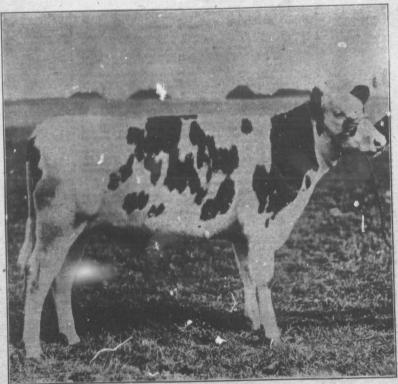
FARM AND DAIRY RURAL HOME



Toronto, Ont., December 27, 1917





MACDONALD NANCY WAYNE A PROMISING YEARLING

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The United Farmers of Ontario Hold Great Convention

Six Hundred Delegates, Representing 12,000 Organized Farmers, Discuss the Problems of the Day as They Affect Optimistic Spirit Characteristic of the Gathering of this, the Greatest "Farmers Parliament Ever Held in Ontario—A Summary of Addresses and the Resolutions Passed

HERE was no lack of enthusiasm at the fourth annual convention of The United Farmers of Ontario, held in Toronto on Wednesday sm almost ran riot as speaker after speaker voiced the viewpoint of the farmer on the great problems of the day. I revalent in the meeting, is at last finding himself, is coming into a sense of his potential power, and this feeling contributed materially to the courageous spirit of the gathering. In the 500 or 500 delegates representing the 12,000 or 500 delegates representing the 12,000 ornario, it was felt that at last we are getting the nugleus of a real farmers' parliament that will some day be a power in the land. Cooperation and unity were the watchwords of the great gathering in the Labor Temple, and in one of the concluding essexions John Kennedy, Vice-President of the United Grain Growers, Limited, supplied a third watchword—and also an ideal—"Brotherhood." He gave as his ideal—"Brotherhood." He gave as ansideal of the cooperative movement one that would work to the benefit of all the workers of Canada, whether their homes be in city or country, and intimated that the great farmers' move-ment should extend the right hand of fellowship to the great labor move-ment. And his words were applauded to the echo.

Democratic sentiment Democratic sentiment ruled the gatherings. "Equal rights to all; spe-cial privileges to none," one of the numerous motios that decked the walls, correctly voiced the sentiment of the meeting. President Halbert, although hardly recovered from his re-His efforts were well seconded by the meeting. Evidently there is no dearth of leaders in rural Ontario. Although there were few set addresses, discus-sion was always full and good speakers sion was always full and good epeakers and good ideas there were aplenty. "There is already a rural public opinion in Canada," stated Rhoderick McKennie, Beerstary of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, "and all that is needed is something to crystalize that opinion and give it strength." The meetings last week indicated the truth of Mr. McKenzie's statament and left all with hope that through the farmers' movement rural opinion might soon be a power in shaping leyslative action. levislative action.

The President's Address.

The president's address, published in full on page three of Farm and Dairy this week, gave the convention its real start. It was a call to action. In it Mr. Halbert deplored the lack of unity which kept farmers in the back seats of the business and politi-cal world while their industry was the fundamental one and in their cal world while their industry was the fundamental one and in their hands they held the power to rule the nation if they would. Particularly striking was his description of the abaurd position occupied by the farm-er as compared with the manufacturer the matter of greater production In the matter of greater production. He asked how many manufacturers would produce on the grounds of patriotism with no guarantee of a mar-het or of price and their only assist-ance bulletins and lectures at their ance bulletins and lectures at their own expense on how to produce sup-plies. Fut this address will well re-pay reading in full, so enough of it here except for one of his opening re-marks: "We have not risen to be big men," said he, "until we can agree to disagree and still stand shoulder to shoulder. shoulder.

The Secretary's Report. Mr. Morrison's report was optimis

tic. Last year he reported 200 organi- women, as a good start. He welcomed tic. Last year he reported 200 organizations and 3,000 members. "Now we have 315 organizations, a gain of 116, and 12,000 members, a gain of 4,000," he reported. "We have tapped 43 counties with this work, yet the fringe has scarcely been touched. range has searcely been touched. There are approximately 250,000 farmers in Ontario, so that 1-20 only have been reached. This vast field of latent power ites waiting for the of latent power ties waiting for the inspiration of organization to move it into life and power."

Mr. Morrison intimated his belief

that rural women should organize and mentioned the U. F. O. at Oakwood. Victoria county, promoted by

"Now we the junior farmers' improvement asso-in of 115, ciation as a new-ally in the great work of 4,000," and remarked: "It is encouraging to apped 43 see them recognize the power of or-

see them recognize the power of organization and co-operation, so early in their career. To them we extend the glad hand of fellowship."

After outlining the work of the association for the year, the secretary emphasized the need of an official organ and deplored the fact that organ and deplored the fact that 10,000 farmers have to wage the battle in the interests of 250,000 farmers who are not organized. Of finances he hing

"Our finances are in an encouraging

condition, as the financial statement confirms. Dues have been promptly paid and few clubs are in arrears. Secretaries that have complaints against the office v rite in for the explanation they are entitled to. The office expects this of the Secretaries. Confidence can be maintained in no other way

The Time of Meeting.

resolution naming the third week of December as a permanent conven-tion week occasioned considerable distion week occasioned considerable dis-cussion. Mr. Porter, of Brant County, pointed out the advantage of an early meeting, in that it came at the com-mencement of the organization season, the delegates would go home fired with enthusiasm and the movement would grow page. Last apping, with a convention in March, the seed re-sults that should have followed were largely nullified by the commencement of spring work. B. C. Tucker, of Hau-ings County, objected that the third ings County, objected that the third week of December was too near the holidays and that both dairymen and feeders are still busy during that month. He favored a convention in the new year. The general opinion, however, was that farmers were always busy, they would have to take the time anyway, and they approved

U. F. O. Finances

out comment. "The dues never came in as they have this fall." remarked Secretary Morrison.

But Mr. McCrae did not allow con-

sideration of finances to be passed over with a mere approval of the auditors' report. He urged that the capitation tax be increased to one dol lar instead of the present 50 cents "We have not adequate funds with which to protect ourselves at Ottawa which to protect ourselves at Ottawa" was Mr. MoCrae's sufficient explana-tion of his suggestion. Mr. Morrison explained the uses of the tax. With it delegates fares to the convention are paid and legislation guarded. During the past year Colonel Fraser was arent to Ottawa to work for free interchange between the Bell and in-proposed interesses in Creicht, rates proposed increase in freight rates which would have involved an extra which would have involved an extra charge on the country of \$4,000.000 annually, was effectively opposed: but opposition to the settling of grain prices failed. "We didn't have enough in our organisation to impress the Commission sufficiently," explained Mr. Morison. All of these purposes decand money. The delegates at To-ronto were all convizued that the capironto were all convisced that he capa-tation tax should be increased but there was a general fear that did the convention take action it might be hard to reconcile the men back home, who had not heard the need explained. to the increase. Any danger of a serious difference of opinion, however ous difference of opinion, however, was removed by the discovery that the constitution could not be changed without notice. A resolution was passed unanimously, however, favoring such an increase for next year.

At this point Mr. Morrison read a telegram which was halled as another indication of the unity in feeling of Canadian farmers. It was from the ocoperating farmers' organization of Quebec, and read as follows: "Unexpected urgant convention detains repected urgant convention detains."

cted urgent convention detains re-

(Continued on page 6.)

