peas. A large acreage of timber on a farm was a desirable feature because of the size of their clearings. To speak of reforestation in those days was equivalent to delivering oneself up to the keepers of the near lunatic asylum. But times have changed. Old Ontario has achieved great success in some of the older districts. The work has been so well done that scarcely enough trees are left for windbreaks, and the homes are exposed to prairie-like breezes. In such districts, coal has been the staple fuel for many years.

But at last the wood lot is beginning to receive some attention. For years we farmers went blithely along getting rid of our forests as fast as we could and installing coal stoves, and now we find ourselves facing a coal famine. Not only has the increased price of wood in town, and therefore made it more desirable that the farmer might have a wood lot from which to draw a revenue in supplying wood at the high prices, but in some districts the farmers are touched more closely yet, because they have not wood for themselves and the coal famine comes directly home to them.

For the farmer with a good wood lot on his farm, ten dollars or more per cord looks good. There is a danger, however, that the high prices being offered will tempt many to cut indiscriminate. We should look to the future and in our cutting keep the improvement of the woodlot in mind.

In cutting to improve a woodlot the owner should remove the dead and dying trees, and trees attacked by insects or fungi. He should leave the good, sound, straight trees standing, saw logs, as these will bring more for lumber than for fuel. Crooked, leaning trees may be cut for fuel, and the trees of inferior species. Old, diseased and decadent trees should be removed.

No portion of the woodlot should be clean cut unless the area is to be cleared for agriculture or pasture or is to be planted to trees. In cutting the woodlot for fuel, then, the general scheme should always be to remove the least valuable material. By following this plan the woodlot will be continually improving. Care must be taken, however, not to remove any material that wind will throw the remaining trees, that grass or weeds will come in thickly.

## The Wisdom of Registrations

### A Valuable Lesson from Guelph Winter Fair

REGISTERED pedigree will not make a cow give a single extra pound of milk. Perhaps this explains why many dairy farmers, owners of pure bred animals, carelessly neglect their registration papers, and frequently neglect altogether the registering of their young stock. They wish to avoid the small expense connected with the transaction. In the long run, this neglect is bound to be a losing policy. Just the contrary that the loss may assume is well illustrated by the case of the cow Lilly that won the dairy test at Guelph.

Lilly is a pure bred Holstein. She was bred in a herd where registrations had long been neglected. Animals have died unregistered. Breeding records were not available and finally the herd got into such a condition that registration was impossible. As a result, Lilly, with several generations of unregistered pure bred ancestors, must be regarded as a grade cow. Had the registration of her ancestors been continued she would be worth probably \$600. As it is, she is not worth over \$200. Her male calves will be vealed and her heifer calves sold at the price actually realized for good grade heifers. Not the loss of Lilly alone, but the grade consideration. With the splendid showing she made at Guelph, all pure bred Holsteins related to her, which had been registred, would have increased in value and the result of her win at Guelph might easily be credited to thousands of dollars. It was costly carelessness when Lilly's papers were neglected. But still there are hundreds of dairymen who are continuing to take the same risk in their herds!

Where the Small Sized Cow Excels.

In Eastern Canada are many farms where the land is fertile but rough. It is on this rough land that the lighter breeds of milkers excel. The illustration shows the famous Pinehurst herd of Jerseys owned by Ruitter Bros., Missisquoi Co., Que.

## Reaping Satisfaction on a Waterloo County Farm

Mr. Owen Otto is Proud of His Farm and His Cows and He is Doing Well—By F. E. Ellis

**T**HE farmer who is happy in his work is the most contented man on earth."

When I read this sentence from the pen of an American philosopher, whose books have travelled to all corners of the globe, it seemed natural to think of Owen Otto. I have met many farmers who are well pleased with their business, but few who are so abundantly happy in it as is this big Dutch farmer of Waterloo county. I stopped at his home for only an hour during a three-day visit to Waterloo county last spring, but the congenial quality of Mr. Otto's enthusiasm is one of the most vivid recollections of my trip.

The section in which Mr. Otto lives is one of the best, agriculturally speaking, in Ontario. The land is gently undulating; the soil is a rich clay loam; the fields are big and easily worked. The Otto farm consists of 110 acres of as good land as there is in the section. One hundred acres of it is cleared and under the plow. "People who live always on this good land, don't properly know how to appreciate it," said Mr. Otto, with conviction. "I myself started farming on poor sandy land eight miles from here. I used to drive over to this section and look at the farms and admire the crops and wish that I could get a start on such land. Eight years ago this place was for sale. The buildings were in bad shape, the stabling was discouraging, the land was full of sow thistle and the fences had been neglected. But I knew that the land was strong and rich, and I knew that on it I could succeed.

"And you have succeeded, Mr. Otto?"  
The answering smile was good to see. "Yes," he said, "I have a real farm now, I make more money and make it easier, and it is a pleasure to farm on land that responds to every effort. During the last 12 months my boy and I have had over \$1,000 clear of all expenses, including our living, and we have been improving the farm at the same time. It will not be long now until we own it free of all indebtedness."

### A Diversified Farmer.

Mr. Otto is a diversified farmer, but his principal line is dairying. "I can't figure out any surer results than from a good bunch of cows, he remarked. "I have been in the dairy business now about 15 years. I started over on the sandy farm with eight Durham cows. We could hardly fill a 60-lb. box of butter in a week, so we went in for more cows. At the same time I went over to see Mr. Baird on the farm now run by his two sons, H. and A. H. Baird, and bought my first Jersey bull."

"I went into Mr. Baird's stables," Mr. Otto continued, "and I looked over his splendid herd of grade Jerseys. All of them looking for all the world like pure-bred Jerseys. He told me that if I persevered with Jersey bulls I could breed up herd from my grade Durhams that would be just as good as his. When I went home and looked at my grade Durham again, the task of breeding a good herd from them seemed almost impossible. However, I went back for many bulls after that and the herd has steadily improved and now you can see what we have for yourself."

In Mr. Otto's stables, I found 18 milking cows and about 27 head of cattle altogether. The cows were all good looking grades, showing strongly their Jersey breeding. I found that the butter from this herd is made at home and shipped to a grocer in Toronto at something better than the price for best creamery. "We sent our butter to one man for 12 years," said Mr. Otto, "and we would be shipping to him yet had he not died. We have been shipping to our new man for three years. Last year we shipped

about 5,200 lbs. of butter and vealed many calves from our dairy herd."

### Feeding the Herd.

The Otto farm is ordered so as to provide a maximum amount of feed for the cows and the hogs, which are the most important side line. About 11 acres are devoted to corn, Wisconsin No. 7, and Leaming are the varieties usually grown, but this year, as an experiment, Eureka Extra Early was added to the list. "This corn is stored in a big concrete silo 14 x 40 feet. Two years ago with 10 acres in corn Mr. Otto filled this silo the first week in October. He fed the cows from it for two weeks and then filled again and the first of November he filled a third time, and still had corn left in the stock. About 25 acres of ground are seeded down each spring, half of it for pasture and half of it for hay. Barley is one of the principal spring grains, being valued highly as a hog feed and a considerable acreage of winter wheat is grown each year. The arable land is in corn once in six years."

I have already mentioned that this farm was polliuted with sow thistle when it came into Mr. Otto's hands. "The first year I was on the farm," said Mr. Otto, "in explaining his method of dealing with this pest, I selected the dirtiest part of the farm and seeded it down. I followed the hay crop with corn and I kept that corn absolutely clean. Then I went at the rest of the farm in the same way. We never cut any thistles now, there is not a cleaner farm in the district, and I have decided that you can't keep a farm clean without a clean hog crop."

None of the crops are sold off of this farm with the exception of wheat, and, unless the price of wheat is very good as at present, it too is chopped and fed to the pigs. White middlings, the best that can be bought, is the concentrate for both pigs and cows that Mr. Otto purchases most liberally. "The dairy meal ration consists of middlings and bran, mixed in the proportion of three to one along with

a small quantity of cottonseed and oil meal, mixed equal parts. A cow in full flow of milk would get about eight pounds a day of middlings and bran and somewhat over a pint of cottonseed and oil cake. The cows are fed in proportion to the amount of milk they are giving.

### Pigs a Profitable Sideline.

The pigs are a good second to the cows, as they should be on all farms where the skim milk is retained at home, and Mr. Otto is known in the district as a crack pig feeder. Shortly before my visit he had shipped five hogs at \$16.50 a cwt., which netted him \$41 each. These hogs were finished on the following ration: Two sacks of oats and one sack of corn chopped together and then mixed with shorts at the rate of one bag of shorts to two bags of chop. For carrying the hogs along two sacks of home-grown shorts and one bag of shorts and chop they were mixed with this the pigs get lots of skim milk. Seventy to seventy-five hogs are marketed each year, and in the first few months of this year \$1,025 were received from hog sales. All the hogs are raised on the farm. Four brood sows are kept and five litters are expected in two years.

"One man should do all of the feeding," said Mr. Otto in discussing his methods with hogs. We feed three times a day, but the meal at noon is a light one. The heaviest feed comes at night. In winter, roots is the biggest part of the meal. Next to good feed, the pigs must be kept comfortable. I would work all night cleaning the pig pen rather than see the pigs uncomfortable."

It was well on in the afternoon and it was a dirty, disagreeable day when I visited Mr. Otto. Otherwise I am sure he would have insisted on taking me back over every acre of his rich black loam farm. His pride in his farm was something good to see. His enthusiasm was contagious. What is better, he has a son, now a well-grown lad, whose enthusiasm for the farm is just as great as his father's. He, too, knows the value of a good farm, and like his father, he is full of plans for further improvement. The first thing on the list is an up-to-date poultry house. Next will come a new barn. The trees planted already have been improved and shade trees planted. Before many years, we predict, the Ottos will have a farm of which anyone might well be proud.—F. E. E.

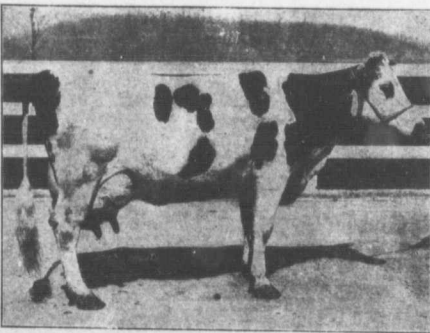
## Use the Fanning Mill Clean Seed Grain During the Winter

**W**INTERTIME farming means efficient farming. Not only must all machines and other labor-saving devices be introduced to the farm scheme, but we must also plan to spread out the labor at our disposal, over as much farm work as possible. This means working in winter. These are the days when the fanning mill should be kept going. All next year's seed grain should be cleaned now. You will get this job off your mind early. Late winter will bring work that you were not expecting and good seed grain will keep very handy.

Uncleaned seed grain is very deceptive in planting time. We can't afford to make a mistake during these times of high prices that might result in a smaller yield per acre. We once had a man hired on our farm who sowed oats for most of a day without refilling the seed box. After he had been walking behind the seeder for some hours, he noticed that no grain was coming out of the spouts. While it worried him he did not think of looking for the cause, but went right ahead with his work. In the afternoon he and a neighboring farmer who also was seeding, met at the line fence and he began to tell the details of our seeder. "It's cheating," said the ground," said he. The neighbor went over, lifted the cover of the seed box and found the difficulty. It is the same with uncleaned seed. You are liable to cheat the ground. In seeding we should remember that it is the last few bushels of grain per acre that will make our profits next year.

The light seeds that are taken out of the grain with the fanning mill, will make good stock feed for this winter. If these seeds are left in the seed grain they will only serve as manure in the grain field next year, and they cannot possibly bring as much return in this way as if they have first been passed through a meat or milk producing machine.—J. P. W.

A cow is not capable of large milk production unless she be of strong constitution. Small nostrils, narrow head and limited heart girth are indications of poor constitution.



The New Champion from Another Angle.

This is another view of Florida Clothier's Red DeKalb, the new super champion milk producer. Her official record for one year is 90,467 lbs. milk and 1,971 lbs. butter. She is owned by the Colony Farm, Essonville, N. C.

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**SHAVING LETTING IN THE SUN**

**On Having a Shave**  
—Men for their sins  
Have shaving, too, entailed upon their chins.

—Byron.

I **S**NT it the grand feeling entirely to be newly shaved? I have just been giving my jaws the weekly scrape in preparation for the Sabbath, and my razor worked fine. A razor is a funny thing—so temperamental. Stropping a razor is like strapping a boy—you may meet with varying degrees of success. Sometimes your razor is sharp and slips along doing its work so cheerfully that you become infected and grin at your image in the glass and it grins back, and all is merry and joy. Again, with exactly the same treatment, the razor has its dull fits, just like a regular fellow. And when a razor is feeling out of sorts, it has the faculty of making its low spirits to all in its immediate vicinity.

But it wasn't of razors I wanted to write. It was on having a shave. I'm not one of those efficient chaps of whom we hear from time to time, who can shave with one hand and learn French with the other. When I'm shaving I like to keep my eye on the lathered face in the mirror. My ears are still of considerable value to me. But if I can't read when I'm shaving I at least can think. So as I was pulling the razor over my face tonight I began thinking of how much of his life one spends shaving, and then I went over some of the different shaves I've had and some of the different barbers I've wanted to murder.

I always go into a barber shop in an unreluctant frame of mind. I go in prepared to be pleased on the slightest provocation. How I come out depends on the barber. If the barber has a smooth, warm hand, plenty of hot water and towels, and a keen razor, I come out humming a cheerful ditty and feeling happy and good, the way you do after making your New Year's resolutions and eating your New Year's zooks. The probability is that I give the first boy I meet a nickel for his paper and do not wait for the change.

On the other hand, a barber with a horny or a cold hand, a barber that shaves a graining grain, or a barber that shaves tobacco as he works will lash my usually placid temper into a seething red-hot rage. From such a shave I come out humming a song of woe. The probability is that I assaginate the first new-boy that molests me and when I get home I forget to bed down trusty old Debbin for the night.

But to get back to the more pleasant topic of shaving—a good shave always leaves a pleasant lull. When the stubble has been mowed off, one begins to feel almost respectable. It is the same with dressing up. I somehow can't feel dissatisfied when clean shaved and dressed in a neat-fitting new suit. If ever I am found hawking from a nail behind the bedroom door, or sitting cross and a bottle in one hand (that used to contain carbolic acid), it will be noticed that there is a smelly crop of whiskers hiding my smiling face, that my trousers need ironing, and my boots are down at the heels.

Tramps are good examples of the neurological effect of non-shaving. I have never decided whether they don't shave because they are tramps or whether they are tramps because they don't shave, but I rather incline to the latter view. Personally I would deteriorate into a tramp rapidly were it not for the saving grace

of the razor. And because of the psychological influence of it, I believe it will often rest you more, if you are feeling "drug out" to get into a hard-boiled shirt and shiny shoes and tie you off to the house warming than to "turn in early."

Of course, different cases require different treatment. If you're suffering from real physical exhaustion, then the body's at stake. And the head has no more ardent adherent than myself. Especially do I adhere these cold mornings. Occasionally, however, a chap thinks of getting dressed too much work when he is really suffering from too much whisker. What he needs is a bracer in the form of a razor. That's the time it does a farmer good to get dressed up and take in a show at town.

*Sam Ray*

**Higher Prices Will Prevail**

**F**ALLACIES Exposed by Prof. G. E. Day. THE consumer is calling out against the farmer hard names. As a consumer mystic, I feel consolation to offer to those other consumers. If the war lasts much longer there will be a more serious food shortage than at present, and with the high prices of the future, we may look back on the year 1917 and wish we could get things as cheaply as we did them in 1916. These words, Prof. Geo. E. Day expresses his belief in the continuance of high prices for food in an address during luncheon hour at the recent winter fair at Guelph. Proceeding he said:

"There is one crop you may depend upon to flourish in times like these—refer to the crop of fallacies. One of these fallacies that I might cite is the belief that production can be stimulated by lowering prices. One form in which this belief presents itself is the agitation to prevent the slaughter of calves. Prof. Geo. E. Day went on to show that much real dairy feed made from calves which were simply "knocked on the head" before high prices stimulated veal and these calves, therefore, represent just that much of a gain in the supplies of meat available.

Another popular demand with which Prof. Day was not in sympathy, was the demand for the prohibition of export of all meat animals. As a means of increasing supply, such a plan sounds plausible. "But take the case of a farmer in Western Canada," argued the Professor. "He may live in the drought area and have a bunch of thin pigs on his hands. He may not have the credit with which to finish them. He may fear to buy the feed he looks around for someone who wants the hogs. If he finds that he can ship them to the United States and get out of the enterprise with a whole skin, his confidence in the business is sustained and he will go in for more hogs as soon as he has the feed. Shut off the United States market, however, and leave that man in the lurch and he will be out of the business for all time to come." The speaker concluded this portion of his remarks by stating emphatically that the freer movement of stock the better it would be for the feeding of the allies—for that is the object of both the United States and Canada.

Speaking of the price of hogs, Prof. Day remarked that it was little use pointing out to the farmer that the average price for the season has been high if the farmer has had to sell his pig output at a low price. This he stated, was a point that was frightening the farmer to-day. The price control scheme of the United States food administration was endorsed and the opinion expressed that their action would tend to equalize prices here. "I see no reason," said Prof. Day further, "why a part of the Victory Loan

should not be used to finance the hog market."

Speaking to the cattle men he said: "Prices of breeding cattle are high. There is a tendency for many of our best breeders to sell out a little too bare. Let us not forget that there is a tremendous shortage on both continents and I do not see how the outlook could be better for the cattle man. It will pay us to stay in the game."

**Mr. Tully's Round Barn**

**W**HILE visiting recently the farm of Mr. W. C. Tully, Atholston, Que., I became interested in a photograph of which appears on another page of this issue. A round barn, covered with matched lumber and nicely painted as Mr. Tully's is, certainly gives a distinctly attractive appearance to a farm, and is in many ways both convenient and economical.

One of the most important advantages claimed by Mr. Tully for his round barn is economy of material. Considerable roof space is saved by this style of building, and as the roof is the most expensive part of a barn this is quite a consideration. Another valuable consideration is economy of timber for frame. In Mr. Tully's barn there is no heavy timber whatever. The silo forms the centre support of the frame, while the outside circle is built on the balloon frame system, quite light material being used.

Another advantage well worth considering, especially in our cold climate, is the fact that the silo is completely surrounded by the stable bed-and-by the upper barn above. This acts to prevent freezing in winter, and at the same time moderates the heat and keeps the silage from spoiling during summer. But the greatest advantage of the round barn is in feeding. The cows are in a circle, with heads facing the silo. Feed chutes are situated so as to put the silage down in the feed passage between the silo and mangers, and much time is saved during this operation.

While the round barn has many advantages, yet a person who has always been accustomed to the rectangular variety can notice a few points in which the latter excels. With a round barn the silo cannot be confined to but one silo, unless one were built outside the barn, and this would be getting away from the real advantage of the round barn system, in convenience in feeding.

Another disadvantage is the fact of the limitations regarding size. Only one row of cows can be accommodated, and one row forms a circle. The size of which is restricted by the size of the silo and the width of feed passage. Thus if a farmer wished to maintain a herd larger than what could be accommodated in the circle surrounding the silo and feed passage, he would have to build another barn for young stock and horses. This Mr. Tully later intends to do, or else build his barn large enough to have a row of boxes outside the circle of cow stalls and next the outside wall.