The financial statement, presented by Wm. McC ae, Guelph, and which was published in full in Farm and Dairy of Dec. 13, showing a balance on hand of \$2,002.99, was adopted with-

The Resolutions Approved by the United Farmers of Ontario

The Farmers' Platform Beaffirmed

HAT whereas the organized farmers of Canada, as the vote cast on the recent Dominion election clearly reveals, consented for the time being not to press for astional reforms in which they heartly believed in order that they might not do anything to binder the election of a national Government which would be able to unite and guide the people of Canada in this time of world-wide crisis.

if this time of world-wide craiss,
Be it resolved, that we, the United Farmers of Ontario, in convention
assembled, desire to reaffirm our entire, and hearty belief in and support
of the various planks of the Farmers' National Platform as adopted at our

or the various planks of the Farmers' National Platform as adopted at our convention last year, and by the organized farmers of Canada as a whole. In this connection, we would express our conviction that in view of the world shortage of food products and the imperative necessity that exists for increased production, our National Government would promote the best increased of the nation if it would immediately remove the duty on agricultural machinery and other implements and articles of production including tural machinery and other implements and articles or production including clover and other seeds and such things as the farmers require to enable them to more easily increase the production of the food products, which the nation's needs imperatively demand.

neuroirs needs unperatively demand.

Be it resolved that the directors of the United Farmers of Ontarlo be requested, and they are hereby requested, to give the widest possible public to the National and other reforms advocated by this organization, and to this end, they arrange to have a deputation wait on the National, Government and consult with them in connection therewith.

HEREAS according to the statistics of the Inland Revenue Department over 96,000,000 lbs. of barley are heles and a revenue Department over 96,000,000 lbs. of barley are being used yearly in Canada in the manufacture of beer, and,

manufacture of beer, and,
Whereas it has been proved that good flour can be miled with from 10
to 25 per cent. of barley incorporated, and, whereas there is an urgent national need that all food stuffs be available for the feeding of ourselves and
our Allies. Therefore, be it resolved that we the United Paramers of Ontario
place ourselves on record as favoring the absolute prohibition of the further
use of any grains for the manufacture of alcoholic beverages in Canada for
the duration of the war.

OFFICIAL ORGAN ENDORSED.

HAT whereas no efficient method exists to keep every member of the U.F. O. in touch with the work of the organization, or the needs of the organization, or to express rural public opinion; and, whereas we believe that these objects could be accomplished by the publication of an of-

Therefore, be it resolved, that this convention urges action Therefore, he is reserved, that the president and secretary of the U.F. O. and the president of the U.F. Gooperative Co. appoint a committee of two to act with them in investigating the best methods of securing a suitable publication and that the committee be empowered to take further action if deemed

His convention approves of more adequate provision for further prose-cution of the work of organization of the U. F. O. by the formation of

R ESOLVEID, that, as the use of artificial fertilizers are becoming more necessary in Ontario, we would empower our directors to take up with the Railway Commissions and the Minister of Agriculture, the advisability of having fertilizers in bulk, classified under the same freight classification as crushed rock.

LET GOVERNMENTS RECOGNIZE THE U. F. O.

HAT whereas, owing to present scarckly of food and to the threatened dire distress, if not famine, throughout the world, and that it is absolutely necessary that we, as well as our Governments, recognize these facts, therefore, we would respectfully call the attention of our Governments to the reastance our organization could render both in the institution of a propaganda best to increase production through our U. F. O. officers and

(Continued on page 6.)



Trade increases the wealth and glory of a countyr; but its real strength and stamusa are to be looked for among the cultivators of the land. - Lord Ch. thom

VOI. XXXVI

TORONTO, ONT., DECEMBER 27, 1917

No. 52

A Strong Appeal to the Farmers of Ontario

President Hulbert, in His Annual Address at the U.F.O. Convention, Deplotes the Present Political Helplessness of the Farmer, and Points the Way to Power Through Organization. Some of Our National Problems

Discussed From the Farmer's Viewpoint

WHILE the year has been a very laborious and trying one owing to the scarcity of farm help, yet we are all thankful for the bountiful harvest that we may be able to assist in keeping the food basket of the Empire replenished, that the boys who are so nobly fighting our battles in this terrible war may have enough and to spare. While we feel that we have been handicapped in a great many ways in our struggle to do our best for the Empire in this, her time of need, and while things look dark at present, still we know that the darkest hour is just before the dawn. For untold generations we have followed sublimely in the ways marked out for us. Such privileges as we have received have been ours only by sourtesy and not as our right.

The farmers of Canada possess, though I am sorry to say they do not control, the biggest business asset of the Dominion, yet we have sat in the back seats until we have become isolated while transportation, finance, manufacture and food distribution have become so thoroughly organized that they now represent one of the most powerful commercial factors in present day commerce. Against such an organization how may the individual farmer expect to successfully compete? It is not generally understood that our agricultural export trade exceeds in value that of all other industries combined. Agriculture is the hope of the nations. It is the hope of warring Europe. It is the hope of humanity, of civilization of all that we as Anglo-Saxons have learned to cherish. It is the hope of human liberty.

Farmers the Peace Makers.

Farmers are the peace makers of humanity. They are the great peacemakers who will heal the scars of war. The very existence of mankind is in their keeping. They began the art of civilization when they gathered the seeds of the earth, guarded them through the long winter season, cleared the fields for the planting and harvesting again. Future civilization is also in their hands. The knowledge of the art of agriculture is not only the most valuable possession for the fature as it has been in the past, but it is undoubtedly so for the present.

The day is not far distant when the men who command the earth will receive the recognition which they deserve. In this monstrous war, greater than any the world has ever witnessed, more disastrous in its waste of human life and weath, and more loathsome in its disregard of trath, writes and the cherished monuments of Christian-vy, in this ungodly sacrifice of struggling humanity towards which nations from the four quar-

ters of the globe have been drawn with irresistible force, the ultimate decision, the final blow that will make this world safe for democracy meets with the farmers, the producers of the world's food.

Contrary Calls to Duty.

For three long years millions of men have been engaged with guns and ammunition fighting in this war. Thousands of men from the farms of Canada have heard the call from Europe and have gone with the gun and bayonet. Other thousands have remained at home and worked as they have never done before that the Allies may have something with which to pursue the ghost of famine. One day we are exhorted to produce for the sake of the starving women and children of Belgium and the next we are told that we will have to give our sons to fight in the trenches in France. We are between the devil and the deep There is no business that calls for such varied knowledge and skill as the work on the farm, and while it may be true that a man owes everything to his country, it is very discouraging and well nigh criminal to see the farms depleted day by day of their experienced workmen with no compensating returns to the land where we are told the war is to be fought out. If ever there

Do Commercial Fertilizers Pay?

THE easiest way to increase production of farm crops is to grow more bushels or tons to the acre by the use of commercial fertilizers. No farmer who has ever used commercial fertilizers intelligently will question this statement. The question that the farm manager has to answer, however, is not, 'will commercial fertilizers increase production? but, will the increased yields make their use profitable?

The answer to this question is best given by the farmer who has used commercial fertilizers on such farm cross as wheat, osts. barley, buckwhest, notatoes and mangels. Many of Our Folks have had experience along this line. For the best letters dealing with the use of commercial fertilizers on general farm cross, received by Farm and Dairy between now and January 15, we will pay regular contributors' rates. These letters must be based on the writer's experience with commercial fertilizers or his observations on their use among neighbors. What we want are practical opinions on the subject whether favorable or unfavorable to their use. All letters used will be paid for.

was a time for the farmers to put forth strong action it is now. The farmers will not get fair play from any Government until they unite at the polls. United we can control, divided we are helples.