In the upper storey the amount of space occupied by the floor is a somewhat objectionable feature. This could be easily remedied by building the barn a little higher and having a loft over the greater part of the barn floor.

Mr. Tully's stables are warm and comfortable. The wall up to the ceiling of stable is double boarded, both inside and outside of the frame, with matched lumber next weather and for the top layer of double wall. Field Representative Farm and Dairy.

Tommy—Mamma, why did they put Monday next to Sunday?  
Mamma—That's me now, dear; I'm sure I don't know.  
Tommy (after a pause)—Was it because cleanliness is next to godliness?

## THE HORSE

### Finishing Horses for Market

**H**ORSES are not only fed on a larger number of farms, but are more widely distributed in cities and towns than any other kind of livestock. Their feeding is, therefore, of almost universal interest. There are usually one or more of three different objects in view in horse feeding—to maintain health and condition, to enable them to expend a greater amount of energy at work, or to improve in general appearance either as a matter of personal pride of the owner or to enhance their market value. The condition or the amount of fat deposited on a horse increases his market value more than that of animals fattened for the block. It is also true that rations which cause an economical increase in weight may be generally considered as economical in furnishing energy for work.

In an experiment conducted by the Pennsylvania Experiment Station in finishing horses it was found that silage, which is made from mature corn, is free from mould, has not been exposed to air too long before feeding and is properly supplemented with other feeds which will make up the deficiency in protein, can be fed to horses with care, when care is used to have them become gradually accustomed to it. Horses fed silage as a portion of their ration consumed less grain, made their gains at

### Coming Events

Western Ontario Dairymen's Association Convention, Stratford, Jan. 16-17.  
Annual Meetings of Live Stock Breeders' Associations, Toronto, Feb. 5-8.  
British Columbia Dairymen's Association Convention, Chilliwack, Feb. 6-7.  
Provincial Dairy Convention, Edmonton, Alta., Feb. 20-21.  
Ontario Corn Growers' Association, Chatham, Feb. 12-15.

lesser cost per pound, were sleeker and better finished than when fed on rations not containing silage. Using cottonseed meal to replace oats resulted in a cheaper ration, a larger gain, smaller cost of gain and a higher finish in fattening horses.

The ability of a horse to lay on flesh is largely a matter of individuality, controlled by disposition, temperament, age, condition, digestive capacity and type. The average gain made by horses weighing over 1,450 pounds at the beginning of the experiment were practically the same as those of lighter horses, which would seem to indicate that weight is not a controlling factor in making gains. Mature horses, six to seven years of age, make more satisfactory gains than those four to five years of age. A higher finish was secured on the mature individuals. The most profitable type of horse for feeding purposes is one which shows every evidence of draft breeding, with clean, short legs, wide cannon, depth and width in chest and middle, showing constitution and capacity throughout.

### When Buying a Horse

**T**HE soundness of a horse is one of the first considerations of the buyer and should be of the breeder. If the animal is not sufficiently sound to withstand the use for which he is intended, the buyer has to learn of this before the purchase.

Selection must be based primarily on a thorough, systematic examination; the examination should be based

on a clear knowledge of desirable and undesirable qualities. Not only the presence of unsoundness but also the condition or soundness of the unsoundness should be noted. Temporary soundness should be distinguished from permanent unsoundness.

A hurried examination is likely to prove a disappointment. Observe blemishes, vice, faulty conformation, unsoundness and general characteristics. Common blemishes are scars from old wounds, poll evil, scratches, shoe boils and small ruptures. Common vices are biting, pulling, cribbing, kicking, stall walking, weaving and biting. Common faults of conformation are straight shoulders, crooked, weak or improperly set legs, ewe neck, long, weak back, and drooping crop. Common unsoundnesses are splints, thoroughpin, spavin, curb, ex-

trorse fistula, ringbone, side bones, extreme atrophy of muscles, contracted tendons and broken wind.

General characteristics include fleecing, temperament, quality, color and age. In final selection, look for the good qualities and weigh them against the defects.

### Care of Unshod Hoofs

**T**HE colt should have abundant exercise on dry ground. The hoofs will then wear gradually, and it will only be necessary from time to time to regulate any uneven wear with the rasp and to round off the sharp edge about the toe in order to prevent breaking away of the wall.

Colts in the stable can not wear down their hoofs, so that every four to six weeks they should be rasped

down and the lower edge of the wall well rounded to prevent chipping. The soles and clefts of the frog should be picked out every few days and the entire hoof washed clean. Plenty of clean straw litter should be provided. Hoofs that are becoming "sawry" should have the wall shortened in such a manner as to straighten the foot axis. This will ultimately produce a good hoof and will improve the position of the limb.

— An old Scottish woman wished to sell a hen to a neighbor.

"Please tell me," the neighbor said, "is she altogether a good bird? Has she nae faults at all?"

"Aweel, Margot, the other old woman admitted, 'she ha got one fault. She will lay on the Lord's Day.'"



## The Ford Saves the Hay and Oats the Horses Eat

**I**T HAS been estimated that five acres of land are required to maintain one horse for a year, and that the same five acres would produce nearly enough food for two people. If 50,000 Canadian farmers each replaced one horse with a Ford, 250,000 acres would be added to the Nation's source of food supply and enough extra food made available to feed 100,000 people.

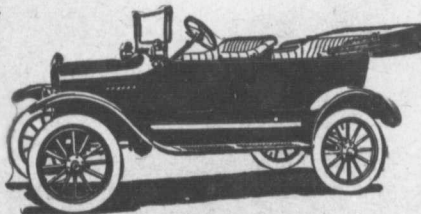
Just think what a great service this means to the country at the present time and the benefit to the farmers from the sale of food produced on this acreage.

A Ford car also saves the farmer a week or more of valuable time each year, which can be used for further productive work. The Ford travels three times as fast as a horse and rig—costs less to run and keep, and is far easier to take care of. With labor so scarce and high priced, time means money, so do not delay in getting your Ford.

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## Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited

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## Live Subjects Discussed by E. O. Dairymen

The Price of Cheese Considered Low. Cream Must be Pasteurized to Make Good Storage Butter. Will Keep Eye on Oleo.

THE following points of great interest to dairymen were discussed and dealt with at the 41st annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, held in Perth, Ont., on Thursday and Friday of last week. First—The securing of a higher price for cheese during the approaching season. Second—The necessity of pasteurization of cream where butter for storage is wanted. Third—Consulants will be scarce and high in price this season. Arrange for them now. Fourth—We must not only produce all the food we can, but save all we can if the war is to be won. Fifth—The use of wider machinery on farms will decrease the cost and multiply results in production.

Over the whole convention hung the shadow of the war. Not only were problems of production and conservation presented to the convention, but in every phase of dairying we are required to cope with difficulties brought on by the abnormal conditions under which we live.

The attendance at the convention was never surpassed, and for continued interest has never been equal-

led. The need for a higher price on cheese brought out many, while the excellent cheese exhibit, which was declared by the judges "the best ever," doubtless added also to the attendance. Further particulars of this exhibit, with a list of awards, will be found on page 20 of this issue.

### Officers Elected.

The following officers were elected, all previously having been nominated at the district dairy meetings. The occupations of the officers and directors are stated as it has sometimes been asserted that the Association is not properly representative of the farming industry. Hon. Pres., John R. Dargavel, M.L.A., Elgin; President, R. G. Leggett, farmer, Newboro; 1st Vice-President, Joseph McGrath, farmer, Mt. Chesney; 2nd Vice-President, Neil Fraser, cheese manufacturer, Vanasse, Ill.; Secretary, T. A. Thompson, Almonte; Treasurer, J. R. Anderson, Mountain View; Auditors, J. J. Payne, Brinston, and M. Bird, Stirling. Executive Committee: H. Glendinning, farmer, Manilla; G. A. Gillespie, M.L.A., creamery proprietor, Peterboro; W. H. Olmstead, cheese

manufacturer, Bearbrooks; J. A. Sanderson, merchant and cheese buyer, Oxford Station; Alex. Hume, farmer, Menie. Directors: E. G. Graham, farmer, Carp; Wm. Brown, farmer, Dickinson's Landing; John Kerr, farmer, Martinborough; John Kerr, cheese buyer, Belleville; Geo. Smith, farmer, Ironquais; D. Muirhead, retired farmer, Renfrew; T. H. Thompson, cheese buyer, Madoc; John Stoeck, farmer, Almonte; W. A. Benson, retired farmer, Pictou. The directors for the other districts will be found in the list of officers.

### Financial Statement.

The financial statement showed total receipts of \$56,642.62, and total expenditures of \$7,189.13, leaving a balance on hand of \$1,435.39. The principal receipts were: balance from previous year, \$1,420.43; membership fees, \$232; government grant, \$2,600; money received from prosecutions, \$1,200; receipts from dairy exhibits, \$2,765.39.

The principal expenditures were, pay sheet for directors, \$578.65; prosector's salary and expenses, \$363.30; lecturer's expenses, \$292.80; advertising and printing, \$442.67; district meeting expenses, \$342.02; secretary's salary, \$500; expenses for 'airy exhibits, \$3,593.70. J. J. Payne, Auditor.

Don't Quit Cheese Business. 'I would advise the cheese dairy-

men to stay firmly by the cheese business," said president J. N. Stone, Northam, in opening the convention. Mr. Stone pointed out that if cheese patrons are expected to stay in the business they must get prices that would allow them to compete with other systems of dairying.

Mr. Stone called the attention of the dairymen to oleomargarine, which was admitted to Canada without consulting the home interests, but strictly as a war measure. It is up to the dairymen to see that it is knocked out when conditions resume normal, and to do this they must keep organized.

### Chief Inspector's Report.

Mr. O. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Inspector, in his annual report stated that there were 388 cheese factories in operation in Eastern Ontario in 1917, a reduction of 20 from the year before. The new districts of Northern Ontario have now 19 factories operating, and the success with which these ventures in Northern dairying have met gives promise of a good field for the industry in our new western sections. The inspectors under Mr. Publow's department found these factories generally in better condition than ever before.

Despite the fact that the number of cheese factories in operation, the number of patrons supplying milk to factories in Eastern Ontario remains practically the same as during 1916. The number cows increased slightly, from 276,132 to 285,600, but on account of some cheese factories closing early in the season through their inability to compete with condenseries the total milk of cheese was only 89,960,754 lbs. which is a million pounds less than in 1916. The average selling price, however, was two and three-eighths cents a pound more, so that the total revenue in 1916 was about \$17,000,000 this year it amounts to over \$19,000,000.

Last year it took 11.07 lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese. This year 11.03 lbs. in spite of a few inferior consulants, was a saving of 0.04 lbs. was due to the cooler weather. Forty creameries were closed during 1917. The amount of butter produced in the season was 4,680,000 lbs., an increase over the previous season of nine per cent. The average selling price of butter was 32 cents, or six cents a pound better than the 1916 price. The quality of the butter produced this year was considerably better than last year. It was pointed out that for best results the raw milk must be of good quality. Even pasteurization cannot overcome defects which are actually present in the cream. A modified system of cream grading suitable to Eastern conditions should be introduced.

Experiments were carried on in the field of cheese from milks containing different percentages of fat. These experiments have again confirmed the fact that yield is practically in direct proportion to the percentage of fat in the milk. Four cheeses were exhibited as the result of one of these experiments carried on at the Kingston Dairy School by Mr. Zinfelt. Mr. Cheatham and Mr. Publow. These were from milk testing from 5.3 per cent. fat down to 3.3 per cent. The cheese made from 10 lbs. of 5.3 per cent. milk weighed nearly five pounds more than the one made from the same quantity of 3.3 per cent. milk. It was pointed out that during the war the number of factories voluntarily paying by test increased from 86 to 95.

Mr. H. M. Grisland on "Production." Thursday was "Farmer's Day" at the convention. Advantage was taken of this to have Mr. J. H. C. "Daisy" Director of Dominion Experimental Farms, give an address on "Production."

Practically the only means of further increasing production is by the employment of greater efficiency in farming. More acres cannot be

(Continued on page 18.)

## This Book will help you Stop the Leaks in your Farm Profits

WE'VE called it "What the Farmer can do with Concrete"—a title that exactly describes it, but does not give any idea of how vital its help is to you. To realize this you've got to understand that Concrete is a big factor in successful farming. Just consider the common leaks your farm is subject to, and how Concrete stops those leaks.

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Do you need this book that makes it easy for you to improve your farm? This Book is FREE Write for it.







### The Grain the Pullet Eats

"HOW much grain does a laying hen eat in its pullet year?" enquires a Dundas county woman. "We keep no track of the grain consumed by our breeding Plymouth Rocks. We just go to the granary or feed bags and help ourselves. Grain is so high in price this year that my husband is objecting. He says there is no money in it and he wants the flock reduced or done away with. We in the house have a special interest in the poultry, as the egg money is ours. Now, how can we figure out their cost?"

In his bulletin on "Farm Poultry," Prof. Graham, at Ouelph, states that birds of the American breeds such as Barred Rocks, Wyandots, etc., will eat 80 to 90 lbs. of grain, including the grain in the dry mash, during their pullet year. Leghorns and other light breeds will consume 16 to 20 per cent less. Grain this year will probably average about three cents a pound; oats and meal a little less and wheat and corn a little more. The cost of feeding the birds for a year would be therefore about \$2.40. If this Dundas woman's pullets lay a good proportion of eggs this winter, as they should, the average price for the year should be at least 40 cents a dozen. Suppose her flock averaged 12 dozen eggs each. This would be a low yield for a good commercial flock, but probably high for an average farm flock. Ten dozen eggs are worth four dollars. At low 40 cts. for labor, 20 cts. for green feed, charcoal, oyster shell and occasional deaths and we have net profit of one dollar per fowl.

This is a conservative estimate and if the birds are well cared for, more than one dollar should be easily realized. The selling value of the fowl next fall will more than pay for the cost of rearing them up to the laying age. At least this is my opinion. Farm and Dairy readers who have kept accounts with farm sized flocks, may be able to give fuller information to our Dundas county friend.

### Poultry Ideas

IF a post-mortem examination of a heavy hen, that died suddenly, will show considerable fat deposited along the muscular fibres, it is proof that over-fat was the cause of death. Often many of these fibres themselves are replaced by fat, which makes them weak in action and easily ruptured, and those around the egg passage become weak and flabby. If through fright extra strain is brought upon these muscles, the passage is readily torn, and the contents pass into the abdominal cavity, followed by peritonitis and death.

Egg-eating is a vice acquired by fowls when a tempting broken egg lies before them. To prevent the trouble it is necessary to keep a watch of the condition of the hens. When hens are too fat—and also when there is an insufficient amount of lime in their food, they are apt to lay soft-shelled eggs. It is seldom that hens in a proper condition lay eggs other than strongly-shelled ones. Hens are often tempted to eat eggs by having shells still wet with the albumen thrown on them. The best way to feed egg shells to fowls is to first heat the shells in the stove oven for about an hour, and then crumble and mix with the soft food.

There is not much profit in fussing with sick fowls. If the early symptoms of disease are promptly

treated there need be no fear of contagion. The flocks should be continually watched so that their condition may be daily noted. Trying to cure roup, or some other contagious disease, is a good way to endanger the lives of all the fowls. It is not always possible to keep the stock entirely free from sickness, but by early work one is enabled to ward off two-thirds of the ailments that it seems poultry are heir to.

The liver of a healthy fowl is of a uniform chocolate-red color, firm, and the right lobe larger than the left. Anything else indicates some disease. Whenever a fowl is killed for table use its liver should be carefully inspected. If greyish or yellowish masses or tubercles are formed in the liver, it is unfit for food, as the deposits are a strong proof that the bird is suffering from tuberculous.

Fowls having brown or dark brown eggs as a rule have yellow skin and orange-yellow legs, while those laying light colored eggs have whitish skin and light (lemon) colored legs. By selecting the dark eggs to hatch from and breeding from the yellow-stinned and yellow-legged birds, the quality of the dressed poultry will be greatly improved.

The writer one year made a test, for profits, between one good family cow and 50 hens, to see which would yield the most profit. The result was, the cow's milk was worth, at market rates, \$144.10, and the poultry account (which was mainly for eggs sold) equalled \$160.81. It cost \$52 to feed the cow one year, and \$50 for the hens. The value of the manure of both was about equal. But the biggest item in favor of the hens was in point of labor, it requiring double the amount to attend to the cow that it did to the hens.

Leg weakness in ducks is usually caused by dampness. If the duck is compelled to sleep in a damp house, she is likely to be attacked with rheumatism or cramps, for which there is no sure remedy. Overfeeding will also do it. Sometimes ducks break down by persistent attention of heavy drakes.

Of all the French breeds, the Houdan seems to be the best for our changeable climate. They lead in France in every particular except for table use, in which capacity they are classed second to only one variety—the Greve Coeur—but the latter breed does not thrive well with us. The Houdans are large, heavy, short-legged fowls, with small, light bone, a remarkable absence of oil. They are of the highest order as table fowls.

There is no room in the poultry world for dudes nor dandies. One day a gentleman, dressed in the latest style, wearing a high hat and wearing kid gloves, dropped in to talk poultry with the writer. The first impression was that our visitor was a man of means, or a business man with a country estate, and wanted to add a poultry plant to it. But, instead, he explained that he had a few hundred dollars in cash, and he wanted to invest it in the poultry business. He made it plain that he believed the work to be next to nothing, and that he had carefully figured out how it was possible to realize an income of several thousand dollars a year. But we put a damper on his ardor. We explained that high hats and kid gloves were not the proper paraphernalia for poultrymen—that a man afraid of work would never be successful—that raising hard work was connected with the business—that there were a whole lot of stumbling blocks—and so on we enumerated, until, in despair, he gave up the idea. Oh, these dandies and dandies; these false dreams. No wonder the failure.—M. K. B.

## A Solid Foundation

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## PEERLESS PERFECTION

No matter how fast it comes, the most unruly animal can't break through a Peerless Perfection Fence— it springs back into shape.

Made of heavy Open Heart steel galvanized wire with all the impurities taken out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavy wire is stamped making the fence a continuous spring. Top and bottom wires are extra heavy. Will not sag. Requires less posts than ordinary fence. Absolutely guaranteed.

Don't buy a rod of fencing until you get our Illustrated Catalog. Describes our big line of farm, poultry and ornamental fencing. Also Peerless farm gates.

Agencies almost everywhere. Agents wanted in all unrepresented territory.

The Banwell-Hoyle Wire Fence Company, Ltd.,  
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## Cream Saving Machines

If you are still setting your milk and skimming by hand, you are losing anywhere from one-fourth to one-third of your cream. If you are using a separator, and it is not one of the best, you are still losing an amount of cream that would surprise you if you knew it. Every farm loss of milk that has been stopped this year should be stopped. Buy a **Primrose** cream separator and stop the cream loss.

Don't imagine that cream left in the skim milk will fatten pigs and calves faster. It has been proved scores of times that stock thrives as fast on warm separator skim milk, when a little meat or flax replaces the fat. Cream in the skim milk is dead-cream!

Primrose separators get that cream. We can prove to you that they get it all, except about one drop in each gallon.

Besides that, they are well-known as simple, easy-running, easily-cleaned machines that last and do the same good work year after year. Buy a **Primrose**—it will pay back its cost in cream you may now be losing. See the local dealer who handles these separators, or, write us for catalogues.



## International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd.

### BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., St. Albert, Alta., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.



## This Engine Will Cost You Nothing

You need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter. For those who are cautious and who help is scarce and high priced—save yourself a lot of worry and enjoy that feeling of security, which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine.

Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but by careful management we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write for catalogue, price, and easy payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

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## This Clever Sheland Pony—FREE

## BOYS!

Here is the easiest proposition ever made to bright boys in Canada

WRITE TO-DAY and we will send you Free 10 copies of the finest Canadian Weekly Magazine you ever saw—dandy colored covers and illustrations—good fiction and articles about Canadian people, customs and folklore—just the magazine every one has been talking about. Your friends and neighbors will be envious. It will be so much that you will have dozens of customers very quickly. You sell copies of Canada Weekly at 5c each and have the, capital all your own. Then you are sent Printing Quills, Knife and Watch and State prize offers and other forms, and you will get them free. The Pay is \$100.00 in cash sent to the boy who does the best work against other fellows in the same six villages or towns.

Hurry up, boys, and be the first in your town or district to get the pony and earn a really weekly income of several dollars. Write to-day!

DEPT. 24 CANADA WEEKLY, 35 LOMBARD STREET, TORONTO

Advertising is something more than the selling of goods and buying of new science. It is something higher than "scientific distribution" of new science. It is a great agent of progress. In its broadest aspect, advertising is and always has been a powerful instrument of civilization. You will find our advertisers worthy of every confidence. When writing say—"I saw it in FARM AND DAIRY."

## The Experimental Union

(Continued from Page 3.)

work of the Dominion Sugar Company, placed the need of his company for sugar beet seed at 450,000 lbs. This coming season they will grow 200 acres of seed, which will be two-fifths of the total required. Seed has been produced at 3 to 32 cts. a pound by this company. Perhaps the most interesting testimony was given by Prof. Zavitz, who estimated a yield of 1,500 lbs. of well cleaned mangel seed from one acre in 1917. As this seed now promises to reach one dollar a pound, the returns "looked good" to many of the audience. All who had had experience seemed agreed that Canada can grow as good seed as can be imported; or even better. The difficulties in the way are lack of labor and inexperience in the work.

### Seed From New Ontario.

Northern grown seed potatoes are superior to those grown in old Ontario. Mr. Justus Miller attributed this superiority to climatic conditions, freedom from disease and their immaturity. Such diseases as leaf roll, mosaic and curly dwarf are found practically not at all in New Ontario, while they are serious in old Ontario. The value of immaturity is now generally recognized. Mr. Miller mentioned one grower who had made a regular practice of plowing the soil after having and planting potatoes. The crop of small, immature potatoes he used for seed, and last season dug 350 bushels of potatoes per acre. In the United States seed potatoes are grown all favor the immature seed from Maine. The natural source of Old Ontario's seed is 1,609 bags of northern grown seed that were purchased for the requirements of the Department of Agriculture. One

vey, Mr. A. Leitch, Lecturer in Farm Management at Guelph, who had the work in charge, explained the objects of the undertaking. Government and college farmers could not get systems of farm management, and the proper relationships of the various departments of the farm from the standpoint of profit. In every well settled township, however, are farms of every size and description. A careful analysis of these farm businesses will show just what systems are most profitable, and the weaknesses of other systems. Caledon, in Peel County, was the township selected for a survey in 1917, and 113 farms were covered. At the time of the Experimental Union meetings returns had been compiled for just 48 of these farms.

The most important deduction drawn by Mr. Leitch from the compilation was the relationship of the farmer's labor income to the size of his farm. The table published on this page gives the results. It will be noticed that the increase in the size of the area increased. Special attention was called to the greater area of crops handled by each man and each horse. The unproductive capital is not much greater on the large farm than the small one; that is, the money invested in machinery and buildings. "The man on the small farm is right up against it in Ontario," decided Mr. Leitch. "He has too small a business." Illustrating his point still further, the speaker stated that although this past year had been "the year when Caledon farmers made money if they ever did," fully one-third of the farmers, those on the smallest farms, had made a labor income of only \$352, or less than the amount of the same townships. "I'll guarantee," said he, "that for the

### RELATION OF SIZE OF FARM TO LABOR INCOME.

During the past few months a survey has been conducted in Caledon Township, in Peel Co., Ont., on 113 farms. Returns from 48 farms, now complete and tabulated. The results, as presented by Mr. Leitch to the Experimental Union at Guelph, last week, as they affect farm income in relationship to acreage, are summarized in the following table:

| Acres                       | Under 5 | 5-10    | 10-124   | 125-150  | 151-180  | 181-240  |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| Number of Farms             | 16      | 12      | 12       | 13       | 17       | 20       |
| Average Size                | 7.2     | 9.5     | 119      | 137      | 162      | 219      |
| Average Capital             | \$7,125 | \$9,216 | \$14,973 | \$14,623 | \$16,210 | \$19,919 |
| Productive Capital          | \$4,317 | \$6,185 | \$8,422  | \$9,254  | \$10,229 | \$10,951 |
| Productive Capital per Acre | \$592   | \$651   | \$710    | \$672    | \$633    | \$500    |
| Crop acres per man          | 44      | 56      | 22       | 24       | 25       | 23       |
| Crop acres per horse        | 54      | 44      | 24       | 24       | 25       | 23       |
| Labor Income                | \$392   | \$484   | \$1,061  | \$1,073  | \$1,099  | \$1,928  |

thousand farmers, through the Experimental Union, will be given a small quantity of northern and southern grown seed for a comparative test. Small lots of northern seed will be distributed to 5,000 rural school children. All of the district representatives will conduct tests with New Brunswick, New Ontario and Old Ontario seed. On the provincial farms at Burwash and Ft. Williams about 40 acres of seed potatoes will be grown. Farmers in Northern Ontario will be assisted to some extent in getting inspected Maritime seed of the two standard varieties, Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain; the freight will be paid from New Brunswick. Farmers' Clubs in Old Ontario will be placed in touch with sources of seed that were inspected in the past summer and certified free from disease. Fields this year will be inspected with a view to recommending seed next fall. Such are the plans of the Department for the improvement of the Ontario seed potato supply.

"New Ontario is practically free from the physiologic diseases," remarked Prof. J. H. Bennett, who spoke briefly after Mr. Miller. "These diseases are transmitted through the seed. The only way to avoid them is to get seed in districts that are free from them." Even with disease free seed, however, precautions against ordinary diseases will have to be taken.

The Farm Survey. Ontario has had its first farm sur-

vey, Mr. A. Leitch, Lecturer in Farm Management at Guelph, who had the work in charge, explained the objects of the undertaking. Government and college farmers could not get systems of farm management, and the proper relationships of the various departments of the farm from the standpoint of profit. In every well settled township, however, are farms of every size and description. A careful analysis of these farm businesses will show just what systems are most profitable, and the weaknesses of other systems. Caledon, in Peel County, was the township selected for a survey in 1917, and 113 farms were covered. At the time of the Experimental Union meetings returns had been compiled for just 48 of these farms.

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past 25 years, on the average, this group of farmers have worked for nothing or less than nothing, increased.

The greatest need of Caledon is good stock. Mr. Leitch illustrated this by the following summary of survey results:

|                 | Poor Crops, Poor Crops | Poor Stock, Good Stock |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Number of farms | 13                     | 12                     |
| Average Size    | 102                    | 111                    |
| Labor Income    | \$765                  | \$1,169                |
|                 | Poor Crops, Good Crops | Poor Stock, Good Stock |
| Number of farms | 12                     | 12                     |
| Average size    | 126                    | 118                    |
| Labor Income    | \$465                  | \$1,341                |

Good crops, but no seed planted in a material improvement in income, but not so great as did good stock. Stock, too, can be improved more quickly and more cheaply than crops. "And the crying need of almost all farmers is more capital," concluded Mr. Leitch.

### Cooperation in Wool Marketing.

Mr. R. W. Wade, who engineered the successful cooperative wool marketing scheme of the last year, has this week made a survey of the wool marketing of nine thousand application forms had been sent out, but up to April 23rd only 100,000 lbs. of wool had been listed. There is a general feeling of pessimism in the agricultural press, and 100,000 lbs. more came in. All told, 270,000 lbs. were handled. Mr. Wade exhorted his hearers to not look to price alone, but to the general cooperative principle. The Department materially cheapened the marketing expense last year, but in future the

(Continued on page 13.)

# District Prize Winners

**in Bread Making Contests Conducted  
by The Campbell Flour Mills Company,  
Limited, at Rural School Fairs in Ontario**

WE must say the task of picking out the winners of district prizes taxed the good judgment of the experts to the uttermost. The general excellence of the loaves of bread submitted to be judged by Miss Purdy, of the Ontario Agricultural College, was surprising. No wonder great care was needed to decide who were to be the prize winners in each district.

The winners of First Prize in the Local Contests at Rural School Fairs automatically became contestants for District Prizes. In each of the five Districts the first prize winner has received asplendidPathe Phonograph (value \$1.50), the second prize winner a valuable set of Dickens' Works,

and the third, fourth and fifth winners each received a fine Canuck bread-mixer. The local prize winners were announced at the different Rural School Fairs. All prizes were awarded for the best loaves of bread baked with

## Cream of the West Flour

*the hard wheat flour that is guaranteed for bread*

The results have wonderfully justified our purpose in offering these splendid prizes. They have encouraged many folks to know by experience that "Cream of the West" really and truly does make just the finest big loaves of highly nourishing, delicious bread of fine texture and good crumb—always. We say "always" because samples of all of the high grade Western hard wheat used in "Cream of the West" are examined by experts in our own chemical laboratory. In this way we are able always to maintain the high quality of "Cream of the West" at uniform excellence.

### Here is the Complete List of District Prize Winners

#### District No. 1

- 1st 95 points  
2nd 91 points  
3rd 89 points  
4th 88 points  
5th 87 points

CARLETON, LANARK, RENFREW, GLENGARRY, STORMONT, DUNDAS, GRENVILLE, LEBDS, FRONTENAC, LENNOX AND ADDINGTON.

| Name.               | County.              | Address.         | Fair.       |
|---------------------|----------------------|------------------|-------------|
| Margaret Sutherland | Lanark               | Almonte R.R. 2   | Almonte     |
| Jessie F. MacLean   | Dundas               | Ormond, Ont.     | Maple Ridge |
| Loretto Ward        | Lennox and Addington | Erienville       | Lanworth    |
| Heien Dodds         | Lanark               | Middleville      | Middleville |
| Marjorie Ennis      | Lanark               | Balderson R.R. 1 | Harpe       |

#### District No. 2

- 1st 96 points  
2nd 93 points  
3rd 92 points  
4th 88 points  
5th 86 points

HASTINGS, PRINCE EDWARD, PETERBORO, NORTHUMBERLAND, VICTORIA, DURHAM.

| Name.             | County.   | Address.           | Fair.       |
|-------------------|-----------|--------------------|-------------|
| Gladys Lewis      | Victoria  | Dunsford           | Dunsford    |
| Blanche M. Clarke | Prince E. | Pictou R.R. 1      | Bloomfield  |
| Alma P. Aldworth  | Durham    | Bowmanville R.R. 3 | Maple Grove |
| Vera Crandell     | Prince E. | Hillier            | Hillier     |
| Mildred R. Brock  | Durham    | Millbrook R.R. 3   | Millbrook   |

#### District No. 3

- 1st 99 points  
2nd 95 points  
3rd 93 points  
4th 91 points  
5th 90 points

YORK, ONTARIO, PERTH, PEEL, HALTON, WENTWORTH, OXFORD, HURON, LINCOLN, BRANT, WATERLOO.

| Name.             | County.   | Address.         | Fair.    |
|-------------------|-----------|------------------|----------|
| Edna M. Armstrong | Wentworth | Mt. Hope         | Mt. Hope |
| Ruth Cheyne       | Peel      | Malton R.R. 1    | Ebeneser |
| Edith U. Maw      | Peel      | Mono Road R.R. 2 | Bolton   |
| Edith Irvine      | Halton    | Hornby           | Hornby   |
| Eletta Terry      | York      | King R.R. 1      | Kettleby |

#### District No. 4

- 1st 92 points  
2nd 91 points  
3rd 87 points  
4th 81 points  
5th 80 points

WELLAND, HALDIMAND, NORFOLK, ELGIN, KENT, ESSEX, LAMBTON, MIDDLESEX.

| Name.            | County.   | Address.           | Fair.      |
|------------------|-----------|--------------------|------------|
| Mary E. Carson   | Elgin     | Bothwell R.R. 3    | Rodney     |
| Gladys M. Botier | Middlesex | London Jct. R.R. 1 | Thorndale  |
| Blanche Bateman  | Lambton   | Dresden R.R. 2     | Rutherford |
| Viola Green      | Welland   | Ridgeway           | Bertie     |
| Maudie Allyn     | Essex     | Tilbury R.R. 4     | Woodslee   |

#### District No. 5

- 1st 89 points  
2nd 87 points  
3rd 85 points  
4th 84 points  
5th 84 points

ALGOMA, SUDBURY, MANITOULIN, BRUCE, GREY, WELLINGTON, DUFFERIN, SIMCOE, MUSKOKA, PARRY SOUND, PEMISKAMING.

| Name.              | County.  | Address.          | Fair.          |
|--------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------|
| Onolee Cathrae     | Grey     | Chatsworth R.R. 3 | Holland Centre |
| Olive F. Aitchison | Simcoe   | Tottenham R.R. 3  | Beeton         |
| Gladys Fawcett     | Dufferin | Hornings Mills    | Hornings Mills |
| Helen Hamilton     | Bruce    | Port Elgin R.R.   | Pt. Elgin      |
| Mary F. Martin     | Simcoe   | Oro Sta. R.R. 2   | Oro Town Hall  |

The Campbell Flour Mills Company, Limited, West Toronto

# Farm and Dairy

AND  
Rural Home

"The Farm Paper for the farmer who milks cows."  
Published every Thursday by  
The Rural Publishing Company, Limited  
Peterboro and Toronto.



**SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, \$1.00 a year.** Great Britain, \$1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada and Great Britain, add 50c for postage.

**ADVERTISING RATES, 12 cents a line \$1, \$1.68 an inch an insertion. One page 50 inches, one column 12 1/2 inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding the following week's issue.**

Peterboro Office—Hawley and Water Streets.  
Toronto Office—37 McCaul Street.

United States Representatives:

Stockwell's Special Agency.

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building.

New York Office—Tribune Building.

**CIRCULATION STATEMENT.**

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dairy approximate 20,000. The actual circulation of each issue, including copies of the paper sent to subscribers who are but slightly in arrears, and sample copies, varies from 20,000 to 22,000 copies.

More than the full subscription rate is accepted as less than the full subscription rate.

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

### OUR GUARANTEE.

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

Requests shall not be made at the expense of our subscribers, who are our friends, through the medium of these columns, but we shall not attempt to adjust business disputes between subscribers and honorable business men who advertise, nor pay the debts of honest bankrupts.

**The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd**  
PETERBORO AND TORONTO

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

## More Hogs

THE various provincial departments of agriculture are all starting out with a will to boost the greater hog production campaign. Some of the provincial departments, notably that in Ontario, will depend for their increase almost solely on well organized propaganda work. Others, as in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, have plans completed for supplying well bred sows to farmers at cost. But whatever the method adopted, the object is the same everywhere—the production of more pork as one of war's vital necessities. The patriotic appeal alone will reach every local farmer. Of itself it will be sufficient to greatly increase the hog output of many farms. And many other farmers, equally loyal, will hesitate about that extra sow. Why?

Well, in the first place, the farmer has not yet gotten over his distrust of market fluctuations. He knows that in the past greater production has always resulted in lower prices and the price has been low in proportion as the supplies were great. "If we produce this winter as never before, to where may the market not go?" is his natural question. And as Mr. Ames remarked at the recent U. F. O. convention, farmers have not yet had it demonstrated to them how they can live on patriotism. This is a point of which many propagandists seem to lose sight—that it is from the profits of production that a farmer feeds, clothes and shelters his family. The farmers who can afford to lose heavily on a single department of their farms are decidedly in the minority. As yet, however, neither the government nor the Food Controller has taken any real measures to prevent these fluctuations in the hog market.

Viewing the situation as a whole, we grant that there is much cause for optimism. The great reduction in the world's hog population, the tremendous demands of the allied governments and the decreased output in America, all seem to be guarantees of a strong future hog market. Packers, too, may be fearful of allowing the market to fluctuate as in other

years for fear such action might result in further drastic regulations on the part of the government. Probably our best guarantee of a stable market, however, is the promise of the United States food administration to keep the price of live hogs up to \$15.50 by buying heavily on the open market when the live stock market shows weakness. With all of these guarantees, we believe that the future of the hog market is safe. The situation is certainly much more promising than it has been many times in the past when farmers have gone in for greater hog production without any patriotic stimulus. We dislike the idea, however, of placing our main dependence for a profitable market on the financial support of Uncle Sam in his own market centres. It favors too much of dependence. Farmers are still asking if it should not be possible for our own government to take some action whereby the Canadian hog market will be guaranteed. Two courses have already been suggested—the fixing of a minimum price, and government operation of packing plants. Possibly neither of these suggestions offers the best solution of the problem. Probably the new minister of agriculture, the Hon. T. A. Crerar, is already working toward a solution. If so, an early announcement of his decision would do much to stimulate pork production for the next year.

## Our Political Bias

THE following two letters are typical of a goodly number received by Farm and Dairy since the recent Dominion election:

"Farm and Dairy is the farm paper for the farmer who milks Union cows. As I have none of that kind, the paper is of no use to me, so stop it at once."

"I have rejected your Farm and Dairy. I have no use for a Laurier man."

These letters speak for themselves. In one we are accused of being too strongly Laurier; in the other our imputed Unionist tendencies prove equally objectionable. As Farm and Dairy took no part editorially in the campaign, the viewpoint of these partisans must be that "who is not for us is against us." Evidently, however, a brief re-statement of our policy is in order. In the first place, let us state emphatically that Farm and Dairy is non-partisan. The only political campaigns in which we take any active part are those in which the paramount issue is one vitally affecting agriculture. Such, for instance, was the reciprocity campaign in which not only Farm and Dairy, but all the independent farmers' organizations in Canada and all of the other farm papers actively supported the administration which had negotiated the agreement. In the campaign of last December, on the other hand, the paramount issue was not agricultural but national in character. That it was so regarded by Canadian farmers generally is indicated by the non-partisan stand taken by all of the farmers' organizations in the Dominion and by all but two of the leading agricultural publications.