Our Organization Ignored.

Our organization has, during the past year, been outrageously ignored by the powers that be. As your President, I have felt very keenly, and no doubt you all have, some of the slaps in the face which our organization has received, especially when we are told by some of the men who are enjoying a fat living on our money that we, 19,000 members of our organization, are too small and insignificant to be recognized. Still a few millionaires in this city can name the men and have them appointed to the Cabinet. Government by the people has become a myth. The real rulers of Canada and the Canadian Parliaments are the lorded and the knighted members of combines, manufacturers, associations and transportation companies

Through their system of ruling there has grown up a band of autocrats who bend parliaments and legislations to their own despotic will and in their own selfish interests. The result is that today we are loaded down with a whole menagerie of white elephants causing a loss of millions annually in the operation of our basic industry of agriculture for the benefit of the combines. The farmers are the only class that will not break the chains of party bondage for their own benefit, and they compose the only class whose industry is taxed for the benefit of the special privileged interests. So long as we remain so the interests will control.

Paying Our War Debts.

The making of Governments is a serious business, especially for the farmer, and should be taken seriously by every farmer. The tremendous burden of additional taxation which will be required to carry our war debts should compel every farmer to vote in his own interests. But just as soon as the farmers make a move to escape from the party slavepens, the politicians get buys and wave the party flag and shout patriotism. As long as they can keep us from thinking and acting for curselves, it does not make much difference which pen we are kept in.

Suppose the Government of Canada made an appeal to the manufacturers in the following terms: The fate of the Impire depends on the supply of munitions, we cant you to make an abundant supply, work longer hours and harder, get your women and children to help you, put forth every affort to make the output as large as

(Continued on page 18.)

Strangles or Colt Distemper

CAN

Its Causes, Symptoms and Treatment Dr. H. G. Reed, Halton Co., Ont.

C TRANGLES is an acute, infectious coupe disease, consisting of an infectious catarrh of the nasal air passages. The disease is peculiar to horses, asses and their hybrids, and most frequently attacks horses of from two to five years of age. Older horses, however, are liable to suffer at any time of life, even to extreme old age, as also foals during the first few weeks of their life-

Strangles is a highly contagious disease. Next to contagion, youth is the most common predisposing cause. Susceptibility to the disease is inversely proportionate to the age of the animal; although as before mentioned no animal of any age is immune to an attack. All horses are supposed to have strangles once during their life and never again; this rule, however, is not arbitrary as some horses have been known to contract the disease more than once; and others (so far as known) have never taken it.

The chances for recovery in an ordinary case of strangles are good. Provided a colt gets ordinary care, and no complications set in, he is almost sure to recover. However, there is no disease from which horses suffer that is more likely to develop serious complications, hence the importance of looking carefully after even a mild case of the disease.

Symptoms.

The first noticeable symptom is usually a cough, accompanied by a nasal discharge, with a swelling of the glands between the arms of the lower jaw. This swelling will become sore to the touch and will develop into an abscess, which will in time come to a head, break and discharge pus, after which, as a rule, the creature will quickly recover.

Treatment.

Colts suffering from this disease should be kept warm and dry, and it is most important that they should be kept in well ventilated stables as a plentiful supply of fresh air is necessary to insure successful treatment.

A liniment composed of equal parts of spirits of turpentine, spirits of ammonia, and raw linseed oil rubbed on the throat once daily will help very much to bring the abscesses to a head, as well as relieve the soreness of the throat. It often happens that a colt has great difficulty in swallowing. In drinking water it will often run out of his nostrils as fast as he takes it into his throat; in such cases the water should be held up high in a pail so that he has not got to lower his head when drinking. If the abscesses are slow in pointing a poultice of hot bran or linseed meal affords great relief. The food shouldbe of a soft, easily digested character which helps to keep the bowels loose.

Irregular Strangles.

Strangles are called irregular when the abscess does not form on the throat but in some other part of the body. Sometimes they appear on the breast or behind the elbow or in the groin; indeed, anywhere on the body. They should be treated the same as though they formed on the throat and, provided they form anywhere on the outside of the body, the result is usually satisfactory. Sometimes, however, they form on some of the internal organs, such as the bowels or liver or even the brain, when the death of the patient usually results.

Complications.

As already stated, serious complications are liable to follow a simple, mild case of the disease if the patient is neglected, such as inflammation

of the throat, congestion or inflammation of the lungs, or, if the brain or spinsl cord are affected. paralysis complete or partial. It will be noticed from what has been stated that strangles is a disease which in itself is not dangerous. But neglected cases which may have been exposed to cold and wet or which have been confined to poorly ventilated, stuffy stables, are very liable to serious and fatal complications.

Maintaining a Profitable Production

Are Home-Grown Feeds Essential?

THE greatest problem of the dairy farmer toaverage dairy cows at a profit. In the solution of this problem the experts at our agricul tural colleges and experimental farms can give but little assistance to the average dairy farmer.



R. H. Halbert who presided at the Annual Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta.

It is all very well to tell the farmer that he must improve his cows and fill his stables with big producers, but to do so is for most of us a matter of years of steady work in herd improvement. These experts, too, are working with expensive high priced herds, stabled under ideal conditions and with abundance of help to take care of them, irrespective of what the help may cost. We all know that cows giving 10,000 to 15,000 lbs. of milk a year may be fed profitably with feed at almost any price. The average cow, however, gives only 4,000 to 5,000 lbs. of milk and it is these cows that must be fed at a profit if the output of the dairy industry is to be maintained at anything like its present level. And when those of us who have been improving our herds for many years until now we have good producers, still find it a problem to buy heavily of concentrates and make a profit, the average dairyman just simply can't do it. How is he to stay in the business?

The answer I believe is that many will have to change their systems of feeding and farming, but principally the latter. In the past, many milk producers, particularly city milk producers, have been feeding their cows heavily on concentrates and laying more emphasis on the care of the herd than in running their farms to produce a maxinium of the best quality of roughage and of coarse

grains. Under present conditions, however, the farm is the key to the sciution of the problem. Years ago I started as Bundreds of others did to make my farm, so far as possible, self sustaining. I have placed the emphasis on clover and alfalfa hay, good pastures, enough silage to feed all winter and in summer when it is needed and as much coarse grain-mixed barley and oats-as I could grow without reducing the area in reughage below maximum requirements. For years we have bought only a little oil and cotton seed meal to feed as supplements to home-grown chop. While concentrates were cheap I probably did not make any more meney, if as much, from this system of farming, than did others who had a lesser area of coarse grains, bought heavily of concentrates and fed more cows. Under present conditions, however, my income from milk has expanded more than my outlay for feed, while the farmer who has followed the other system, finds his feed hills archibitive.

Profitable dairying nowadays involves good management at both ends. We must have good cows and we must feed them economically. The latter involves the growing on the farm of the most suitable feeds. The dairyman with just average cows can get along fairly well if he grows on his own farm lots of clover, alfalfa and corn ensilage and plans to produce the most of his milk on pasture. He can then get through the winter months with practically no outlay for grain. I would not care to have to buy feed, however, at present prices for average cows. Feeds are up 70 per cent, on an average. Milk is up 30 per cent. These two statements tell the whole

Wilk for the Young Calf Views of the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture

THE calf should always receive its mother's milk at first, as this stimulates the call's stomach and other digestive organs to action, writes the United States Department of Agriculture. Most dairymen prefer to keep the calf with the cow for 48 hours after birth.