When it comes to our advertising columns we have a different policy. In these columns all parties are at liberty, within reasonable bounds, to express their views. During the recent campaign advertising space was used by both parties in placing their position before the people. No matter what our personal views may be, Farm and Dairy does not consider that it has any right to suppress the opportunity of any party to place its case before the people. To do so would be a curtailment of freedom of speech, one of the liberties which English speaking people hold dear. Democracy thrives on full and complete freedom of expression. The democratic citizen desires to hear both sides of the case, balance the arguments pro and con and cast his vote according to his judgment rather than according to the dictates of prejudice. An attempt to suppress the publication of the opinions of one side or the other is an unwarranted interference with this freedom of thought. In the long run it is a two-edged sword, as were such a policy generally sanctioned, the views of one party would be suppressed in one publication, the views of the opposing party in another and the

net result would be that both parties would be given less opportunity to express their viewpoint and the people would have just that much less opportunity to study the questions before the country. Farm and Dairy reserves the right to espouse any cause in which the interests of the farmer predominate, but we must refuse to totally suppress the views, even of the parties with which we disagree. We could not be true to democratic ideals and do otherwise.

## The Seed Outlook

TO order seeds early will be good business this year. This advice applies to seeds of both foreign and domestic origin. Our supplies of foreign seed, principally roots and vegetables, have been steadily growing scarcer since the war commenced. Originally we depended almost altogether for root and vegetable seed on Germany and the Scandinavian countries, but principally on the former. These supplies have now largely been shut off. Strenuous endeavors have been made, with the cooperation of the Departments of Agriculture, to increase the home grown output and, as a result, the production of root and vegetable seed in Canada and the United States has been wonderfully stimulated. We are still, however, far from making up the deficiency caused by the shutting off of European supplies. Prices will be higher next spring than they were last spring, and in many cases the seed will be of poorer quality; perhaps even then there will not be enough to go around.

In the case of home grown seeds, the greatest scarcity will be that of corn. A few weeks ago Farm and Dairy reported that there would be no surplus seed corn in the southwestern counties of Ontario and fuller information does not engender optimism as to the outlook for even a small supply of home grown seed. Most of the seed corn for the 1918 crop will have to be imported from the United States. Even in that country, with a bumper crop of feeding corn, supplies of well matured seed corn are limited and prices are expected to reach new high record levels. In the case of spring wheat most Canadian farmers are happily situated if they have abundant supplies of their own.

## The Real Test

WILLIAM J. FRASER, Professor of Dairy Farming at the University of Illinois, believes that the dairy farmer is now up against "the real test." In a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman, Prof. Fraser writes:

Present conditions make imperative the elimination of all poor cows and heifers, but at the same time sound a warning against the slaughter of those which are productive, for the need of more good, efficient cows grows greater every day. Dairy farming now is up against the real test which haphazard dairying cannot withstand. There is but one way for dairymen to move at present and that is to weigh and test the milk of every cow in the herd often enough to determine her production, and then hang on to the good cows and their heifers and send the poor ones to the butcher."

This goes to the root of the situation. Conditions are changing and we must change with them. In the early days, when land was cheap and rich, anybody could grow good crops; farming was not a skilled occupation. Then land increased in price with the influx of population and the soil lost much of its virgin fertility. Farming became a skilled occupation and new methods were demanded, requiring the application of both brain and brawn. The evolution through which dairying is now passing is similar to the evolution in tillage methods just described. We must be more efficient in all our dairy work. Even more important is it that our cows be efficient producers. Not otherwise can we stay in the business with profit to ourselves. To quote further from Prof. Fraser:

"It is nothing short of a calamity to continue keeping poor cows and raising their heifers in these times of high feed prices and short food supply, and if it is an even greater calamity to sacrifice the good, high productive cows and their heifers, for new ones have we needed the good cow so much as now."

# The Experimental Union

(Continued from page 13)

business will have to be on a business basis. In future a charge of one cent a pound, and one cent for freight would cover all charges. "The system," concluded Mr. Wade, "must satisfy the buyer by turning out no thing but the best according to the grades."

### Sources of Seed Supply.

The value of the Experimental Union as a source of seed supply was illustrated by Prof. W. J. Squirrel, in mentioning that most of the prizes at seed fairs in Ontario are given to varieties that were first distributed by that organization. The quantities may seem small, but a single seed out may be increased to 100 bushels in three years. Mr. R. S. Duncan told of the work the district representatives are doing to facilitate the purchase of good seed. Last spring 10 farmers in York County alone secured their seed through their representative. Forty cars of seed potatoes were brought from the East and distributed. Many farmers, too, now grow all of a crop from seed originally distributed in connection with school fair work. J. Lockie-Watson put in a good word for the Standing Field Crop Competitions, which were started in 1907 with an entry of 3,000 acres, and in 1917 listed 7,000 farmers and 70,000 acres. This work, as Mr. Wilson claimed, has stimulated much interest in good seed and better farming methods.

Mr. Walter Steele spoke for the seed trade. He anticipated a strong demand for good seed oats and Red Fye wheat, with supplies short. There will be a good stock of Marquis wheat, and fair supplies of barley, buckwheat, field peas and alfalfa clover. Red clover and alfalfa are short. Mr. Steele was not enthusiastic over the outlook for profitable production of root and vegetable seeds in this country.

Mr. L. H. Newman, of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, sent along a paper, which was read by Dr. Zavitz, of a value of the seed control work of a association, he illustrated by the success of the North Gower Banner Oat Centre, which has an offer of \$1.25 a bushel for its entire output.

Mr. P. L. Pancher, Ontario Corn Specialist, emphasized and re-emphasized the importance of farmers testing their seed corn this spring. Much of it, he said, will not test 40 per cent germination. The general situation, however, is more hopeful than it was a few weeks ago, as corn suitable for outlay, and remaining 90 per cent, can be secured in the Southern States.

### Under Drainage and Tile Making.

Since the Ontario Government started to loan money to farmers to assist in tile drainage work some years ago, only \$300,000 has been taken out. Of this, 90 per cent. is in the two counties of Kent and Essex, and a large part of the balance in Lambton. Why the rest of the province has not more largely taken advantage of the terms of the act, was a question that Mr. John R. Spry could not answer. In giving some general advice, the speaker advised more attention to surface drains, not burying tile too deeply in heavy clay, and stated that heavy soils, if well surface drained, will not pay for much underdrainage. The labor problem has been largely overcome by the ditching machine. He believed, however, that some system of inspection of ditching work should be inaugurated. In regard to tile making he claimed that tile making machines are a failure, and that the making should be left with the manufacturer. He believed that they could handle the business easily if farmers would organize their demand and order well ahead.

Mr. Alfred Wehlann, of Cairo, a tile manufacturer, made a good case for tile drainage as a profitable investment, and incidentally put in a good word for his own type of product, the clay tile. Mr. Nelson Monteth told of leaving the college 28 years before,

filled with enthusiasm for tile drains. He laid 25,000 tile with his own hands, and has never made a better investment since.

### Increasing Production.

A discussion of practical methods in food production for the next year occupied a good part of the final afternoon. Prof. G. E. Day discussed beef cattle and hogs; Dr. C. A. Zavitz, wheat and beans; Prof. H. H. Dean, cheese and butter, and Prof. W. R. Graham, poultry and eggs. Prof. D. H. Jones dealt with the use of the H. Jones dairy with the use of the tuberculin test in eradicating tuberculosis from dairy herds. As all of these addresses will be published in full in future issues of Farm and Dairy, they need not be summarized here.

Mr. P. W. Hodge, in speaking to apple-growers, advised specialists in fruit growing to carry on as best they can. The small fruit-grower he advised to let the orchard go and attend to other and more necessary ends of farm work.

### Election of Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, H. B. Webster, St. Marys; Vice-Pres., S. McLaren, McGarry; Secretary, Dr. C. A. Zavitz; Assistant Secretary, Prof. W. J. Squirrel; Treasurer, A. W. Mason, O.A.C.; Directors, Dr. G. C. Creelman, Nelson Monteth, Stratford; C. A. Kyle, Chatham; H. K. Reveill, Goderich; D. J.

### When Choosing Root Seed

Consult These Experimental Union Results.

| Varieties.  | Comparative value. | Yield per-acre (tons). |
|---|--------------------|------------------------|
| Mangels (10 tests)—<br>Yellow Levitation<br>(Ferry) .....   | 100                | 24.86                  |
| Sutton's Mammoth<br>Long Red .....  | 85                 | 24.78                  |
| Ideal (Ontario<br>Seed Company)   | 91                 | 24.16                  |
| Sugar Mangels (8<br>tests)—<br>Bruce's Giant<br>White Feeding,<br>Carter's Improved,<br>White Sugar ..... | 100                | 20.72                  |
| White Sugar .....   | 71                 | 16.80                  |
| Sweet Turnips (4<br>tests)—<br>Garton's Model<br>Steel, Briggs' Good<br>Luck .....                        | 85                 | 20.09                  |
| American Purple<br>Top .....  | 85                 | 19.06                  |
| Bruce's Mammoth<br>Intermediate<br>Smooth White .....   | 100                | 15.32                  |
| Rennet's Mammoth<br>Short<br>White .....  | 100                | 14.18                  |
| Rape, Kale and Cab-<br>bage (2 tests)—<br>Sutton's Earliest<br>Drumhead Cab-<br>bage .....                | 100                | 11.76                  |
| Thousand Headed<br>Kale .....   | 93                 | 8.17                   |
| Dwarf Essex Rape  | 50                 | 7.11                   |

Matheson, O.A.C. Auditors, S. H. Gandler, R. R. Graham. The Treasurer's statement was as follows:

|                            | Income.    |
|----------------------------|------------|
| Balance from 1916 .....    | \$1,904.71 |
| Government Grant .....     | 2,750.00   |
| Membership fee at 40 ..... | 105.00     |
| Interest in Bank .....     | 54.82      |
|                            | \$4,815.73 |

|                                | Expenditures. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Agricultural Experiments ..... | \$2,408.53    |
| Botanical Experiments .....    | 37.50         |
| Annual Meeting .....           | 173.75        |
| Meetings of Branches .....     | 28.19         |
| Advertising .....              | 157.95        |

Balance \$2,804.29  
The meeting this year, as in past years, was a gold mine of sound, practical information for the Ontario farmers who attended its sessions. It is regrettable that so few practical farmers avail themselves of its opportuni-



A PRIZE WINNING CREAM SEPARATOR

## THE DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

### Is a Winner!

Why don't you let it win for you?

AT the great national and international exhibitions, the juries have invariably acknowledged the superiority of the De Laval. They awarded the Grand Prize, the highest possible award, to the De Laval at the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco in 1915, as also at Buffalo, Chicago, St. Louis, Paris, Brussels, and all the great world exhibitions for more than 35 years.

What the world's greatest dairy experts, the men who operate the creameries and the big milk plants and dairies, think of the De Laval is best evidenced by the fact that 98 per cent. of the cream separators in use in such plants the world over are of De Laval make.

### De Laval Produced Cream Makes the Best Butter

Since 1892 the National Buttermakers' Association has held butter-making contests each year. In connection with its Annual Convention, and Laval Separator has scored highest. This is a 100% record for the De Laval. No room for chance there. Only unusual merit made such a record possible.

Proof of the superiority of De Laval Separators and of De Laval produced cream has been piled up and multiplied so many times that it is no longer questionable. It is as accepted fact.

If you are without a cream separator, or in need of a better one, let the De Laval start winning a bigger cream profit for you NOW.

See your De Laval agent immediately, or if you cannot find him, address the nearest De Laval main office below for any desired particulars.



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MONTREAL WINNIPEG PETERBORO VANCOUVER  
EVERY NEW DE LAVAL SEPARATOR HAS A BELL SPEED-INDICATOR

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This is the economical way for you to purchase your farm equipment. It makes possible better value than when you buy through an agent.

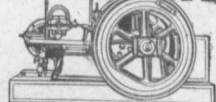
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### Better - Cheaper POWER



### THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED

Walkerville,

Ontario



A THANKFUL heart to God for His blessings is the greatest blessing of all.  
—R. Lucca.

## The Heart of the Desert

(Continued from last week.)

"SHE maybe help 'em run," said Aelchis, coming forward. The relief in Kut-le's voice increased Rhoda's anger.

"No such thing! She was persuading me not to go! Kut-le, you give Aelchis orders not to touch Molly again. I won't have it!"

"Oh, that's n't necessary," said Kut-le serenely, evading the charge.

"You're right for their women as a general thing. They average up with the whites, I guess. Molly, get up and help Cesca with these!" He flung some newly killed rabbits at the rapping woman, who still lay where she had fallen.

Rhoda, trembling and glowering, walked unsteadily up and down beneath the cottonwoods. The details of her new existence, the dirt, the roughness, were beginning to sink in on her. She paced back and forth, lips compressed, eyes black.

She stood with his back against a cottonwood while the slender figure with frank delight. Now and again he chuckled as he rolled a cigarette with his facile fingers. His hands were free as any Indian's can be: strong and slender yet powerful with slender fingers and almond-shaped nails.

He smiled contentedly with his eyes on the fire. Inscrutable as was his face at a casual glance, had Rhoda observed keenly she might have read much in the changing light of his eyes. There was appreciation of her and love of her and a merciless determination to hold her at all costs. And still as he paced there was that tragedy in his look which is part and portion of the Indian face.

Silence in the camp had continued for some time when a strange young Indian strode up the slope, nodded to the women in the camp, and deliberately rolled himself in a blanket and dropped to sleep. Rhoda stared at him questioningly.

"Aelchis and Cesca's son," said Kut-le. "His job is to follow us at a distance and remove all trace of our trail. Not an overturned pebble misleads his eye. I'll need him only for a day or two."

"Kut-le," said Rhoda suddenly, "when are you going to end the farce and let me go?"

The young man smiled.

"You know the way the farce usually ends! The man always gets the girl and they live happily forever after!"

"What do you suppose Jack and Katherine think of you? They have loved and trusted you so!"

"For the first time the Indian's face showed pain.

"You know it," he said, "that after they see how 'happy' I am going to be you they will forgive me."

Rhoda controlled her voice with difficulty.

"Can't you see what you have done? No matter what the outcome, can you believe that I or any one that loves me can forgive the outrage to me?"

"I have never married and lived abroad for a year or two people will

remember only the romance of it!"

"Heavens!" ejaculated Rhoda. She returned to her angry walking.

Molly was preparing supper. She worked always with one eye on Rhoda, as if she could not see enough of the girl's fragile loveliness. With her attention thus divided, she stumbled constantly, dropping the pots and spilling the food. She herself was not at all disturbed by her mishaps but, with a grimace and a chuckle, picked up the food. But Cesca was annoyed. She was tending the fire which by a marvel of skill she kept always clear and all but smokeless. At each of Molly's mishaps, Cesca hurled a stone at her friend's back with a savage "Me-ah!" that disturbed Molly not at all.

Mercifully night was on the camp by the time the rabbits were cooked and Rhoda at unconscious of the dirt the food had acquired in the cooking. When the silent meal was finished, Kut-le started to Rhoda's blankets. "We will start in half an hour. You must rest during that time."

"Too weary to resent the peremptory tone, Rhoda obeyed. The fire long



Hay Working with a Potato Fork. This young lady is enjoying her visit in the country immensely and is here seen all ready to try her hand at haying.

since had been extinguished and the camp was dark. The Indians were to be located only by faint whispers under the trees. The opportunity seemed providential! Rhoda slipped from her blankets and crept through the darkness away from the camp.

### CHAPTER VII.

#### The First Lesson.

After crawling on her hands and knees for several yards, Rhoda rose and started on a run down the long slope to the open desert. But after a few steps she found running im-

possible, for the slope was a wilderness of rock, thickly grown with cholla and yucca with here and there a thicker growth of cat-tails.

Almost at once her hands were torn and bleeding and she thought gratefully for the first time of her buckskin trousers which valiantly resisted all detaining thorns. The way dropped rapidly and after her first wild spurt Rhoda leaned exhausted and panting against a boulder. She had not the vaguest idea of where she was going or of what she was going to do, except that she was going to lose herself so thoroughly that not even Kut-le could find her. After that she was quite willing to try to fate. After a short rest she started on, every sense keen for the sound of pursuit, but none came. As the silent minutes passed Rhoda became elated. How easy it was! What a pity that she had not tried before! At the foot of the slope, she turned up the arroyo. Here her course grew heavier. The arroyo was cut by deep runs and gullies down which the girl slid and tumbled in mad haste only to find and rock masses over which she crawled with utmost difficulty. Now and again the stout stumps of her hunting boots were pierced by cholla and half frantic in her haste, she was forced to stop and struggle to pull out the thorns.

It was not long before the girl's scant strength was gone, and when after a mad scramble she fell from a boulder to the ground, she was too done up to rise. She lay face to the stars, half sobbing with excitement and disappointment. After a time, however, the sobs ceased and she lay thinking. She knew now that until she was inured to the desert and had a practical knowledge of its ways, escape was impossible. She must hide her time and wait for her friends to rescue her. She had no idea how far she had come from the Indian camp. Whether or not Kut-le could find her again she could not guess.

If he did not, then unless a white man stumbled on her she must die in the desert. Well then, let it be so! The old lethargy closed in on her and she lay motionless and hopeless.

From all sides she heard the night howls of the coyote packs circling nearer and nearer. Nothing could more perfectly interpret the horrible desolation of the desert. Rhoda thought, than the demoniac, long-drawn laughter of the coyote. How long she lay she neither knew nor cared. But just as she fancied that the coyotes had drawn so near that she could hear their footsteps, a hand was laid on her arm.

"Have you had enough, Rhoda?" asked Kut-le.

"No!" shuddered Rhoda. "I'd rather die here!"

The Indian laughed softly as he lifted her from the ground.

"A good hater makes a good lover, Rhoda," he said. "I wish I'd had time to let you learn your lesson more thoroughly. I have been but twenty-five feet away from you since you left the camp. I wanted you to try your hand at it just so you'd realize what you are up against. But you've tired yourself bad."

Rhoda went into the young man's arms. She was not thinking of his words but of the first time that the Indian had carried her. She saw John DeWitt's position, and with tears of weakness and despair ran silently down her cheeks. Kut-le strode rapidly and unhesitatingly over the course she had followed so pain-

fully and in a few moments they were among the waiting Indians.

Kut-le put Rhoda in her saddle, fastened her securely and put a Navajo about her shoulders. The night's misery was begun. Whether they went up and down mountains, whether they crossed deserts, Rhoda neither knew nor cared. The blind purpose of clinging to the saddle was the one aim of the dreadful night. She was a little light-headed at times and with her head against the horse's neck, she murmured John DeWitt's name or sitting erect she called to him wildly. At such times Kut-le's fingers tightened and he clinched his teeth, but he did not get down. When, however, the trail figure drooped and inertly against the waist strap he seemed to know even in the darkness. Then and then only he lifted her down, the squaws massaged her wracked body, and she was put in the saddle again. Over and over during the night this was repeated until at dawn Rhoda was barely conscious that after being lifted to the ground she was not remounted but was covered carefully and left.

It was late in the afternoon again when Rhoda awoke. She pushed aside her blankets and tried to get up but fell back with a groan. The stiffness of the previous days was nothing whatever to the misery that now held her every muscle rigid. The overexertion of three nights in the saddle which the massaging had so far mitigated had asserted itself and every muscle in the girl's body seemed acutely painful. To lift her hand to her hair, to draw out one lock, to touch her forehead, was almost impossible.