When the calf is in its second week it should begin to receive grain, and when one month old it should eat about half a pound a day. After this time the quantity of grain may be gradually increased, feeding all that the calf will eat until three pounds a day is reached, probably during the third month. Grain fed to supplement separated milk should never be mixed with the milk. It 'is questionable whether the preparation of grain in any way, such as soaking or boiling, is advisable

At birth a 50-pound calf should have about eight pounds of whole-milk a day, while a 100pound calf should have about 12 pounds. For the first four days milk from the dam should be fed, then that from any of the other cows in the herd, preferably not from any that are nearly dry. Milk containing not more than four per cent, butterfat is considered best.

At the beginning of the thind week either skim or separated milk may be substituted for the whole-milk at the rate of one pound a day. The daily ration may be increased from two to four pounds, depending upon the vigor of the calf. When the calf does not drink eagerly what is offered, the quantity should be cut down. The ration at the end of the third week should be one-half whole and one-half separated milk. During the fourth week the change should be con tinued until by the end of the week only separated milk is fed, unless the calf is very delicate. With especially vigorous calves the change to separated milk can be made about a week earlier. The quantity fed can be increased gradually to 18 to 20 pounds a day.

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ES, paid off \$9.500 on the farm, built a \$5,000 barn and a \$6,000 house—that's the latest 12-year record of the Holstein herd at Ossian Hall. Besides this they gave the family a handsome living-a family at the "educating age." too. And the secret? That was told me in a few words by the cwner, R. H. Dowler, as we sped cityward in his big "McLaughlin special," after a visit I recently paid to his farm. "My cows have never been pinched," said Mr. Dowler, "no matter what the price of feeds. In return for the care they received, if they didn't fill their pail they found a place in front of a butcher shop My cows have always stood by me, and I have stood by the cows." It is this mutual support that has brought success to Dick Dowler and his Hotetoin hard

For many years the Dowler farm, situated some three miles west of Ottawa on the river

road, has been run as a dairy farm. For almost as many, it has been known as a Holstein farm. Our Holstein herd has easily paid for the farm twice over." said Mr. Dowler, "and this is the second generation of Dowlers that have been raised on the income from our dairy herd." It to not a chean farm either. It contains 226 acres of fertile (and in a good location and well cultivated-a farm worth \$50,000 as it stands.

The Herd. The foundation of the present herd was laid many years ago. Daisy Jewel, the first pure bred on the farm, was given registration certificate No. 342 in volume two of the Holstein-Friesian herd book. Anyone having herd books reaching back

EATING Room 9' x 18' Copt P BAKING VERANDAN C468.D KITCHEH 8'x24' 9' x 18" PATS AND CONCRETE FLEAR DIMING Hall ROOM OFFICE 12' 4 18' (2, × 12 FIRE PARLOR LIVING dank 12' x 16' 6" JESTIBULE AS SEAT. BOOK VERANDAH

The Ground Floor Plan. The features of this floor are the well planned kitchen, the office or den of the owner, and the cheerful living-



"Ossian Hall," the comfortable Home of R. H. Dowler.

A Dairy Herd That Has Paid for a Farm

With Something on the Farm, the Beautiful Home that Crowns it and R. H. Dowler the Owner. - By S. R. H. Hodgins, Associate Editor

> far enough into the past will be able to find out when this herd was started. At any rate it is old enough to merit its standing in Holstein "society."

At no time has the stable contained pure breds only. Good grades that give plenty of milk are never barred. But the herd has such a proportion of pedigreed stock that it is virtually a pure bred herd. In building up and maintaining the herd, the ideal towards which Mr. Dowler has striven is production. A cow that gives 50 lbs. of milk a day is welcomed to the barns on her own merit, even though her parents may not have been titled personages. And the cow that falls down in production or fails to breed regularly, wends her way to market, no matter how blue the blood in her veins.

Mr. Dowler is breeding some good stuff in the Holstein line. His stock this year were well up among the prize winners at the Central Canada Exhibition, his herd sire, King Pontiac Ossian, carrying off first prize in his class. Another of his outstanding animals at the exhibition this year was August Jewel, winner of first honors in the senior yearling class with eight competitors. This was said to be the strongest Holstein class at the Central Canada fair. The fact that Mr. Dowler is a practical dairy farmer who knows the amount of milk each cow gives every day, and who depends for his income on his checks from the Ottawa Dairy, means that the stuff he breeds is bred not for the show ring (although that side is by no means neglected), but for milk-the ultimate source of income from dairy cows.

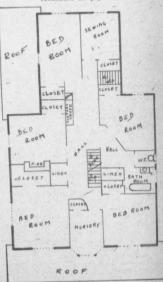
The sire standing at the head of the herd at Ossian Hall is King Pontiac Ossian, sired by Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo. His dam is Geraldine Jewel, one of the high producing cows of Mr. Dowler's own stables. Geraldine Jewel has a seven-day record of 27:43 lbs. fat from 598 lbs. of milk. King Pontiac Ossian is a quality sire showing considerable size and strength as well. At one year, 10 months, he weighed 1,600 lbs: This characteristic of size may be seen all through the herd. They are good capacious cows and their performance shows that they know how to make use of the large amount of food which they are capable of assimilating.

Most of the 46 cows that are being milked this winter have been bred on the farm. For instance out of a row of 20 milkers standing on the east side of the stable, all but one was raised by Mr. Dowler. The cows are fed liberal rations, depending on their production. Bran, shorts and oil cake are the concentrates being used this year and plenty of ensilage is available from two 18 x 30 foot stave siles. This liberal feeding is having its effect. The day I was there, one grade gave 50 lbs. of milk at two milkings and most of the others that were in full flow approximated this. One pure bred three-yearold heifer, that was put dry to go to the Ottawa fair and freshened 10 days after being put dry, is running from 48 to 52 lbs. a day. None of the cows are being forced. No records are being tried for. They are merely weighing the milk for their own information. It might be of interest to know that Mr. Dowler was offered \$500 for this threeyear-old pure-bred heffer a couple of weeks ago. He however, informed the enquirer that she was not for sale.

The Farm The farm of R. H. Dowler com-

prises 226 acres of good heavy land. For a number of years the present owner was the proprietor of but half this farm. The other half was owned by his father. Twelve years ago his father died without a will and in order to hold the farm in a block, R. H. took over the farm formerly occupied by his father, borrowing the money to do so. "I came out of the office of the Toronto Trust and Loan Company that night," said Mr. Dowler, reminiscently, "with a dollar in my pocket and a \$9,500 debt on my shoulders, but I had a good farm and a good herd of dairy cattle. My herd have since paid off this debt and have besides built my barn, which cost me \$5,000, and a \$6,000 house.

The barn to which Mr. Dowler referred is (Continued on page 18.)



The First Floor Plan.