Rhoda looked dimly at the camp. The camp this time was on the side of a mountain that lay in a series of mighty ranges, each separated from the other by a narrow strip of desert. White and gold gleamed from the snow-capped peaks. Purple and lavender melted into the shimmering desert into the lifting mists. Rhoda threw her arm across her eyes to hide the hateful sight, and moaned in pain at the movement.

Molly ran to her side.

"Your bones heap sick? Molly rub 'em," she asked eagerly.

"O Molly, if you would!" replied Rhoda gratefully, and she wondered at the skill and gentleness of the Indian woman who manipulated the aching muscles with such rapidity and firmness that in a little while Rhoda staggered slightly but her feet were steady.

"Molly," she said, "I want to wash my face."

Molly puckered up her own face in her effort to understand, and scratched her head.

"Don't sabe that," she said.

"Wash my face!" repeated Rhoda in astonishment. "Of course you understand."

Molly laughed.

"No! You no wash! No use! You just get cold—heap cold!"

"Molly!" called Kut-le's authoritative voice.

Molly went flying toward the packs, from which she returned with a canteen and a tiny pitch-meared basket. Kut-le followed with a towel. He grinned at Rhoda.

"Molly is possessed with the idea that anything as frail as you would be scuffed out like a candle by a drop of water. You and I each possess a lone iron towel which we wash each out ourselves till the end of the trip. The squaws don't know when a thing is clean."

(Continued on page 17.)



The Power Behind the Separation.

On the farm of Mr. F. Webster, Victoria Co., Ont., the sheep in the illustration runs the separation. He is enjoying his evening repast from the hands of a little visitor from the city.

**THE UPWARD LOOK**

**One of God's Angels**

**T**HE Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord.—Job 1:21.

Have you had one of God's own angels in your home for two and a half happy years? Those that have never had one could have no conception of the joy over such a one. Then God took her.

At first, in the bitter grief and terrible missing, the heart refuses to be comforted. One cannot put away the thought of the planned for and the anticipated years, of what that little one was to do and be. But one must know, that in some way, in God's plan and time, all these dear and glad anticipations will be realized.

Then, too, there are the glad and precious memories, that will last one's life-time, of the glad and precious days she was with us. Can you imagine what life would be now without these memories?

With deep gratitude we can thank Him for the joy and the gladness she brought us. If we had not had her, what life would we have had? We could have had no conception of the joy and happiness that life holds in the possession of little children.

We can thank Him for the wonderful influence on our own lives, of that little life so far. She has guided us and led us, and given us such a knowledge of higher and deeper and nobler longings and hopes and desires, to develop the best that is within us. Though life will have many desolate moments without her, yet how much more grandly full it is, and will always be, on account of her brief stay with us. "Blessed be the name of the Lord."—I. H. N.

**What the Year Has Taught Us With the Household Editor.**

**I**OW quickly time spends by. It seems but a few short weeks since we were greeting the year, and now it has sped from us. In the morning of life we are apt to look ahead, and think our time on earth is apt to be very long. As we grow older, however, the wheels of time seem to speed faster and faster, so that one Christmas scarcely passes before we realize that another one is upon us. A year of unknown possibilities lies before us. We cannot lift the veil from one of the 365 mysterious days in the year which come to meet us in sheer life procession. But when the right moment comes, God Himself will lift the veil. True, a new year begins every day, but we are only in the habit of counting them as calendar years. At the beginning of the calendar year many engaged in business pursuits aim to balance their accounts. Some of us also try to balance our life accounts, and all the world takes a fresh hold and begins to count the days over again.

In looking over the past year, we are naturally led to wonder what we have learned. It is a good thing to take a yearly inventory of one's assets, liabilities and future possibilities, calculating the mistakes as well as the successes for future reference. What has 1917 taught us about conserving time values, mind values, strength values and soul values—the things that make up real life values?

Time is the one thing of which we all have an equal amount—"all the time there is." But everything depends on what we make of that time. This war has caused us to set new standards of values on time as well as on many other things. While many of us did considerable "war work" during the first years of the war, 1917 has taught us to a still greater degree that we have time to do work which will help to sustain life and bring comfort to many who suffer. We have been able to do those

things by making use of time which before the outbreak of hostilities was oftentimes squandered. There is still much for us to learn, however, regarding time values.

Then comes mind values. The year 1917 has taught us to think more seriously—to think less of frivolity and more of the worth-while things. When we commenced to think seriously we are also improving our minds. A great philosopher once said: "My mind to me a kingdom is," and the person who pays some attention to storing the mind, keeping it active and outreaching, unconsciously fulfills this idea more and more as time passes, and mental pleasures take the place of the more active ones of youth, thus proving a wonderful asset in mature life.

Probably, too, the majority of us have learned something during 1917 about strength values. There have been so many calls for help of various kinds and so many ways in which we have been anxious to "do our bit," that we have perhaps had a tendency to forget our physical limitations. We should not measure our tasks and duties by what others can do or what they think we ought to do, but by what we can do. Health is one of our most valuable resources, yet too often it is not valued until it is lost through ignorance or overtaxing of our bodies.

And what about soul values? Times like the present bring out the best and the worst there is in mankind. Selfish greed and lust, on the one side, debasement and the class of the lower animals; white slavery, nobility and unselfishness, on the other, crown man with that true nobility which makes it possible for the sorely-bereaved and the proudly lifted their heads, realizing in a new and personal manner that living truth which He of Galilee spoke when He said: "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friend." Has 1917 not been teaching us that gold is purified by fire, that apparent calamities frequently prove blessings, and to lift our eyes with hope in an earnest gaze for the first glimmer of a brighter day?

Some of the events of 1917 have taught us to think more seriously and to study more about Scripture prophecies and the relation of the events of to-day with Christ's second coming. This is particularly true in connection with Jerusalem falling into the hands of the British. It was prophesied that Jerusalem would be "trodden by the Gentiles" until the "times of the Gentiles were fulfilled," and that Jerusalem would then be given back to the Jews. Indications are given that this prophecy would lead to the present time, which is being fulfilled at the present time.

Has 1917 not taught us also to appreciate to a greater extent the true spirit of Christmas—the spirit of love, devotion and true unselfishness? If we could all catch and reflect the glory and joy of God throughout 1918, the year would stand out like a star in history. Humankind is a very important part of Christianity. As someone has said: "In Christianity the first thing necessary is cheerfulness, the second is cheerfulness, and the third is cheerfulness." None of us are so insignificant that our example has no force or our acts no power for good or evil.

There is an old saying, and a true one, that "The room for improvement is the lavest room in the world." No matter what we may have accomplished during 1917, we can do still better this year. And shall we not expect greater things of ourselves? Who dares dream that he is all he might be? Life is full of treasures, opportunities and hidden forces and glad surprises: It is the unexpected that is always coming to pass. No one knows what a day may bring forth, and therefore the way is always open



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—Farm and Dairy.



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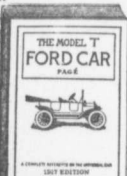
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BOOK DEPARTMENT,  
FARM AND DAIRY, PETERBORO

for a brave heart to expect the advent of something better.

Some of the things we will need to which have 1918 are courage, good cheer, patience, steadfastness, confidence, and last, but by no means least, economy. Let us resolve to live as well as happy as we can the day that is before us, leaving tomorrow, with its uncertainties, to take care of itself.

## COOK'S CORNER

### Potato Dishes to Save Bread

LAST year we were continually being advised to use substitutes in order to save potatoes. This year the order is reversed, and we are asked to use potatoes in order to save bread. It should not be a hardship for any of us to eat potatoes recently, but even though we do use them often there is no necessity for our serving them in the same old way, day in and day out, either boiled or fried. There are many palatable potato recipes to lend variety to the menu. Herewith are several methods of preparing tasty potato dishes:

#### Potato Scones.

Take mashed potatoes, add salt and a little flour. Form into scones an inch thick. Bake in a moderate oven, pricking to prevent blistering. Split and butter, then serve piping hot.

#### Old-Fashioned Potato Cake.

Mix with half potatoes and half flour, add a little shortening, sugar, currants or raisins, nutmeg and a very little baking powder. Roll about an inch thick, bake or cook in the frying pan over a very slow fire. When brown on one side turn over. This requires no milk, eggs or butter, as lard or soft dripping will do.

#### Potato Purée.

Mash thoroughly the boiled potatoes and season them well with salt, pepper and butter. Add enough hot milk to moisten them. Put in a pudding dish, brush the top with egg and brown in the oven. Serve with a tomato sauce. Either boiled or baked potatoes may be used.

#### Delmonico Potatoes.

Four cups cold diced potatoes, one-half cup grated cheese, pepper and salt, two cups cream sauce. Cut the potatoes in small dice and turn into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle onion into the cream sauce, pour this sauce over potatoes. Sprinkle the top with grated cheese and bake in hot oven until the cheese is brown.

#### Potato Scallop.

Take a deep baker and put on top of stove with a little butter in it. Slice one small onion in it and let fry a few minutes. Take from stove and put potatoes, sliced thin, in the pan in layers, setting pepper, salt, and a little butter on each layer. Sprinkle a few bread crumbs on top and pour one-half pint milk over all. Bake in a moderate oven one hour.

### Communicable Diseases\*

Major J. G. Fitzmauril, Toronto

THE outbreak I would like to point out that it is the desire of Mr. Putnam that I should limit my remarks to a brief discussion on but one class of communicable diseases—namely, venereal diseases. Under the heading, "venereal diseases," there are two communicable diseases, syphilis and gonorrhoea. These diseases are widespread, not only in this country, but also in the

\*A synopsis of an address delivered by Major J. G. Fitzmauril, of Toronto University, before the delegates at the recent Women's Institute Convention.

United States and on the continent of Europe. No one knows just how widespread they are. The estimates which have been made of their prevalence—and they are only estimates—have been based on examinations which have been made of public ward patients in general hospitals in Great Britain, in the United States and in Canada. All are agreed that it is a very serious problem and in order to give you a rough idea, it has been estimated by examinations of patients admitted to the public wards of the largest general hospitals in Boston and New York that from 10 to 15 per cent of the admissions are suffering from or have suffered from syphilis. In addition, it is known that gonorrhoea is two, three or four times as prevalent as syphilis.

Until within the past five years it has been practically impossible to make it generally known how widespread these diseases are and it also has been impossible to increase public opinion to the point where any effective measures might be taken to deal with them. These diseases have probably been the cause of more deaths in an army in the time of war, but an army is infested with venereal diseases by the civilian population. This menace is not found in the larger centres of population only, however, but also in smaller rural communities. In a very fine editorial which appeared in The Toronto Globe a few weeks ago, Dr. J. A. Macdonald pointed out that he had received a letter from a physician in a small Ontario town. In that letter the physician related some of the experiences he had had in his practice. Dr. Macdonald also pointed out in the editorial that owing to the easy means of transportation, nowadays, such as the automobile, these diseases are not limited to the larger centres as they once have been in earlier times. I want you to bear in mind that while the problem may be more acute in the larger centres, it is also widespread throughout the whole country.

Since it seems evident that the difficulty, from the medical point of view at least, is very rarely due to the fact that we do not know where the diseases are so far as the civilian population is concerned, and also that we are not able to deal with cases in an adequate fashion, we want your assistance. It is the belief of those who have studied this problem that the most important single factor in solving the problem is education. Just as soon as all the people realize what the problem is, how widespread it is and what may be done to help, effective measures may be taken to greatly eliminate venereal diseases, if not stamp them out completely.

#### Four Methods of Attack.

Our local committee on this work in Toronto believes there are four methods of attacking the problem which will have fairly satisfactory results. First of all we need social pressure to diminish sexual immorality, second, education of soldiers and civilians in regard to venereal diseases; third, preventive measures against venereal diseases; fourth, medical care.

There is no single factor which is more important in increasing the incidence of venereal diseases than the lack of shame where men and women meet together in friendly social intercourse. This is realized when we begin to mobilize an auxiliary force in this country. Working organizations such as the Y.M.C.A. undertake to provide rest rooms, reading rooms and to develop the social side as much as possible. From the information we have on hand, and on this problem existed before the war began, and will be with us for some time, there is still an opportunity for considerably more expansion in this direction.

In regard to educating soldiers and civilians, we see to it that all enlisted men know about venereal diseases. We explain to them the nature of these diseases, how they are contracted, how

they are spread, and the gravity of them. These lectures are not given once, but several times. Lectures for civilians are equally necessary, but they are not only given to them as they might or should be. We go even farther than this in the army, as we do everything possible to prevent the development of these diseases, and in every single case in the army is known.

#### British Plans.

Before the war, the problem of venereal diseases had seemed to be of such a magnitude that it was deemed wise in Great Britain to appoint a Royal Commission to go into the whole question and to determine if possible the extent of the diseases, also the best methods of grappling with the problem. The recommendation of this commission was as follows: "In our opinion the advance of venereal diseases can best be combated in three ways:—(1) By widespread education; (2) Facilities made available and easy of access for the diagnosis of these diseases; (3) Proper measures of treatment which shall be accessible to all the people, at all times." In order to give strength to these recommendations the local government board of Great Britain developed a plan for at once carrying them into effect. A timely proclamation is being carried out and in addition, through local medical societies, facilities for treatment are now available. For those living at some distance from the centres of the diseases, who cannot afford to pay their railway fare in order to take advantage of the treatment, their railway fare will be paid and they will be given proper treatment. Three-quarters of the expense to which the country is put in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is borne by the Imperial Government.

What can we do in this country to apply some of the measures developed elsewhere and adopt some of the recommendations which have been made? In the first place, where there are organizations such as Women's Institutes, there might be a committee whose activities would be largely those of an anti-venereal committee for combating venereal diseases. Our local committee in Toronto, of which I am chairman, will be very glad to cooperate with any local center in sponsoring lectures on literature, and in doing anything we can to aid in solving the problem as it appears in your community. We first of all must have education. If in addition we can have some measures whereby we can isolate and give proper treatment to those in an infectious state, it is my belief that within a very short time we will be seriously grappling with the venereal health problem in this country to-day.

### War-Time Hints for Women

ETERNAL vegetable candies, is the price of winter apparel. It is not necessary to late to send gifts to the boys at the front.

An ounce of sacrifices is worth a pound of knitting.

Take care of the left-overs and the food supply will take care of itself.

Where there's a will there should be a bequest for war orphans.

Be among the first by whom new economical recipes are tried and be the last to set the cook book aside.

The wastefulness of women shall be visited on the nation.

A place for every woman, and every woman in her place.

Help and the girls help with you, loaf and you loaf alone.—Life.

Little Lydia had been given a new ring for her birthday, which none of the guests at the dinner table had noticed. Finally, she had to stand the obscenity any longer, she remarked: "Oh, dear, I'm so warm in my new ring!"—Farm and Ranch.



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When Writing, Mention FARM & DAIRY

# The Heart of the Desert

(Continued from page 14.)

Rhoda took the towel silently, and the young Indian, after waiting a minute as if in hope of a word from her, left the girl to her difficult toilet. When Rhoda had finished she picked up the field glasses that Kutie had left on her blankets and with her back to the Indians sat down on a rock to watch the desert.

The sordid discomforts of the camp seemed to her unbearable. She hated the bare base of the desert below and beyond her. She hated the very poles that Alchise was leading up from water. It was the fourth day since her abduction. Rhoda could not understand why John and the Newmans were so slow to overtake her. She knew nothing as yet of the skill of her abductors. She was like an ignorant child placed in a new world whose very A B C was closed to her. After always having been cared for and protected after never having known a hardship, the girl suddenly was thrust into existence whose savage simplicity was sufficient to try the hardest man.

Supper was eaten in silence, Kutie finally giving up his attempt to make conversation. It was dusk when they mounted and rode up the mountain. Near the crest a whirling cloud mist enveloped them. It became desperately cold and Rhoda shivered beneath her Navajo but Kutie gave no heed to her. He led on and on, the horses slipping, the cold growing every minute more intense. At last they appeared before them a flickering fire silhouetted against a dim night. Kutie halted his party and flung forward; Rhoda saw the dim figure rise and after a short time the Kutie called back:

"Come ahead!"

The little camp was only an open space at the canon edge, with a sheepskin shelter over a tiny fire. Beside the fire stood a sheep-herder, a stertal swarthy figure wrapped from head to foot in sheepskins. Over in the darkness by the mountain wall were the many nameless sounds that tell of animals herdlike for the night. The shepherd greeted them with the perfect courtesy of the Mexican.

"Senora, the camp is yours!"

Kutie lifted the shivering Rhoda from her horse. The rain was lessening but the cold was still so great that Rhoda huddled gratefully by the little fire under the sheepskin shelter. Kutie refused the Mexican's offer of tortillas and the man sat down to enjoy their society. He eyed Rhoda keenly.

"Ah! It is a senorita!" Then he gasped. "It is perhaps the Senorita Rhoda Tuttle!"

Rhoda jumped to her feet.

"Yes! Yes! How do you know?"

Kutie glared at the herder menacingly, but the little fellow did not see. He spoke up bravely, as if he had a message for Rhoda.

"Some people told me yesterday. They look for her everywhere!"

Rhoda's eyes lighted joyfully.

"Who? Where she cried.

Kutie spoke conclusively.

"You know nothing!" he said.

The Mexican looked into the Apache's eyes and shivered silently.

"Nothing, of course, Senor," he replied.

"But Rhoda was not daunted.

"Who were they?" she repeated.

"What did they say? Where did they go?"

The herder glanced at Rhoda and shook his head.

"Ouden ashe?"

Rhoda turned to Kutie in anger.

"Don't be angry with me. I have to be!" she cried. "What harm can it do for this man to give me word of my friends?"

Kutie's eyes softened.

"Answer the senorita's questions, amico," he said.

"The Mexican began eagerly,

"They were three. They rode up the trail one day ago. They called the dark man Porter, the big blue-eyed one DeWitt, and the yellow-haired one Newman."

Rhoda clasped her hands with a little murmur of relief.

"The blue-eyed one acted as if laced. They cursed much at a name, Kutie. But otherwise they talked little. They were very friendly back over the trail. They had pointed a scarf with a stone tied in it."

"What's that?" interrupted Kutie sharply.

Rhoda's eyes shone in the twilight.

"Not an overturned pebble escapes his eye," she said serenely.

"Butly for you!" exclaimed Kutie, smiling at Rhoda in understanding.

"However, I guess we will move on, having gleaned this interesting news!"

He remounted his little party. Rhoda reeled a little but she made no protest. As they took to the trail again the sheep-herder stood by the fire, watching, and Rhoda called to him:

"If you see them again tell them that I'm all right, but that they must hurry!"

Rhoda felt new life in her veins after the meeting with the sheep-herder and finished the night's trail in better shape than she had done before. Yet not the next day nor for many days did they sight pure air. With uncertainty that seemed diabolical, Kutie laid his course. He seldom moved hurriedly. Indeed, except for the fact that the traveling was done by night, the expedition had every aspect of unlimited leisure.

As the days passed, Rhoda forced herself to the calm of desperation. Slowly she realized that she was in the hands of the masters of the art of flight, an art that the very cruelty of the country abetted. But to her utter astonishment her detention of physical misery began to lift. Saddle stiffness after the first two weeks left her. Though Kutie still fastened her to the saddle by the waist strap and so during the night's ride, the hours in the saddle ceased to tax her strength. She was surprised to find that she could out-ride the wretched cook-boy of the senora.

At last she laid out a definite course for herself. Every night on the trail and at every camp she tried to leave some mark for a short time every hour on pebble or stone, a bit of marked yucca or a twisted cat's-claw. She ceased entirely to speak to Kutie, trusting him with confidential silence that was torturing to the Indian though he gave no outward sign.

Molly was her devoted friend and Rhoda derived great comfort from this faithful servant. Rhoda sat in the camp one afternoon with the two senoras while Kutie and Alchise were off on a turkey hunt. Some of the girl's mother had given way to a delicate tan, the other was somewhat over her eyes had lightened a little. Molly was busily pounding grass-seeds between two stones. Rhoda watched her stir. She felt a new lien sent the blood to her thin cheeks.

Why shouldn't she learn to make some meal to catch and cook rabbits. To strengthen edible cactus from its edible? Then indeed she would be able to care for herself on the trail! To Rhoda, who never had worked with her hands, who indeed had come to look on manual labor as being inferior to the life of a woman of station. For a long time she turned it over in her mind, watching Molly while. The most violent howl suddenly came that Rhoda had understood had been the concocting of chadadish messes at school.

"Molly," she said suddenly, "teach me how to do that!"

"Yes," she said.

(To be continued.)

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**Eastern Dairymen Want Higher Cheese Prices**

(Continued from Page 2.)  
 Dairy exporter would have had to do, they saved the Canadian cheese trade \$1,461,000 in exchanges. The British Government, by assuming the war risk saved the Canadian cheese industry another \$2,210,000 in insurance.

Private companies couldn't have done the business. They couldn't have obtained the ships. These were all arranged for by the commission through the British Board of Trade. It was the latter organization that fixed prices and allotted space.

Why the Spread.  
 Mr. A. McCreure, a delegate, asked the reason for the spread between prices paid here for cheese and those quoted in England. Mr. Alexander re-

plied that ocean freight rates are now \$7 a hundredweight, and the insurance risk is another \$1.50 a hundredweight on cheese. However we in Canada have no control over this spread as this margin has been arbitrarily set by the British Government. In Canada the commissioners worked without remuneration and the cheese were handled by the commission at an expense of but \$1 of a cent a box.

**Deputation Will Go.**

The discussion had the effect of letting the dairymen and the commissioners each see the other's viewpoint. "It is a question of what to produce," said Geo. Smith, of Trochu. "If the price of cheese does not advance enough to make its manufacture profitable we farmers will produce what and other things and let the cheese business go."

**Live Subjects Discussed by E.O. Dairymen**

(Continued from page 8.)

cropped because of lack of labor. The available labor, however, may be made to produce more by better planning of the work. All the spring work should be planned now, so that when the busy season comes you know just what you will put in each year. Better preparation for the busy season includes the hauling of manure in winter. As long as the snow is not too deep this should be spread on the field. When the snow gets too deep the manure should be drawn to the field and placed in small piles. The fertility is retained by this method and when spring comes the farmer is not faced with a barnyard full of manure to spread. Fenc-

ing materials may be prepared now; harness and machinery repaired. All seed grains should be prepared and oats treated for smut. These will save delays next spring.

The most important feature, however, is the better utilization of the labor at the disposal of the farmer of larger machines. Mr. Gries quoted figures which will be published in a near issue of Farm and Dairy, showing the comparative cost of cultivating with small vs. large implements as worked out by him. The figures showed that much time and money may be saved by the use of two-row plows, big double row wide harrows and wide seeders, in fact by wide machinery all along the line.

**ON THIS REPORT.**

OWING to the reorganization of train service we were unable to get this report in on time. We were, therefore, obliged to leave out some of the report for this week. Papers not dealt with this week will be used in our Makers' Corner in the near future.

**Mr. Scott on Butter Grading.**

A good start has been made in the grading of Ontario butter by John H. Scott, official grader at the Municipal Abattoir, Toronto. Butter grading is destined to play an important part in the marketing of Ontario butter within a few years. Buyers will come to the point where they will require a knowledge of what they are paying for. Creameries making inferior butter will soon find it more difficult to compete with creameries taking advantage of progressive methods. The demand for quality in butter is already making itself felt, and the average quality throughout the province has increased considerably during the year.

Twenty-six creameries took advantage of the government's grading service, and the 143b. box from each churning was shipped for grading. These were properly marked and sent by express, the charges being paid by the Department. After being held over night at a temperature of 30 degrees, these were scored, allowing 45 points for flavor, 25 for body and texture, 15 for color, 10 for salt, and five for finish. The basis used was the grade to which the butter belonged commercially.

From these 26 creameries 2,250 samples were scored; 82.14 per cent. were placed in first grade, or scoring over 92 points. It was found that the poorest samples of butter were made during the hot weather of the last 10 days of July, while the cool weather of October gave the highest percentage of first grade butter.

The weakness of the Ontario butter trade is that a large number of creameries accept all the cream they can get and pay the same price for all, regardless of quality. Complaint between creameries seems to be based on the main reason. If all cream is bought and sold for on a quality basis there will be little improvement. There is much room for improvement in Ontario butter. It is better to incur a loss of moisture, better working to clear up the color, and the better distribution of salt.

While butter made from unpasteurized cream may grade first, it frequently develops bad odors in storage. For butter intended for storage purposes, all cream should be pasteurized. This has been clearly shown by the year's work.

**Dealers Got No Profit.**

Mr. A. A. Ayer, the well-known cheese exporter of Montreal, stated at the convention that cheese dealers in Montreal this year would write out profit. As a result of the indication of

(Continued on Page 30.)

**\$1000 Cash Prizes**

*Can you solve this problem?*

"Canada Weekly" offers a series of cash prizes, of which the first is \$500.00, for the correct solution of the following mysterious message on the scrap of paper.

*This is the Mysterious Message*

naKgiiltacndhd  
fetrnooedmraEly.

Thought to be Message sent by German Spy

*Can You Translate it?*

**Noted Criminologists Suggest Solutions**

Selecting a capital letter as a starting point and counting every second or third letter until the letters are used up would surely produce some result.—Inspector Scott.

Watson, and I would procure a mirror and reflecting the "scrap of paper" endeavour to decipher the hidden message.—Sherlock Holmes.

Beginning at a selected one I should read every other letter or every third letter. I believe I should soon solve this mystery.—Arsene Lupin.

**ARRESTS FOLLOW KITCHENER'S DEATH**  
 (Continued from Page 1, Col. 7.)  
 and among the papers seized was a torn folded and worn "scrap of paper" which Inspector Donlan for the first time in his many years of service bowed his head in defeat. He was completely baffled and the hidden message of the uncanny jumble of letters remained a profound mystery.

**FIRST PRIZE \$500.00 NINETY-NINE OTHER CASH PRIZES**

|                    |                   |                   |                   |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1st Prize... \$500 | 5th Prize... \$50 | 9th Prize... \$10 | 13th Prize... \$4 | 17th Prize... \$2 |
| 2nd ".... 200      | 6th ".... 25      | 10th ".... 10     | 14th ".... 4      | 18th ".... 2      |
| 3rd ".... 100      | 7th ".... 20      | 11th ".... 5      | 15th ".... 3      | 19th ".... 2      |
| 4th ".... 75       | 8th ".... 15      | 12th ".... 5      | 16th ".... 3      | 20th ".... 2      |

21st to 100th—\$1 each. \$1,117.00 altogether

The first prize will be awarded to the competitor who obtains the largest number of points. For sending in 24 points can be obtained by sending in the correct answer to the mysterious message. There are 24 points given for general neatness, handwriting, spelling, punctuation and when you comply with the other conditions and rules as below 25 points additional can be gained. 120 points is the maximum number.

Take plenty of time to decipher your answer. Be neat and careful and your entry will compete for the \$500.00 reward, the

first prize, and the other cash competitive prizes. "Canada Weekly" (formerly Canada Monthly, established 1906), has created a great reputation for its excellent fiction, its great national articles about Canadians as well as for its artistic covers and line-art and its high grade printing and general appearance. It is the desire of the publishers to put it in the hands of every Canadian who has never seen this magazine, and thus we introduce it to new readers. "Canada Weekly" is a vigorous magazine with a

purely Canadian editorial point of view, as you will see after examining it, and you can get a copy without from one of our thousands of key accounts.

You can help us advertise this magazine should you like it, and when you enter the contest you will be asked to write and tell us how you will be willing to do so. If, without cost, a sample copy of the latest issue will be sent to you in order that you can do so the small favor of showing it to five or six of your friends or your business associates or in your home neighbourhood.

**We frankly tell you of these simple rules in advance. There is no obligation on your part to subscribe or take the magazine or spend any money in order to compete in this contest.**

- 1 Write your solution of the mysterious message on one side of the paper only. Put your address in the upper right hand corner.
- 2 Boys and Girls under fourteen years of age are not allowed to compete, nor are employees of "Canada Weekly."
- 3 The judging of the entries in this contest will be done by three well known business men who have no connection with the firm. Prizes will be awarded according to the number of points gained on each entry. Contest will close on 1st day of May, 1918.
- 4 Each competitor will be asked to show a sample copy of "Canada Weekly" to five or six friends, business associates or neighbors, to whom such a magazine will appeal and who will want to take the magazine regularly; For those services the publishers guarantee to pay each competitor a check of \$1.00 selected by him or her in advance. Submit a guaranteed reward will be entirely in addition to any prize you may win. State your willingness to expect prize paper which will be sent to you, and address your reply to

**Dept. 18 VANDERHOOF, SCOTT & CO., LIMITED, 35 Lombard Street, Toronto**

# UNION BANK OF CANADA

## 53rd Annual Statement—30th November, 1917

The Fifty-third Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Union Bank of Canada, was held at the Head Office of the Bank in the City of Winnipeg, at twelve noon, on Wednesday, the 9th instant. The President, MR. JOHN GALT, in the chair.

### Report of the Directors.

The Directors have pleasure in presenting their report showing the result of the business of the Bank for the year ending 30th November, 1917.

During the year a branch of the Bank has been opened at Elnora, Alta. and an agency in the city of New York, U.S.A. Five branches of the Bank, which were not giving satisfactory results, under present conditions, have been closed as follows: Grimsby, Ont., Robart, Sask., Glacier, Vanderhoof, and Vernon, B.C. The number of Branches and Agencies is now 308. The usual inspection of head office and all branches and agencies of the bank has been made.

JOHN GALT, President.

### Profit and Loss Account.

|  |              |
|--|--------------|
| Balance at credit of account, 30th November, 1916 .....  | \$ 93,100.42 |
| Net profits, for the year, after deducting expenses of management, interest due depositors, reserving for interest and exchange, and making provision for bad and doubtful debts and for |              |

|  |            |              |
|--|------------|--------------|
| rebate on bills under discount, have amounted to ..... | 763,463.92 | \$856,624.34 |
|--|------------|--------------|

### Which has been applied as follows:

|   |              |
|---|--------------|
| Dividend No. 120, 2 per cent., paid 1st March, 1917 .....                                   | \$100,000.00 |
| Dividend No. 121, 2 per cent., paid 1st June, 1917 .....                                    | 100,000.00   |
| Dividend No. 122, 2 per cent., paid 1st September, 1917 .....                               | 100,000.00   |
| Dividend No. 123, 2 per cent., payable 1st December, 1917 .....                             | 100,000.00   |
| Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st December, 1917 .....                                      | 50,000.00    |
| Transferred to Contingent Account .....   | 150,000.00   |
| Written off Bank Premises Acc., Real Estate other than Bank Premises, and Alterations ..... | 75,000.00    |
| Contribution to Officers' Pension Fund .....  | 19,000.00    |
| Contribution to French Red Cross Society .....  | 5,000.00     |
| Contribution to French Wounded Emergency Fund .....   | 5,000.00     |
| Contribution to British Red Cross Society .....   | 5,000.00     |
| War Tax on Bank Note Circulation to 30th November, 1917 .....                               | 50,000.00    |
| Balance of Profits carried forward .....  | 106,624.34   |

\$856,624.34

## General Statement of Liabilities and Assets

AS ON 30th NOVEMBER, 1917

| LIABILITIES.   |                  |  |  |
|--|------------------|--|--|
| Capital Stock .....  | \$ 5,000,000.00  |  |  |
| Rest Account .....   | \$ 2,400,000.00  |  |  |
| Balance of Profit and Loss Account carried forward .....   | 106,624.34       |  |  |
|  | \$ 3,506,624.34  |  |  |
| Unclaimed Dividends .....  | \$ 5,492.68      |  |  |
| Dividend No. 123, payable 1st December, 1917 .....   | 100,000.00       |  |  |
| Bonus of 1 per cent., payable 1st December, 1917 .....   | 50,000.00        |  |  |
|  | 3,662,117.02     |  |  |
|  | \$ 8,662,117.02  |  |  |
| Notes of the Bank in circulation .....   | \$12,779,662.60  |  |  |
| Deposits not bearing interest .....  | 44,363,894.40    |  |  |
| Deposits bearing interest .....  | 73,598,167.75    |  |  |
| Balances due to other Banks in Canada .....  | 372,938.57       |  |  |
| Balances due to Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....                              | 1,132,882.98     |  |  |
| Acceptances under Letters of Credit .....  | \$132,162,444.80 |  |  |
| Liabilities not included in the foregoing .....  | 2,586,609.63     |  |  |
|  | 755.75           |  |  |
|  | \$143,411,927.20 |  |  |
| ASSETS.  |                  |  |  |
| Gold and Silver Coin .....   | \$ 954,667.66    |  |  |
| Dominion Government Notes .....  | 19,514,069.00    |  |  |
|  | \$ 20,468,736.66 |  |  |
| Deposit with the Minister of Finance for the purpose of the Circulation Fund .....                           | 260,000.00       |  |  |
| Deposit in the Central Gold Reserves .....   | 8,200,000.00     |  |  |
| Notes of other Banks .....   | 770,549.00       |  |  |
| Cheques on other Banks .....   | 3,912,037.75     |  |  |
| Balances due by other Banks in Canada .....  | 82,984.17        |  |  |
| Balances due by Banks and Banking Correspondents elsewhere than in Canada .....                              | 5,193,687.14     |  |  |
| Dominion and Provincial Government Securities not exceeding market value .....                               | 9,361,729.52     |  |  |
| Canadian Municipal Securities, and British, Foreign and Colonial Public Securities other than Canadian ..... | 16,244,470.99    |  |  |
| Railway and other Bonds, Debentures and Stocks not exceeding market value .....                              | 2,983,212.60     |  |  |
| Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans in Canada, on Bonds, Debentures and Stocks .....                | 6,834,990.26     |  |  |
| Call and Short (not exceeding 30 days) Loans elsewhere than in Canada .....                                  | 2,938,000.00     |  |  |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts in Canada (less rebate of interest) .....                                  | \$77,000,391.11  |  |  |
| Other Current Loans and Discounts elsewhere than in Canada (less rebate of interest) .....                   | 58,791,493.28    |  |  |
| Liabilities of customers under Letters of Credit, as per contra .....  | 3,154,431.66     |  |  |
| Real Estate other than Bank Premises .....   | 2,586,609.63     |  |  |
| Mortgages on Real Estate sold by the Bank .....  | 370,608.72       |  |  |
| Overdue Debts, estimated loss provided for .....   | 99,974.83        |  |  |
| Bank Premises, at not more than cost, less amounts written off .....   | 250,204.91       |  |  |
| Other Assets not included in the foregoing .....   | 1,106,259.25     |  |  |
|  | 51,918.66        |  |  |
|  | \$143,411,927.20 |  |  |

JOHN GALT, President.

H. B. SHAW, General Manager.

In accordance with the provisions of sub-sections 19 and 20 of Section 56 of the Bank Act, we report to the Shareholders as follows:

We have audited the above Balance Sheet with the books and vouchers at Head Office and with the certified returns from the branches.

We have obtained all the information and explanations that we have required, and are of the opinion that the transactions of the Bank which have come under our notice have been within the powers of the Bank.

In addition to our verification at the 30th November, we have, during the year, checked the cash and verified the securities representing the investments of the Bank at its chief office and principal branches and found them to be in agreement with the entries in the books of the Bank relating thereto.

In our opinion the Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the Bank, according to the best of our information and the explanation given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Bank.

T. HARRY WEBB, E. S. READ, C. R. HEGAN,  
Auditors,  
of the firm of  
WEBB, READ, HEGAN, CALLIGHAM & CO.,  
Chartered Accountants.

Winnipeg, 18th December, 1917.

## Live Subjects Discussed by E. O. Dairymen

(Continued from page 18.)  
where the spread comes in between buying prices and the prices paid the dealers by the commission, Mr. Ayer gave the items of cost per pound from the time cheese was shipped by the factory until they are delivered on board the steamer, Montreal, as follows: R. R. freight, 3-16 to 3/8; storage and insurance, 1/4; interest on money, 1/4; cost of buying, invoicing, inspecting and remittance, 1-16, or a total of from 3/8 to 11-16 a pound, without the labor of receiving, coopering, shipping, cartage and post charges. Nor does it include office expenses or taxes.

**Central Executive Needed.**  
Mr. Putnam made an important point when he advised the dairymen to work for cooperation among their various organizations. A central executive should bind together the milk producers, cheese makers and creamerymen. "Your organizations will be much more effective if they can all get together," said Mr. Putnam.

Brifmal of information were the addresses by L. A. Zurell, Supt. of the Dairy School, Kingston, on "Butter-Making" and by H. H. Dean, O.A.C., on "Experiments in Dairying." There will be dealt with fully under the "Makers' Corner" of Farm and Dairy in the next few issues.

The most important discussion of the convention centered about the price of cheese.  
Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Dairy Commissioner, to the convention pointed out that New Zealand cheese were sold last year to the Imperial authorities at 19 cents f.o.b. steamer, and that a new contract has been made with the New Zealand factories to take the current season's output at prices which will net them only between 19 and 19 1/2 cents a pound. Mr. Ruddick believes that Canadian dairymen have been fortunate in securing the price of 21 1/2 cents, which has been paid for cheese f.o.b. steamer Montreal. This agreement is dealt with on page 2 of this issue.

### Resolutions.

A resolution was passed regretting the absence of the Hon. President, Mr. Dargavel, who was unable to attend the convention on account of the illness of Mrs. Dargavel.  
A further resolution was passed, "that in view of the Government having by Order-in-Council allowed the manufacture and sale of oleomar-

garine in Canada as a war-time measure, we request that they strenuously carry out their restrictions under which it may be sold, so as to protect us far as possible the producers of butter.

The main resolution, dealing with the price of cheese, will be found in full on page 2 of this issue.

"Plan your work," said Dr. J. W. Robertson, of the Food Controller's Office. "By looking ahead you can do more efficient work. And on top of production we must save. Save by substitutes for wheat, beef and bacon. Eat cheese, potatoes and oatmeal, as far as possible. Even if peace came this summer we would be out of the risk of famine until after the 1920 crop is gathered."