Pienty of clothes and linen closets, separate bathroom and water closet and the clothes chute are some of the features to be commended on this floor.

th

U.F.O. Hold Great Convention

ed from Page 2.)

presentative. Please convey heartiest wishes. Success Ontario agricultural co-operative efforts. One for all, all for one. Comptoir Co-operatif de Montreal." Hearty applause greeted the reading of the telegram

Junior Farmers Heard.
The junior farmers of the province heard in the alternoon of the first day and the young men did th selves credit. Jos. A. Snyder spoke on the organization of the young men of rural districts. "You can't catch or rural districts. "You can't catch the young men with the same batt as the older ones," said he. Hard condi-tions may drive older men-to organize: they will drive the young men away from the farm altogether. There were once, he said, more organizations of interest to young men than now. Rural depopulation has made organization difficult. The district repre-sentatives, however, in their short courses, get the boys together, work up a class spirit and start an organiza tion. "I bespeak your sympathy for this movement," concluded the young tals movement," concluded the young apeaker. "The junior farmers to-day are the united farmers to-morrow." Mr. Percy Mulholland read an address on the dignity and usefulness of the farmer's occupation. After the two addresses, the opinion was expressed that the farmars, duch a lead of the dignity and the farmer's occupation. that the farmers' clubs should do more to attract and hold the young men and give them a vision of the bigness f the United Farmers' movement, Increased Production and Labor

The opening remarks of Mr. W. A. Amos, of Perth county, whose subject was, "Increased Production and Labor," was indicative of the speaker's first hand acquaintance with the situa-"It is absolutely inhuman for me to be away from home to-day," said he. "The feed racks, however, are packed full to last t'il I get back home." In the early part of the war, Mr. Amos said, the "silver bullet" was supposed to be the factor that would decide the victor. Then followed the great demand for munitions. And now the crucial thing is food. The first oversight of the importance of the food problem had aggravated its seriousness. This oversight cannot now be overcome easily, as farming is not a mechanical process, but, said the speaker, "if we are to have liberty and truth and righteousness upon face of the earth, we must have food. He insisted, however, that the farmer must have some guarantee that that food will not be wasted after it is produced, either in high living or by brewing into beer, the latter waste consuming a million and a half is of barley yearly. "I don't bebushels of barley yearly. lieve there is a farmer insane enough to produce for patriotism pure and simple," said Mr. Amos, and then added: "We cannot live on patriotism."

Coming down to his subject more intimately, however, Mr. Amos con-fessed that he could not tell anything about labor-there wasn't any. He was inclined to question the value of the green hand from town who could be trusted with a spirited team although he paid tribute to the work of disinterested citizens in our cities to provide farmers with such help

Developing Rural Opinion.
W. L. Smith, of Durham county, and Kernighan, of Huron, in two W. thoughtful addresses, discussed the formation of public opinion. Mr. Smith deplored the loss of the old time debating societies, which had once so largely instrumental in moulding public opinion and giving to farmers the power of expressing that opinion He urged that the local clubs be more than buying and selling organizations and that they be centres of discussion of public questions. "Draw in the of public questions. "Draw in the Junior Farmers' Improvement Asso-ciations," urged Mr. Smith. "Don't let government officials rule these in

associations of our young men and draw them away from our organiza-tion." He suggested that the U. F. O. draw up a winter programme so that all clubs would discuss the same questions at the same time. After the war we will be in danger of paying off the heavy end of the national mortgage in which we are now enjoying comparative prosperity unless we are in formed and organized to protect out rights, was the substance of Mr Smith's final plea. "It is importan "It is important for every legitimate interest that far-mers be organized," said he. "They are the steadying influence on public opinion.

Mr. Kernighan pald a warm tribute to Mr. Smith's work for rural uplift, finished products of Mr. Smith's work "I have an idea," said he, in discussing his subject, "that rural opinion is already created. It must now be developed to the point where we can enforce it," Three avenues of educaof opinion were defined-the pulpit, press and politician. On the politician we can all, as individuals, exert our influence now, and we should do it in the interest of agriculture. The city press, Mr. Kernighan stated emphatically, did not and apparently would not, express rural opinion, letters sent to Toronto dailies by directors of the U. F. O. had been repeatedly refused publication. To get around this he suggested that the Association should have its own official organ.

In general discussion of the same subject, a representative of the To-ronto World suggested a publication of wealth. A suggestion that wealth was not committee, to get in touch with the contributing as it should to the cost

editors of city papers, who, he said were quite willing to voice rural opinion. Wm. Doherty, of Peel, also spoke a good word for the city dallies. Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, of York, urged that farmers look forward to the day when they would have their own party in parliament. 'i. H. Adams, of Essex in a humorous way, made a strong point—that farmers run their own societies and not go to outsiders, the district representative, for instance, to consult on every move they make.

Rhoderick McKenzie Heard From Rhoderick McKenzie spoke for the Canadian Council of Agriculture. He traced its growth and defined its pur-pose as the crystalization of rural opinion. Urban opinion, he main-Working farmers had one representa-tive in the last Dominion House for every 45,000 of their number, while lawyers had one member for every 65 or 70 of their number. "These 65 or 70 of their number. These men are honest, they dealre to do right, but they don't understand our problems and viewpoint," said the speaker. Fifteen lawyers in the present Cabinet and one at the head of every commission appointed indicate the grip they have on our legislatures. Mr. McKenzie warned the United Far mers that all such organization of farmers is looked on with a jealous eye by government and, wherever posthey will take over work the farmers should be doing them selves, this to destroy their preatige A parting shot was-"The government would not guarantee \$1.50 a bag potatoes, but they would guarantee independent fortunes to munitions makers on one contract."

Conscription of Wealth

of the war brought Mr. Halbert to his feet. He portrayed the case of two farmers, one of whom has reared a son as a provision and security for his son as a proving and security for ms old age, while the other had accumulated \$20,000 in the bank. The one has his boy conscripted. Perhaps the lad gives his life; perhaps he comes home a cripple and an additional burden on his father. The other man invests in Victory Bonds and perhaps The other man pays some income tax. At the end of the war, however, the first man has second still has his intact. "Is it fair?" asked Mr. Halbert, "that life only should be subject to conscription?" The meeting vices of the state of The meeting vigorously voiced their disapproval of such a system.

their disapproval of such a system.

Production Will Decrease.

"Farmers are working 14 hours a day, and vet production is falling off. Why? Because the rural population has declined by 39, 50, and, in some cases, to the extent of 70 per cent."

This statement was made by Mr. H. Stonehouse, President of the Milk Producers' Association, in open-ing the address of the day at yesteray's session of the United Farmers of Ontario.

"As farmers," continued Mr. Stone "we feel the serious nature of the situation, because we understand that situation as others do not understand it. We are not asking for ex-comption from military service as a class. We realize that our blood is no more sacred than that of others. But we do feel that food production in Canada is as necessary to the win ring of the war as service trenches in France. To t in the take skilled laborer from the farm means adding one more to the body of consumers. It does more. It removes from the land one who is in a position to provide food for six or eight others as well as himself.

as well as himself.
"If we are to produce food to the limit, not only must we be allowed to retain skilled labor on the farm, but we must have a system of registration under which labor can be placed where needed-under which non-essential dustries will be closed and more labor provided for industries which are essential."

Three cheers and a tiger for MY Stonehouse testified to the agreement of the audience with the sentiment expressed

Farmer and Packer "If the law of supply and deriand were left alone, and the manipulation of combines eliminated, I do not believe price-fixing in any line would be necessary," said Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby of Jefferson, in speaking on the fixing of prices of farm products, "You farmers," Mr. Burnab, and the fixing of prices of farm products, continued, "are not "fixed by the fixed fixed products, or profit on hogs, but the rest-like Government does guarantee an excellent profit to packers on the

excellent profit to packers on bacon made from your hogs.

"The situation is, indeed, serious when rich and poor ir England have to line up and wait for meagre supplies of the necessaries of life. But I wonder if our Government is serious when it allows munition-makers, by the for a lows munition-makers, by the of-fer of \$10 a day, to take labor from the farm. It is not surprising muni-tion manufacturers can pay these wages. One such manufacturer handed over to the Government \$700,000 the profit he made on one contract the profit he made on one contract. How much profits have other munition manufacturers made that they have not handed over? These men take good labor from the farms to cut their lawns and then they kick at 14c a quart for milk."

Long Period Between Fixing Referring again to price-fixing, Mr. Burnaby mentioned the fact that the Food Controller had fately fixed the price of bran. "But," he added, "there was a long period of time between the acting of the price of what, which the farmer sells, and the fixing of the price of mill feeds, which the farmer (Continued on page 19.)

Resolutions Approved by the U.F.O.

(Continued from page 2.)

also to the assistance our Cooperative Company could render in the distribu-tion of the actual requirements of the Ontario farmers for that increased production and for the effective disposal of those products, and that the executive of the two organizations, by delegation, if necessary, press this matter to the attention of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, and in the event of their failure to secure recognition, that this fact be reported to the various local clude that pressure may be excited on their representa-tives in those Governments to secure the recognition to which our organiza-

GREATER CAPITATION TAX.

HAT this Convention, although unable to raise the Capitation tax at this HART this Convention, although unable to raise the Capitation tax at this season, desires to express their approval of the raising of the said each delegate here présent bring to the attention of the members of the Local Clubs the necessity and advisability. 4 catching this fax for the successful prosecution of the work of our organization so that at the next convention the delegates may carry this raise in tax knowing that they are doing so with the sanction of all the members.

HERCEAS Canadian farmers are being urged to produce more hoga to meet a grave food shortage; and,

Helectaes Canadian intimizes are using argue to produce more hogs to meet a grave food shortage; and, tousands of hogs were raised yearly in Essex and Kent where but scores are now produced; and, whereas, this shortage is directly attributable to the meance of hog choiera which ravages whole herds at a time and results in the destruction of many hogs each year, in addition to preventing farmers from raising

or many more each year, many more therefore, therefore, therefore, therefore, bled, urge upon the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar and the Veterinary Director-General, Dr. F. A. Torrance, the advissbility of allowing the permanent insumination of hose by the use of the simultaneous treatment for hog cholera

REVISION OF CHEESE PRICES ASKED.

W HEIREAS, the Government has fixed the price of cheese at a level, which makes 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 cheese-making; and, closing of cheese factories in turn discourages the pro-Whereas the

etion of pork: and. Whereas cheese is one of the standard foods of the British people and important part of the army ration,

an important part of the army ration,

Be it recoived that we urge that the Canadian Government investigate
the cost of producing cheese under present conditions, and that they then
make such presentations to the British Government that the schedule of
prices be revised so that the producer will be assured of cost of graduction
and encouraged to maintain production next season.

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OST enthusastic was the fourth annual meeting in Toronto last Friday of the sharehold-ers of the United Farmers' Cooperaers of the United Farmers' Coopera-tive Company, Limited. This was natural. The reports presented showed that the company had done business at the rate of \$1.070,000 a year, declared a 7% dividend for the third year in succession, voted a substantial sum to reserve, and devoted a considerable sum to financing the operations of its sister organization, the "nited Farm-

sister organization, the "aited Farmers of Ontario.

The enthusiasm of the gathering was due not only to the successful record of big things accomplished during the past three years, but also to the bright prospects for the accomplishment of still bigger things in the future. President Tucker touched on a number of these in his presidential address. None of the announcements he made, however, were so favorably received as was the statement that the company is now ready to embark upon the handling of live stock on a big scale in connection with the Toronto market. As yet, it will not be possible to invade the Montreal market. That may come later. For the present, central Ontario is being organized into central Ontano is being organized into shipping districts with a capabie man to supervise the shipments from each district, and with a Toronto manager. The company expects to be able to quote the farmers direct on hogs. More Stock Needed. President Tucker made it clear to the shareholders that they had been

expecting impossible things of their directors. On a \$6,000 capital they directors. On a \$6,000 capital they had expected to compete successfully against firms with millions of dollars of capital, and to give equal service. Some shareholders had complained became cases they had been cause in some cases they had been able to buy goods more cheaply from the T. Eaton Company, a firm able to purchase the complete output of whole factories, possessing an enormous or-ganization, and which had been established for many years. Not only did many shareholders expect them to fight successfully against some of the biggest combines in the country, but to send deputations to Ottawa, finance the United Farmers of Ontario, launch an official organ, conduct a retail store in Toronto, open up a warehouse, and do it all on a capital of only a little over \$6,000, which was equal to about over squoo, when was equat to about. Socts, for each member of the U.F.O. There was not a farmer present who did not have more capital invested in his farm than the organized farmers of Outario had furnished their central company with on which to do a million-dollar business.

Stock Subscribed.

The appeal was not in vain. At the closing meeting of the U.F.O., harrely through the capable efforts of Mr. R. W. E. Burnaby, of Jefferson, some \$3,00 of stock had been rabscribed by the delegates present the shareholders present took hold once more, each under the nervassive anneals of ers present too. How more more, again under the persuasive appeals of Mr. Burnaby, and subscribed about 42,000 more amid much enthusiasm. A number of delegates pledged themselves to sell considerable stock to the members of their clubs on their re-

Officers Elected The following officers were elected: President: R. W. E. Burnaby, of Jef-President: R. W. E. Burnaby, of Jefferson, York county; Vice-Pres. Ex-Warden A. A. Powers, Orono; Sec-Treas.: J. J. Morrison, Toronto; Direc-tors: B. C. Tucker, Harold; E. C. Druty, Barrie: E. C. Gurney, Paris; R. H. Halbert, Melancthon; Elmer Lick, Oshawa, Wm. McCrae, Guelph; E. A. Van Allan, Aultaville.

E. A. van Allan, Aultavilic.
Saveral comparatively small amendments to the by-laws were made. It was recommended that the executive committee should be composed of three instead of five directors.
Financial Statement.
The financial statement was as followed.

FARM AND DAIRY

Farmers Conduct a Great Year's Business Shareholders of United Farmers' Company Hold Enthusiastic Meeting Fine Report Presented

# Cr.	
By Sundry Earnings	\$13,846.03 1 \$33.55
	\$12,312.47
To Salaties, Advertising.	
'Phone, Telegraph, Sta-	
tionery and Office Ex-	
# Posterio	\$8,109.01
Lought	499.65
" Rent Travelling Ex-	400.38
penses	372.95
" Interest and Exchange	1,716.68
" Balance to Profit and Loss	1,213.80
	\$12,312,47
Profit and Loss Account	
By Balance January 1st, 1917	\$4,015.77
" Sundry Collection	11.80
" Balance from Revenue Acut	1,213.80
	\$5,241.37
To Allowance on Twine Acct	\$ 10.00
" Rad Debts Written Off	140.71
" Dividend, 1916	247.31
" Reserve for Dividend, 1917	452.06
" Written off Furniture, 10 % Written off Preliminary	97.81
Expenses, 10 %	179.15
	The second of
tensions Account, 10%	457.7.5
The second second second	\$1,584.33
Balance to Reserve Account	3,657.04
	\$5,241.85
Total Sales for 10 months	918/197.51
BALANCE SHEET, October !	1st, 1917
Accounts Payable	\$3,704.4
Cash Deposits on Orders	250.00
Unpaid Dividends	12.3
Capital Stock Sub-	\$3,966.6
scribed \$9.725 00	
Less Unpaid 3,267.00	
	6,458.0