## The Makers' Corner

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

### Cheese and Butter at E.O.D.A. Convention

It was the best lot of cheese we've ever gone through." This was the report of the judges, W. H. Barr, of Ottawa, and F. Morton, Belleville, who placed the awards at the cheese exhibit, held in Perth in connection with the recent E. O. D. A. Convention. The cheese were a remarkably even lot and gave considerable work in the judging. While on some of the exhibits there is still room for improvement in the finish, at least one-third of the cheese were, in the opinion of the judges, as nearly perfect as will likely be found. The high quality of the cheese is especially gratifying in view of the handicap under which makers worked this year in the matter of coagulants.

"Now let Western Ontario makers compete with your cheese," said Mr. Barr in his report on the exhibit. "You have nothing to fear from them. This would not have been true a few years ago, but Eastern Ontario cheese has certainly made splendid improvement within the past few years."

"The exhibit of cheese at the Perth Convention is the finest exhibition of fine quality cheese I ever saw" This was the statement made by Dr. J. W. Robertson. Coming from such well-

known authority on cheese matters this statement carries weight.

**Cheese Awards.**  
To Chas. Wilkins, Millie Roche, belongs the honor of making the highest scoring cheese exhibited. His October white scored 98.1. The other classes were: September white, Max. Haley, 97.7; fat, C. T. Rodgers, 97.2; September colored G. L. Alguire, 97.2; and October colored, Gilbert Rancier, 95.8.

**Flat cheese**—C. T. Rodgers, Kingston; Thos. Hawking, Carleton Place, and Chas. A. Wilkins, Millie Roche (equal); 4. B. C. Munroe, Appleton and Jas. Small, Prescott (equal); 5. Angus McDonald, Stilton class; 6. Gilbert Rancier, Wales, Cornwall; 2. John Stetsinger, Dickinson Landing, and W. J. Potter, Moultonville (equal); 3. Norman H. Parry, September 4; W. F. Geow, Napanee.

**September colored cheese**—G. L. Alguire; 2. Gilbert Rancier; and W. P. Kijovic, Prudhoe (equal); 3. L. E. Murray, Kempenville; 4. W. J. Potter and Charles Carlsby (equal); 5. E. E. Merriekville, and J. W. Pretwell, Oxford Mills (equal).

**October colored cheese**—1. Gilbert Rancier; 2. A. McConnell; 3. T. L. M. Murray and B. E. Hedeker (equal); 4. E. O. Munroe and Horace St. Dennis, Martinborough; 5. J. Maxwell Haley, Lanark; 6. E. E. Chaffee.

**September white cheese**—1. Max Halsey; 2. Letha James, Ottawa; 3. Gilbert Rancier; 4. Charles King, Alton; 5. J. W. Robertson; 6. Ralph Henderson, Richmond West; 4. E. E. Chaffee.

**October white cheese**—1. Chas. Wilkins; 2. Gilbert Rancier; 3. Geo. H. Rose, Stirling; 4. Alie, and 5. J. C. Corwell; 5. Jack Cameron, South Mountain; 6. Thos. Wood, Perth; 6. Angus McDonald, and D. Lyons, Owen Sound.

**Small Butter Exhibit.**

While many of the samples of butter exhibited were creditable in quality and finish, the latter exhibit on the whole was discouragingly small. The Judge, Mr. I. W. Steinhoff, Toronto, in giving his report advised greater competition in the creamery classes. This will make for improvement. He thought it would be a good plan to have a large butter exhibition here all Ontario could compete.

**Butter Awards.**

**Creamery Butter (68 lb. box)**—1. E. J. Smith, Rockwellville; 2. E. E. Chaffee, Cornwall, and Sims (equal); (C. Eaton Co.); 3. M. Robinson, Belleville. **Creamery butter (small weight)**—1. Jas. Small (C. Eaton Co.); 2. E. J. Smith; 3. E. E. Chaffee.

**Dairy Butter (25 lb. crock)**—1st, Mrs. John Carson, Perth; 2. Mrs. Fred Perler, Perth; 3rd, Mrs. D. Stewart, Perth; 4th, Mrs. J. D. Stewart, Perth. **Small Butter (one-half pint)**—1st, Mrs. John Carson; 2nd, Miss Annie E. Boyce, Napawanee; 4th, Ruth Fattis; Mrs. J. D. Stewart; 6th, Miss Eva Drummond, Almonte.



## HANNA INSISTS:

The spread in price between that paid the producer and that paid by the consumer must be reduced.

We buy direct from the grower and sell at a small margin direct to the farmer. That is why our prices are the lowest on the market. Get our catalogue and compare prices.

Timothy ..... Bus. No. 1 (Extra No. 1 for Purity) 45.00  
No. 2 (Extra No. 1 for Purity) 4.50  
No. 3 (No. 1 for Purity) ..... 5.00  
Clover ..... Bus. No. 1 Red ..... 321.00  
No. 1 Alsike ..... 16.00

Write for quotations on turnip and mangold seeds.  
Send us your name for a copy of our 1914 catalogue.  
Special quotations to farmers' clubs.

Geo. Keith & Sons, 124 King St. E., Toronto.

## FOR SALE AND WANT ADVERTISING

### THREE CASH A WORD, CASH WITH ORDER

**WANTED:** A qualified man to operate a condensed milk plant. State salary and experience. Apply G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro, Ont.

**WANTED—Cheesemaker for Ridge Top Factory—**married man preferred. Free house and board, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges small. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.

**LADIES WANTED to do plain and fancy sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges small. Send stamp for particulars. National Manufacturing Co., Montreal.**

**CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE,** at Oxford Mills, capacity 20,000 lbs. Apply Box 45, Farm and Dairy.

**WANTED—Cheesemaker for Enterprise Cheese Mfg. Co.** Tenders will be considered up to January 21st. Cheesemaker to furnish all supplies. Make of cheese about 70 tons per year. Apply W. T. Sims, President, Stirling, Ont.

# SUNNYDALE STOCK FARM Offers Pietje Beets Posch 12 Months Sire, Light in Color

His Dam has 62 1/2% same blood as MAY ECHO SYLVIA—Butter 41 lbs., Milk 1005 in 7 Days

**A. D. Foster & Sons**  
Sunnydale Stock Farm  
BLOOMFIELD - ONTARIO

Pure-bred  
**Holstein-Friesian**  
Cattle

Male  
**Pietje Beets Posch**  
(33-75)

Born Dec. 4, 1916  
A bull of exceptionally good dairy type light in color; well grown.  
His dam is a candidate for a much larger record.

Write us early for full particulars about this fellow, if you wish a choice one to head your herd.

Pietje Paul, brother to  
Pauline Pet Posch, Jr. 2 ..... 17.24  
His sire is brother to  
Hester Pietje Netherland ..... 20  
Brookdale P. Threasa ..... 28  
Brookdale P. Pauline ..... 27  
Pietje Korndyke Queen ..... 27  
Mercedes Pietje Netherland ..... 27  
May Korndyke Pietje ..... 22  
Pietje Brooks De Kol ..... 21  
Pietje Broekda Netherland ..... 21

Helena Beets Posch  
Butter ..... 24.60  
Milk ..... 644.  
In 7-day 8r. 4-year-old ..... 105  
3rd calving 97 lbs. milk in 1 day.  
Dam of

Francy Ormsby Beets  
Butter ..... 16.14  
Milk ..... 445.  
As a Jr. 3-year-old.

Sir Pet Posch De Kol, sire of  
Pauline Pet Posch, Jr. 2 ..... 17.24  
Brother to  
Hester Pietje Netherland ..... 20  
Brookdale P. Threasa ..... 28  
Brookdale P. Pauline ..... 27  
Pietje Korndyke Queen ..... 27  
Mercedes Pietje Netherland ..... 25  
Tilly Pauline  
Butter ..... 19.95  
Milk ..... 494.  
Record made several months after calving.  
Sister to sire of  
Gladys Connor De Kol ..... 22  
Nannie Connor De Kol ..... 21  
Helen Daisy, 1 yr. 10 mos. .... 10

Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, sire of  
Milk ..... 1005  
Milk 1 day ..... 105  
Lawncrest May Echo Posch ..... 33  
Milk 1 day ..... 105  
Lawncrest May Echo Posch ..... 105  
Milk 1 day ..... 106  
Helena Sylvia Posch ..... 105  
Milk 1 day ..... 116  
Helena Hengerveid Keyes 3rd.  
Milk ..... 1075  
Butter ..... 781  
In 1 year as 4-year-old.

Pietje Korndyke Lad, sire of  
Hester Pietje Netherland ..... lbs.  
Brookdale P. Threasa ..... 28  
Brookdale P. Pauline ..... 27  
Pietje Korndyke Queen ..... 27  
Butter ..... 28  
Milk ..... 478  
3rd. 4-year-old ..... Champion.  
Prince Pietertje Pauline, sire of  
Tilly Pauline ..... lbs.  
Grand sire of 19.95  
Gladys Connor De Kol ..... 22  
Nannie Connor De Kol ..... 21  
Tilly ..... 21  
Milk of Tilly Pauline ..... 19.95  
Butter ..... 494

Sir Alta Beets Posch, sire of  
Pet Posch De Kol ..... lbs.  
And 4 others over 20 lbs.  
Inka Sylvia De Kol ..... 105  
Butter ..... 86  
Milk ..... 605  
From three teats  
Keyes Count De Kol, sire of  
Helena Keyes ..... lbs.  
Milk 1 day ..... 290  
Queen Keyes ..... 290  
Milk 1 day ..... 400  
Helena Hengerveid De Kol ..... 400  
Butter ..... 668  
Milk (in 1 year as 10-yr.-old) ..... 1602

A RECORD AT THE FAIR.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. The great majority of the members of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association are readers of the paper. Members of the Association are invited to send items of interest to Holstein breeders for publication in this column.

24.01 LBS. BUTTER.

**EDITOR, Farm and Dairy.**—I am advised through preliminary reports by Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker 25096 has broken the record for fat production in the junior three-year class of the division covering tests begun not less than 240 days from freshening, by producing in seven consecutive days 445 lbs. milk containing 19.21 lbs. fat. She freshened at the age of 3 years, 5 months, 27 days, and began her test eight months after freshening. Her prior record began 11 days from freshening, is 688.5 lbs. milk containing 20.45 lbs. fat. Her sire is Prince Gledhill the Walker 11643; her dam is De Kol of Valley Mead 2nd, 17047. She was bred and is now owned by A. W. Morris & Sons Corp., Woodruff, California. In the junior three-year class of the eight month division she displaces Funderle Holstein, Fyne 14157, whose record began 356 days from freshening, is 531.1 lbs. milk containing 19.04 lbs. fat. Computed on the 39 per cent. basis.

**EARLY Dawn Peep 2nd**, a pure-bred Holstein cow, afforded one of the sensations at the National Dairy show at Columbus, Ohio, by making a typical Holstein record of 33.52 lbs. of butter in a week. While that is a good record it is not an exceptional one for a Holstein cow. It is unusual, however, in view of the conditions under which it was made. The strain of traveling to the show, the strange barn, the crowds of the curious and the excitement incident to the show were all serious obstacles derelict in view of these trying conditions. Her record for seven days at the show was 334 lbs. of milk of 4.22 per cent. fat, yielding 33.52 lbs. of butter. Her record for seven days at the semi-official record of 1,257.72 lbs. of butter in a year. She is owned by Peter A. Small of Chesterland, Ohio.

**EDITOR Farm and Dairy.**—I am advised through preliminary reports that the Holstein-Friesian cow Lady Netherland Pontiac 22762 has broken the record for fat production in the junior four-year class of the seven-day division, by producing in seven consecutive days she freshened at the age of 4 years, 2 months, 5 days. Her sire is Pontiac Konigen 15348; her dam is Dretka Netherland 2nd Lass 12182. She was bred by Mr. Julius V. Fredericks of Canada, New York; and she is now owned by Mr. Oliver Cabana, Jr. of Elm Centre, New York. In the junior four-year class of this division she displaces Wander-



PRINCE WALDORF SEGIS

DAM PRINCESS SEGIS WALKER SIRE'S DAM LADY WALDORF DE KOL  
(Former World's Champion 4-year-old)

Butter 31 lbs. Milk in 1 dy., 115½ lbs.

Butter 28½ lbs. at 12 yrs. Milk in 1 dy., 104½ lbs.

This great young sire is unsurpassed in Canada for type, quality and milking records. We offer 2 of his beautiful sons.

No. 1—MAJESTIC KING SEGIS, 3 months, well marked, very straight. Dam, SYLVIA QUEEN'S COUNTESS, butter 21 lbs., milk 475 lbs.

No. 2—PRINCE WALDORF SEGIS 2ND, 3 mos., straight blocky calf, marked exactly like sire. Dam, ELMCROFT SEGIS RUBY on 2nd calf, 20.76 lbs. butter, 472 milk.

Price of each of these youngsters, delivered in Ontario or Quebec, \$125.

Write at once for Dam's photos.

Elmcroft Stock Farm Maxville, Ontario

Backed by the Blood of Champions

We offer our entire crop of 1917 calves, 5 males, 10 heifers, a splendid lot, sired by a son of one of A. C. Hardy's imported cows. At present I offer a 17-month bull of excellent type, sired by herd bull and from dam of show type with H. of P. 15,800 lbs. milk and over 500 lbs. butter.

JAS. A. CASKEY R. R. No. 2 Madoc, Ont.

READY FOR SERVICE

My herd bull is Sir Pontiac Burke, sired by King Pontiac Artis Canada and whose dam is one of A. C. Hardy's imported cows. At present I offer a 17-month bull of excellent type, sired by herd bull and from dam of show type with H. of P. 15,800 lbs. milk and over 500 lbs. butter.

PRICE FOR QUICK SALE, \$125.

J. W. Johnstone, R. R. No. 2 Forest View Stock Farm, Hawkesbury, Ont.

FOR SALE Centre View Pontiac Segis

His Dam, PONTIAC JESSIE 2nd, has just made 23.51 lbs. butter and 484 lbs. milk at 4 years and 26 days. She is a daughter of PONTIAC JESSIE, 27.62 lbs. and her sire, KING FAYNE SEGIS CLOTILDE 2nd, is brother to SEGIS FAYNE JOHANN, the 50 lb. cow. His sire is RIVERDALE WALKER SEGIS, whose dam is a 29.75 lb. daughter of KING SEGIS. His 4 nearest dams average 22.54 lbs., and only one of mature age. He is well marked and a splendid individual—cheap at \$200.00. Will send photo on request.

Woodstock Shipping Station, M. McDOWELL Oxford Centre, Ont.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

Herd sire, AVONDALE PONTIAC ECHO (under lease), a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, the world's record cow. Only one other 41-lb. bull in Canada. We have young bulls for sale, whose two nearest dams (both Canadian champions) average as high as 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days; another whose two nearest dams are both 100-lb. cows, and one ready for service from a 41-lb. sire and an 18,000-lb. two-year-old dam.

Send for our "Book of Bulls." A few females for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed.

R. W. E. Burnaby Farm at Stop 55 Yonge Street Radial Jefferson, Ont.

CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES

Boars and sows, all ages from best prize-winning strains. Several litters and breeding. Also Toulouse and Embden geese. White Leghorn cockerels—Barron's 253-egg strain—42 each.

T. A. KING MILTON, ONTARIO

A Cow with a 30-lb. Record made at a Winter Fair.

Early Dawn Peep 2nd, owned by Peter A. Small, Chesterland, Ohio, made an official record of 33.62 lbs. of butter in 3 weeks, while being exhibited at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio. Naturally the making of such a record, under the trying conditions that prevail at a fair, was one of the sensations at Columbus.

the equivalent butter claimed for Miss Valley Mead De Kol Walker would amount to 24.01 lbs.—MARGALOT H. GARDNER, Supt. A. H.

FORSTERCREST FARM

HOLSTEINS BRED AT FORSTERCREST  
Were winners at Guelph in the dairy test; Winners at London, Toronto, and elsewhere, and also of Sweepstakes at the local fair. Young bulls for sale, both dark and light. Rich Dwe. bred, and prices right.  
Write for Particulars.  
R. B. BROOK Since, Ont.  
R. R. No. 5

For MILK, BUTTER, CHEESE, VEAL

Holstein cows stand supreme if you try just one animal you will very soon want more. Write the HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION.  
W. A. CLEMONS, Sec., St. George, Ontario

Every Farm should have an *Ayrshire*

She is a heavy milk producer, rich in butter fat—very prolific.

brings you Money

W. B. BURNABY BREEDERS  
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS ASSOCIATION  
BOX 45, GUELPH, ONT., QUE.

YORK HOLSTEIN BREEDERS MEET.

YORK County Holstein Club held their annual meeting at Richmond Hill on Dec. 18 and elected the following officers for 1918:

President, R. F. HICK; 1st Vice-Pres., H. W. E. BURNABY; 2nd Vice-Pres., J. J. ELLIOT; Sec.-Treas., THORNTON BALES; Directors: J. HARRISON, M. RUNNEY, F. A. LEEZE, J. WALKER, F. HOYE, C. DAVE, WATSON, N. SMORVILLE, G. COOPER.

The past year has been a successful one for the club and another sale will be held some time in May. A picnic will also be held in the latter in the year. Sale Committee—Messrs. Burnaby, Hicks and Elliot.

SALE DATES CLAIMED

PETERBOROUGH COUNTY.  
Mr. J. K. MOORE, of Peterboro, Ont., announces that he will be clearing out sale of Holstein cattle and all other farm stock and implements.

OXFORD COUNTY.  
The Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club will hold a consignment sale of registered animals at Woodstock, Ont., on March 20th, 1918. W. B. THOMSON, Woodstock, is the Secretary.

PERTH COUNTY.  
The Perth District Holstein Breeders' Club will hold their first sale on March 13, 1918.

meers Belle Hengerveld, whose production for seven days is 577.8 lbs. milk containing 24.12 lbs. fat. Computed on the 39 per cent. basis, the equivalent butter production so far claimed for her would amount to 43.63 lbs.—MARGALOT H. GARDNER, Supt. A. H.

AVONDALE FARM

Highly Bred Bulls Fit for Service

1. Born Dec., 1916, from a 30 lb. show cow which is a granddaughter of KING SEGHS, her sire's dam being a 33 lb. cow, BLANCHE LYONS DE KOL. The dam of calf also has two records of over 29 lbs.

2. Born January, 1917, from a 19.84 lb. granddaughter of KING OF THE PONTIACS, her other grand sire being PRINCE HENGERVELD PIETJE.

Three others born in March, 1917—one from the dam of our great cow LADY WALDORF PIETJE, the dam having over 28 lbs. and over 100 lbs. milk in one day.

All above are sired by our WOODCREST SIR CLYDE, dam \$3.07 butter 7 days and with 22.55 lbs. milk semi-official one year. They are every one extra good individuals, well marked and guaranteed to please. We want to make room for coming calves and are offering them at very low prices.

We have a few first arrivals sired by CHAMPION ECHO SYLVIA PONTIAC. We can sell a few good young females sired by WOODCREST SIR CLYDE and bred to CHAMPION.

WRITE FOR PEDIGRES. THEY WILL INTEREST YOU AS WILL THE PRICES.

H. Lynn, Avondale Farm, Brockville, Ont.

LLENROC STOCK FARM

ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE BEAUTIFUL NIAGARA RIVER

A few well-bred, young Holstein Bulls for sale. Also a Belgian Stallion, weight about a ton.