Reserve Account 3,657.	
hit-	\$14,583.77
Cash Assets. Accounts Receivable Stock in Wanshouse Furniture and Supplies	\$2,973,88 \$3,005.70 1,945.90 880.20

reliminary Expenses, \$1,612.35 failing Lists and Busi-" ness Extension Acct. 4,115.69

5-799 M

Mr. Blatchford, manager of the com

Mr. Blatchford's Business Talk

Mr. Blatchford, manager of the company, dealt frankly with the problems that confront the manager of a cooperative compary. Chiefly these problems are due to lack of capital and lack of symmethetic consideration on the part of many club members. As an instance of the capital that might be used, Mr. Blatchford members that the purchase of one bushel at smeeth that the purchase of one bushel at smeeth would invalve an expenditure of \$200-000. or \$500 cars of real \$100.000. 000; or 500 cars of coal, \$100,000. In of the great field for useful work that

he past much money might have been aved on feed could the company have urchased outright. In one case, cot-onseed was purchased, but clubs deonseed was purchased, but clubs de-yed their orders and, as too much of limited capital was tied up in it, the ottonneed was soid at a good profit calers, and eventually farmers would up this meal at a further advance.

Another difficulty that both central Another difficulty that both central and locals are up against is the member who is perfectly satisfied if he inverse money on every purchase, but makes a great fuss if he loses a little, and wants central to give him a rebate. As a way around this difficulty, who will be suffered believe that it would be the summer of the contral to give him a rebate. As a way around this difficulty, we will for locals to the profits in a tentil price will price the profits in a the profits in a the profits of the profits in a contract of the profits of the profits in a contract of the profits in a contra

Disloyalty in the Organization.

Disloyalty in the organization is a request cause of trouble. For intance, some clubs will learn througholds of lading the source of the central's supplies in certain lines, and attempt to do business direct. In most empt to do business direct. In most ases the supplier will refuse to accept uch business, but in a few cases they lo. "What was the gain of these lubs" asked Mr. Blatchford. "Would of the least of the second of the least of th clubs?" asked Mr. Blatchford. "Would not the loss in their loyalty and honor outweigh any money gain they may have made?" Some extually write in and tell him that the U. F. Company service is not as good as Eaton's! Briedly, too, the speaker referred to the charge often made that the com-pany was not as efficiently managed pany was not as encounty managed as the Association, and showed how different were the problems with which the two organization have to deal. The U.F.O., too, has had the advantage of one leader from the first, while the company has had four—a. sifting process to find the right man.

In looking ahead, Mr. Blatchford \$8,805.73 the company must branch out in departments, with experienced and capable men in charge of each. Such departments might specialize in live stock, produce, and seeds, and numerous other goods commonly in demand. obs other goods commonly in dehasto.
The company, however, must be propared to pay as good salaries to such managers as they could secure eisewhere. And to accomplish all of these things, each member should have at least one share of stock.

The President's Address.

The address of the retiring President, Mr. Tucker, has already been summarized briefly in the report. Extracts from it will be given in Farm and Dairy from time to time The conng paragraphs will give an idea

fr. Tucker sees before the company.

1423

He said: "There are possibilities for expan-sion along lines so great that we can-not estimate what they may mean for us when we find it possible to develop us when we find it possible to develop them. Take, for instance, the cheese situation. There are hundreds of cheese factories in Ontario which are owned by joint stock companies of farmers. Were these choses factories to unite their foress and own ware-house and cold storage facilities in Montreal, they would find it possible to save large sums of money through the cooperative purchase of supplies as well as in the commissions of buyas well as it the commissions of our-ers and other expenses of the same character. By grading their own cheese they would be able also to obcheese they would be able also to ob-tain the highest prices for the best grades, prices which now too often are pocketed by the vholesalers. Tarber than by the farmers. While owing to the altustion which has prevailed dur-ing the past year, under which the British Government has bought the output of all our cheese factories, it does not appear to be an opportune time to deal with this matter, yet I feel that it offers opportunities for expansion which are full of great possibilities. A commission of ¼ of a cent a pound on the cheese which could so be bound on the cheese winter chart so bandled would bring us a revenue of several hundred thousand dollars a year, and would go far to strengthen the farmers' movement, not only in Ontario, but throughout Canada.

Live Stock Marketing.

"There are equally great possibili-ties in the development of a trade is live stock. Aiready we have sold several hundred carlonds of stock for our members, and any of our farmer friends wishing to engage in coopera-tive live stock shipping can get experi-vive live stock shipping can get experienced help by applying to our central office.

"In addition to the opportunities for expansion already referred to, there are many other lines along which we capanson arready reterros to, there are many other lines along which we should aim to develop our business. I would mention especially the seed situation. Under competent management, a large volume of business can be worked up in both these lines. At the earliest possible moment also, we should open a branch of our company in Montreal. There are many farmered clubs in Eastern Ontario which do not find it possible to deal with us advantageously, owing to the poor shipping facilities from Toronto, and this long distance it is necessary to make shipments. A properly organized branch office in Montreal would be able to supply their needs to better alable to supply their needs to better advantage than our Toronto office finds it possible to do. This matter also is receiving the consideration of Board of Directors."

CITY MILK SUPPLY

Guelph Milk Producers Ask \$2.50

A T a largely attended meeting of the Guelph Township Milk Pro-ducers' Association, held in the township offices, December 19th, it townsney omcess, becominer 19th, it was decided to raise the price of milk at the farm from \$2.25 per hundred pounds to \$2.50, the increased price to take effect on Jaguary 1 next, and remain until May 1, 1918.

to take effect on Jaquary I next, and remain until May 1, 1918.

S. Young, President of the association, was chairms and a great deal of discussion took place before the price was set. The members were unanimous in declaring that milk could not be produced any cheeper, and be profitable. It was sented out that bran, old cake, turnips and hay, he price, and were so was also stated that every associated that could be profitable at the grid of the price and were so was also stated that every price Guolph deals uting milk at the farm cheep places in Ontario.

places in Ontario.

Farmers and Laboring Men Get Together

THE MINE SHIRL LEADING MEET THE THE COOPERATION THAT WILL WOrk to the benefit of all workers in the Dominion of Canada."

If work to the benefit of all workers in the Dominion of Canada."

Limits these words Mr. John Rennedy, of the United Grain Growers right hand of Indiana. The Committee of t

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Sity Write for our new easy payment, free trial, plan. We will send you a complete grinding outfit without a payment of any kind to test out on you own farm. Just thy it you'll wonder how you got along without it. You'll be surprised how quickly it will pay for itself. Write us TO-DAY for particulars of this "Help the Allies" Grinding Outfit and special proposition.

Gasoline and kerosene engines, saw frames, saw blades, grain grinders, straw cutters, belting, scales, farm and lawn fence. Write for price list.

A. R. LUNDY 253 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.

OFINE METALLIC ROOFING CO





Brantford Kerosene Engines

11/2 to 60 H. P. Stationary, Mounted, Traction



These ongines are the perfected research and the perfected and the perfected and the perfected and the perfect and the perfect

GO_LU, SHAPLEY & MUIR CO., LTD Brantford, Winnipog, Rogina, Calgary

FARM CHATS

The Environment

N Farm and Dairy on several occa sions, plans have appeared barns, big barns and little barns When one of our boys was writing ome from Flanders, he told of the

way the farm buildings there are lo-cated; a small square with the barnyard in the centre. His comment was that while it might be very convenient it was decidedly unsanitary.