Address

W. C. HOUCK - R.R. 1, Chippawa, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

BOCHO SEGHS FAYNE, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Sacti Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have built from one month to seventeen months old for sale, sired by Echo Sacti Fayne and out of grand producing cows. If you need a well backed bull, write or come and see them.

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

HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-lb. bull Ormsby Jane King—only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale, also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and two great-grand-dams average 35.4 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser note, and females of all ages.

R. M. HOLTV, R. R. No. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

KING SEGHS ALCARTRA CALAMITY is living up to his royal breeding. His first daughter made nearly 21 lbs. butter at 3 years old. Four sons of King for sale from 6 to 9 months old; also 2 high-class youngsters. Write for prices.

PETER S. ARBOGAST - R. R. No. 2 - MITCHELL, ONTARIO

SOLD AGAIN

WHO WANTS THIS ONE?

Sire—KING SEGHS WALKER. Dam—SUNNYSIDE FARMHOUS SEGHS. Record at 3 years, 24.56 lbs. buttes, 454 lbs. milk average fat 4.3 per cent.

A. A. FAREWELL - OSHAWA, ONTARIO.

LAKEVIEW FARM

is now offering a choice young bull almost fit for service, sired by KING CANARY SEGHS, whose dam PET CANARY COUNTESS 2nd, has for 2 consecutive years held the Canadian Record for butter in 7 days in the 8 months after calving division, best 7 days butter 27.73 lbs. as a 3-year-old. His dam at 4 years, 19.66 lbs., in a full sister to the Highest producing 3-year-old in Canada, LAKEVIEW DUTCHLAND ARTIS, 34.66 lbs. butter from 567.7 lbs. milk average test 4.85%.

Major E. F. Oeler, Prop. BRONTE, Ont., T. A. Dawson, Mgr.

MARKET REVIEW AND FORECAST

TORONTO, Monday, January 14.—The feed situation at the point of interest nowadays. Coarse grains are constantly advancing. Corn is not yet available in quantity at any price, and milfeeds cannot be had at anything near the estimated price of the Food Controller or the quotations of the Toronto Board of Trade. Emergency action seems necessary to relieve the situation, or the chances for the success of the hog production campaign will receive a severe crimp. On the whole, trade is moderate, but there is the freight congestion and excessively cold weather.

WHEAT.

Transportation difficulties are holding up all trade with the West and putting a damper on interest in western wheat. Ontario wheat, with good glodding in country districts, is coming to market a little more freely. There is a very

NO. 3 WHEAT FIXED AT \$2.19.

On January 11 the Board of Grain Supervisors issued an order fixing the price for No. 3 Ontario wheat at \$2.19 per bushel basis in store, Montreal, to be effective from Jan. 10 until sold on Jan. 31. The following is order fixing the price: Order No. 21—Says it is hereby ordered by the Board of Grain Supervisors (1) That the price of No. 3 Ontario winter wheat shall be fixed at \$2.19 per bushel, basis store, Montreal. (2) That this price shall be effective January 10, 1918, and continue until August 31, 1918, both dates inclusive. (3) That the regulation of the board No. 7, providing order No. 11 of the board, shall be equally applicable to this order.

general opinion that the price of wheat has been set too low in comparison with other grains, and if prices on coarse grains continue to advance, some wheat may be fed. Manitoba wheat—in store, Port William, nominal (including 2% tax); No. 3 northern, \$2.35%; No. 2 northern, \$2.20%; No. 3 northern, \$2.17%; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10%.

COARSE GRAINS.

There is practically no trade passing in Western oats, both on account of the transportation situation and the high prices asked. It is felt that a more liberal marketing of American corn is forthcoming in the near future. This will tend to help the feed situation and will also assist in the manufacture of corn products. Quotations: Manitoba corn—No. 2 C.W., \$4%; No. 3 C.W., 30%; extra No. 3 feed, 30%; No. 1 feed, 76%; in store, Port William, Ontario wheat—No. 2, \$2.22; in store, Montreal, Ontario oats—No. 2 winter, \$16; No. 2 summer, Nov. 3; 40¢; barley—milling, new, \$1.40 to \$1.45, according to freight; Tarsas—No. 2, \$17.00 to \$1.80, according to freight. At Montreal—Quotations: Corn—American No. 3 yellow, \$2.15 to \$2.20. Oats—extra No. 1 feed, \$1.85; No. 2 local white, 90¢ to 95¢; No. 3 local white, 85¢ to 90¢; No. 4 local white, 80¢ to 85¢. Shorts—\$40. Milling, \$48 to \$55. Meal, \$68 to \$70. Flour—No. 1, 85¢ to 90¢, clover, \$14.50 to \$15.50.

HAY AND STRAW.

No. 1 hay, track Toronto is quoted at \$15.00 to \$16.50; mixed, \$13 to \$18; straw, clover, \$2.50 to \$3.

SEEDS.

Wholesalers are paying the following prices for seed at current points: Alaskan, No. 1 favey, bush, \$12.00 to \$13.00; do No. 2, 10.00 to 11.00; do No. 3, 9.00 to 10.00; do rejected, per bushel, 8.00 to 9.00; Red clover, No. 2, bush, 11.00 to 11.75; do No. 3, 10.00 to 10.75; do rejected, bushel, 6.25 to 6.75; Timothy, No. 1, per cwt., 1.75 to 2.00; do No. 2, per cwt., 1.75 to 2.00; do No. 3, per cwt., 1.75 to 2.00; do rejected, per cwt., 1.50 to 1.75; Flax, bushel, 3.15 to 3.60.

MILFFEEDS.

There is a serious shortage of milffeeds in rural Ontario, and dealers quote much higher prices than those set by the Food Controller would seem to warrant. The prices quoted by the Toronto Board of Trade, \$35 for bran and \$40 for shorts, are way below the asking price of all dealers. Apparently further action will be needed to sustain

\$40 feed to prospective hog raisers at a fair price. Quotations are as follows: Shorts, \$40; bran, \$35; millings, \$35; \$18; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25. POTATOES AND CABBAGES. Shipments of potatoes are more or less held up by reason of inability of them to arrive. Ontario are quoted at \$2.25. Harvest of sweet potatoes, hampers, \$2.75.

POULTRY.

There are indications in Ontario and British Columbia of some increase in the production of eggs, but the increase is sufficient as yet to affect the general tone of the market. Weather conditions have so far now on play an important part, and a break of any length in the cold spell, receipts are bound to increase. Even with the cold weather of the past week, receipts from country points have increased 40 per cent. The price for current receipts, cases returnable at 10¢ to 12¢; No. 1 storage eggs, 45¢ to 46¢; selected storage, 45¢ to 46¢; new-laid, cartons, 55¢ to 70¢.

Receipts of poultry have been light since the holiday trade. Quotations: Chickens, average, 14¢ weight, Dressed. Hens, under 4 lbs., 15¢ to 18¢; 18¢ to 20¢; 20¢; over 20¢, 25¢ to 28¢; 28¢ to 30¢; 30¢ to 35¢; 35¢ to 40¢; 40¢ to 45¢; 45¢ to 50¢; 50¢ to 55¢; 55¢ to 60¢; 60¢ to 65¢; 65¢ to 70¢; 70¢ to 75¢; 75¢ to 80¢; 80¢ to 85¢; 85¢ to 90¢; 90¢ to 95¢; 95¢ to 100¢; 100¢ to 105¢; 105¢ to 110¢; 110¢ to 115¢; 115¢ to 120¢; 120¢ to 125¢; 125¢ to 130¢; 130¢ to 135¢; 135¢ to 140¢; 140¢ to 145¢; 145¢ to 150¢; 150¢ to 155¢; 155¢ to 160¢; 160¢ to 165¢; 165¢ to 170¢; 170¢ to 175¢; 175¢ to 180¢; 180¢ to 185¢; 185¢ to 190¢; 190¢ to 195¢; 195¢ to 200¢; 200¢ to 205¢; 205¢ to 210¢; 210¢ to 215¢; 215¢ to 220¢; 220¢ to 225¢; 225¢ to 230¢; 230¢ to 235¢; 235¢ to 240¢.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Olsealgarie continues to sell well, and the complaint now is that the supply being already sold, care arriving in the West. It is evident that the public interest in this commodity is growing, and whether the present demand will be satisfied remains to be seen. It is the opinion of some wholesale producers that that supplies of creamery butter are too plentiful in Toronto and that there it will be also. Olsealgarie, prices would be even slightly than at present. Other claims that olsealgarie, prices would be even slightly than at present. Other claims that olsealgarie, prices would be even slightly than at present. Other claims that olsealgarie, prices would be even slightly than at present.

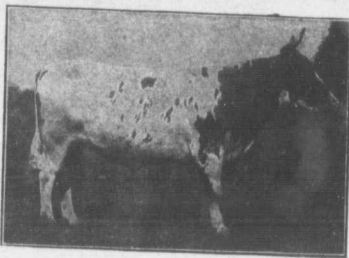
LIVE STOCK.

Offerings here on last week's market exceeded the previous week by 3,000. On Thursday, the live stock market was watered, an advance of 50¢ from the previous day. The cattle receipts were not yet large but the improving prices of the live stock are interesting. Official figures at hand for 1917 give an increase of 100,000 live stock transactions during the past year. The sensitive of the transaction show are representative stock markets through the Dominion. It will be seen that the receipts on all classes of live stock have dropped considerably below the returns for 1916 and the prices paid show an increase of The figure are as follows:

Table with columns: Receipts, Top Price. Rows include Cattle, Calves, Sheep, Hogs, and various types of stock with their respective prices.

LAKESED AYRSHIRES

A choice selection of young bulls for sale from Record of Performance. Imported from Canada, bred by the Ontario Dairy Producers' Association (Imp.). 23754; many times grand champion. Fairfield Main Triumph (Imp.). 31187; a son of the noted Hobland Perfect Fines. Write for catalogue. Proprietors: GEO. H. MONTGOMERY Dominion Express Bldg., Montreal. Manager: D. W. HURLEY Phillipsburg, Gas.



OUR GREAT HERD SIRE  
Photo taken at 2 years and 4 months.

HIS SIRE—  
Netherton Neptune  
11395

# CHAPMANTON BARONET HIS DAM—

Imp. (48420) Born Feb. 1915

Chapmanton Duchess  
2-A-264

Messrs. J. & C. C. Ballantyne, proprietors of the well-known "EVIE STOCK FARM," the home of the Ayrshire Cow, in Chesterville, Ont., Rural Mail Delivery No. 1, Bell Telephone Main Line, Chesterville, have the following young bulls and heifers to sell, all from Imported Dams and Sire.

The following is a list of the offerings we have to sell, and you will notice the high production of milk and butter fat shown from the Dams of this young stock, under ordinary feeding; all of these animals are under the R. O. P. Test at Ottawa, with the following results:

| HERE'S OUR OFFERINGS—                                 |   |   |                |   |  |  |      |      |      |         |      |
|---|---|---|----------------|---|--|--|------|------|------|---------|------|
| CALF  | DAM   | SIRE  | FRESHENED      | Test<br>Record<br>in<br>Governor's<br>Contest | Actual Milk<br>Production<br>(pounds/31) | GOVERNMENT TEST OF BUTTER<br>FAT PER CENT. |      |      |      |         |      |
|   |   |   |                |   |  | Mich                                       | Apl. | June | Aug. | Oct.    | Nov. |
| Evie Baronet<br>55412<br>February 3, 1917             | Balmangan Queen<br>48431<br>February 15, 1913     | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | Feb. 3, 1917   | 7472  | 7547                                     | 3.9  | 3.9  | 3.6  | 4.3  | 4.0     |      |
| Evie Sir John<br>55413<br>February 16, 1917           | Auchenfad Mysie<br>48425<br>February 17, 1913     | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | Feb. 16, 1917  | 7497  | 7688                                     | 6.3  | 5.4  | 4.4  | 4.5  | 4.1 4.8 |      |
| Evie Admiral Jackie Fisher<br>55644<br>March 20, 1917 | Hall Minnie 6<br>48422<br>February 28, 1913       | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | March 20, 1917 | 7545  | 9028                                     | —  | 4.0  | 4.3  | 4.5  | 4.2 4.2 |      |
| Evie Sir George<br>55411<br>March 1, 1917             | Hall Kate 4<br>48421<br>February 28, 1913         | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | March 1, 1917  | 7703  | 8872                                     | 4.0  | 4.0  | 4.3  | 4.2  | 4.0 3.8 |      |
| Evie General Haig<br>55414<br>May 24, 1917            | Auchenfad Primrose<br>48426<br>March 22, 1913     | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | May 24, 1917   | 7700  | 5467                                     | —  | —    | —    | 4.0  | 3.5 3.4 |      |
| Evie Barba'n<br>54640<br>February 20, 1917            | Lesnesock Snowwhite<br>48433<br>November 21, 1913 | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | Feb. 20, 1917  | 6727  | 5166                                     | 4.5  | 4.2  | 4.5  | 5.6  | 4.4     |      |
| Evie Lady Betty<br>54647<br>February 20, 1917         | Auchenfad Brownie<br>48424<br>February 18, 1913   | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | Feb. 20, 1917  | 7506  | 8132                                     | 4.7  | 3.9  | 4.4  | 4.2  | 3.4     |      |
| Evie Heatherbell<br>54648<br>March 31, 1917           | Chapmanton Henry<br>48427<br>February 5, 1913     | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | March 31, 1917 | 7649  | 8772                                     | —  | 4.1  | 3.8  | 4.2  | 4.1 4.0 |      |
| Evie May Mischief<br>55415<br>June 20, 1917           | Chapmanton Punch<br>48428<br>April 23, 1913       | Chapmanton Baronet<br>48420<br>February, 1915 | June 20, 1917  | 7663  | 6214                                     | —  | —    | —    | 3.9  | 3.8 3.6 |      |

Evie Heather Bell, Registered No. 34548, and Evie May Mischief, Registered No. 55415, are great grand-daughters of the noted Garclaugh May Mischief, who holds the World's Record, and is now owned by Mr. Percival Roberts, Jr., Narbeth, Pa.

Any one wishing to get started in high-class pure bred Ayrshire stock, will never have a better chance than now to buy some of these young animals. Approved note with interest from responsible buyer will be taken as part payment.

For further detailed particulars about this young stock, please apply to James Ballantyne, 163 Nazareth Street, Montreal.

## EVIE STOCK FARM—CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

J. & C. C. BALLANTYNE, Proprietors

R. R. 1—L. D. PHONE,—CHESTERVILLE

# What Will Power do on my Farm



Gasoline engine pumping water to tank. An attractive form of farm power.

## Farmers Work Less Who Make Machinery Work More

### Here is Proof that Wider Machinery and More Power Pay

The following data is the summarized experience of 8,152 farmers who kept accurate records. Hours in field averaged, daily, 3.65.

**Ploughing:** Two horse teams drawing 10 in., 12 and 14 in. ploughs turned over 1.60, 1.70 and 1.80 acres respectively. Three horse teams drawing 12 in. and 14 in. bottoms ploughed 2.10 and 2.30 acres respectively in the same length of time. Four horse gangs turning 24 in. and 28 in. widths accounted for 4.00 and 4.25 acres respectively. Man power is the scarcest and dearest form of farm power at present. More horses, or tractors, and wider furrows will do much to tide us over this abnormal year.

**Harrowing:** The relative costs of this important operation were as follows: small disc harrow, 90 cents an acre; three horse disc, 70 cents; wide double cutaway disc harrow, 45 cents. Two sets of narrow drag harrows, hitched together behind four horses, save a man's labor.

**Seeding:** It was found that an average of 3 feet of drill should be allotted to each horse and that 4 acres a day could be accounted for. Four horses on a 12 foot drill, therefore, would make a profitable combination by lowering the hours of man-power required in seeding.

**Harvesting:** The same principle holds good here, too. With the exception of the side draft and addition to the length of cutting rod and table does not add materially to the load. Each horse on the machine will cut about four acres. Ample horse power in harvest pays well.

New Machinery is not required to apply this principle of more power to a profitable extent. The practical farmer shown in our illustration is replacing man-power by the most efficient use of the machinery he already owns.

More Horse Power permits the use of two implements at one time. A saving in man power.

**Mechanical Power Can Still Further Assist in Economizing Man-Power.**

Motors can be made to do much of the work formerly done by man or horse. Where electricity is not obtainable the gasoline engine can be used to run a dynamo to provide electricity for lighting purposes. Where there is a good sized stream on the farm it is often possible to dam it and obtain fall enough to generate all the power needed for stationary purposes, including running dynamo to provide electric lights and power.

There are two chief advantages in introducing motor power to supplant man-power. The work can be done much more quickly and much more cheaply. These same considerations also apply to the supplementing of the horse by the motor, in many operations, particularly for stationary purposes and marketing. This is also becoming true of field work since the advent of the light tractor.

**Grinding at Home Saves Time: With gaso-**

#### What Three Horse Power Used One Hour a Day Will Do on the Average Farm.

Grinding Grain—20 days of 10 hours each, using 3 h.p., or 10 days using 6 h.p.  
Pumping Water—½ hour every day, using 1 h.p.  
Cutting Straw—3 days of 10 hours each, using 3 h.p.  
Pulping Roots—½ h.p. 1 hour per day for 6 months.  
Sawing Wood—1 day of 10 hours, using 3 h.p.  
Milking Machine—2 hours every day, using 1½ h.p.  
Separating—1-6 h.p. 1½ hours every day.  
Churning—1-6 h.p. 1½ hours per week.

line at 40 cents per gallon, grain can be ground fine at 4 cents per 100 pounds. At 20 cents per gallon the cost would be 2 cents per 100 pounds, which represents the cost if the engine burns coal oil at 20 cents per gallon. A farmer buying a gasoline engine should investigate the ones that will burn coal oil if desired.

The farmer should make a special study of the gasoline engine so as to be able to get the most out of it. An improperly adjusted carburetor may easily burn twice the fuel really necessary to do a given amount of work. And when the mixture is too rich, carbon deposits in the cylinders more quickly than with a correct mixture, thus still further reducing the efficiency of the engine. If a farmer uses 1 horse power 1 hour a day on the average, this can be provided by the gasoline engine at 5 cents per day or \$18.25 per year when gasoline is worth 40 cents per gallon, or at \$9.12 per year by coal oil at 20 cents per gallon.

With electricity at 4 cents per kilowatt-hour the cost of grinding 100 pounds of grain would be 1.83 cents and 1 horse-power 1 hour a day would cost 3 cents per day or \$10.95 a year.

With electricity at 4 cents per kilowatt-hour the power for all this work will cost only about \$65. Any overhead charge for transmission line must be added. With gasoline at 40 cents per gallon the gasoline engine will do the same work at about \$110 and the oil engine burning coal oil at about \$55.00, assuming the latter to cost half as much as gasoline.

For full information regarding the efficiency, management, installation or troubles of any practical farm machinery, write the Office of the Commissioner, Ontario Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Ontario Department of Agriculture

Parliament Buildings, Toronto



ONTARIO

SIR WM. H. HEARST,  
Minister of Agriculture.

DR. G. C. CREELMAN,  
Commissioner of Agriculture.

The farm tractor is doing splendid work in the rapid cultivation of the soil.