Down jn Baddur, Jim. McIntyre,

good Irishman, from the State Maine, came and settled down. S he began to tidy up the village lot he acquired. The first thing was to move the barn up against the house so that they stood corner to corner with about three feet of overlap. At this overlap was a door, the entry from the house the barn Then he started to paint to the barn. Then he started to paint them—a battleship grey. I joilled him one day about it; that no one would be able to tell the cow from the baby. "Oh, yes; my hearty," he replied, "wait till I put the trimmings on." And cure enough, the distinction was soon evident; blue trimmings for the house and green for the barn. "It's to save mother's steps, my dear," he explained to me.

These chill rainy mornings, when I get out to give the stock their to eat before I get my own breakfast; The juxtaposition of that State of ne Irishman appeals to me strong. There seems to me a lot in friend McIntyre's ideas to commend them to

the farmer. Of course, there may be some big farms where the hired men have a house of their own; and the ladies don't know whether papa keeps Shropshires or Percherons; but they think his cows are black and white, or else

red, they are not sure. f am speaking of us ordinary farmers, who play the Sunday morning voluntary over a tin milk pail. But not so awfully ordinary as to keep the cows in a lean-to (and the cows lean too), with a wooden pole floor, the drip soaking into the soil below, and the manure going out a window to bask uncovered in the summer sun. A barn like that should be a mile and a half from the dwelling.

The ordinary farmer of to-day has a clean barn, with a closed in manure pit; and ventilators to take off the

odor and supply fresh air. Consider a tidy farm dwelling, with at the rear of the kitchen, a little wash room where father and brother Bob., and the rest of the boys, can clean up, and leave their muddy boots and overalls. Attached is the wood-house; and in one corner of it, per-haps the w. c. Next comes the boiler room for heating the pig feed; the

Now, I don't propose to detail the arrangement of the barns, grain rooms, waggon sheds, and the like. arrangement of But I can see in my mind's eye three sides of a square, with the central area concreted or stone or gravel paved and under drained. The runs for calves, pigs, poultry, etc., would be on the outer sides of the buildings; while the doors used by the attendants would be inwards to the area.

ants would be inwards to the area.

In addition, it would be possible to
get to any part of the barns from the
house without going outside.

Did you ever realise how much impered
a man uses up, logging a pair of beavy
"gum boots" around all day? On a
stormy day, when a man blaus
chore around the amount go into the
now and get a must go into the
now and get a must go into the house for something, his pocket knife, a hammer, something; and he tramps in with dirty, muddy boots and drip-ping clothes. Whereas, in the "cov-ered arcade," he goes here and there

with light shoes, and clean and dry "saves mother."
I hear mother say:

I near mother say: "Oh, yes, but who wants barn smell all through the house?" not if a woodhouse or the like with open windows intervenes. Now, I will retire, and let the barn artist have his chance to elaborate the sug-

The Cereal Crop of France Small HE Food Controller says:

report of the Minister of Agrifor France, which culture, f shows less than one-half or that for a normal year, emphasizes the neces sity that Canada should strain every effort to provide food needed overseas for the armies and the popu-lations behind the fighting lines. There is a large deficit among all the cereals with the exception of barley. Despite very great efforts to maintain produc-tion, the native wheat supply of France is the poorest on record for the last fifty years, amounting to only 32,482,160 quintals (1 quintal=220,46 lbs.), as compared with 86,919,050 quintals in 1913, 76,936,065 quintals in 1914, 60,630,200 quintals in 1915, and 56,767,320 quintals in 1916.

As a consequence of the greatly re-As a consequence of the greatly re-duced production of food on the farms of France, the people of the Republic may have still further to reduce their consumption of bread. The bread card

PRICE OF BRAN AND SHORTS IS FIXED.

HE Food Controller, on December 14, announced that he had fixed the prices for bran and aborts at \$24.50 and 29.50, respectively, per ton in ulk, f.o.b. Fort William, effecbulk. tive December 17. The margin of profit to dealers may also be

At Eastern points the prices will be the fixed prices, plus the freight from Fort William.

This means that with \$4.20

added for freight and \$6.30 for bags bran would cost \$35.00 per ton and sohrts \$40.00 per ton at country points in most parts of Ontario. If these are bought through a dealer his profit will, of course, have to be added to

these prices.
R. J. Allen, Chief of the Feed Division, Department of Agri-culture, Ottawa, states that there is a quantity of unground screenings at Fort William which will be sold for \$35.00 per ton in bulk.

system has been adopted in Paris and other large centres, and the amount of wheat flour which may legally be used in bread is limited to 80 per cent. France has already made tremendous sacrifices, and in this time of need is dependent more than ever before upon the people of North America for food. The call has come to us to ensure that so far as is possible supplies will be forthcoming in order that the soldiers need not have their rations reduced below the efficiency minimum and that thousands of women and children may be saved from terrible suffering and even from actual starvation.

There are available for the people Canada numerous wholesome subof Canada numerous wholesome sub-stitutes for wheat flour. Let us re-member that the waste of even a spoonful of flour means depriving our Allies of food which is urgently needed now, and which may be desperately needed before the next harvest, unless we are prepared to do out utmost to reduce our own consumption of wheat and make greater use than we are making at present of substitutes.

Screenings for Farmers ON. T. A. CRERAR, Minister of

Agriculture, has completed an agreement with a number of terminal elevators whereby the Department will purchase all screenings of the standard of a sample submitted to the minister, at \$35 per ton. Chief Grain Inspector will provide inspection.

A cargo of screenings moved at once to lake port elevators, and immediately following the close of navigation, 100,000 tens of these screenings will be held at terminal elevators at lake ports to meet possi-ble demands from Western Canada. Provincial Departments of Agricul-

will handle orders for screenings, and Mr. R. J. Allen, the newly-appointand Mr. R. J. Allen, the newly-appoint ed head of the Bureau of reed Pur-chase and Distribution, will direct the distribution, under Mr. H. S. Arkell, Acting Live Stock Commissioner, De-

partment of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Licenses will not be approved by
the Food Controller for the export of standard screenings, but licenses will be issued for the export of refuse acreenings when application is accompanied by a certificate from the Board of Grain Commissioners.

This action will do much to pro mote the campaign for increased pro-duction of hogs, by ensuring for the farmers a larger supply of feed .- Canadian Food Bulletin.

Notes, Queries and Answers

Sow Not Breeding

Sow Not Breeding

PURCHASED at the PA tisted. Show
last winter, one of the prise winning
pure bred Berkishire sows. Her first
litter came in April, but she has since
failed to come in eason. If she is hot
late. A neighbor advises keeping her in
closed small pen and feeding heavily the
same as if fattening for market. I shut
always advocated an outdoor run for
brood sows. Am I right in this? The
animal has had free range in rape
animal has had free range in rape
they and meal. I have just taken up
the farm about a year ago, and often
need advice. Would be glid to have advice on this matter. Be C. Dundas Co.
Out.
When nature falls to act in this
When nature falls to act in this

When nature fails to act in this respect, the actions of medicines are often ineffective. In some cases the administration of aux vomica appears to have the desired effect. her seven grains, three times of an out-door run for breeding sows.
Want of exercise and excessive fat
are not conducive to good results.

Wooden Tongue

HAVE a sick cow. The symptom of the disease was a swelling under the tames of the disease was a swelling under the tames of the disease was a swelling under the tames of tames of

is the name given a form of actinomy-cosis, or lumpjaw, that affects the tongue. It is not considered con-tagious. If she recovers, she will be as good as ever. The most approved treatment is called "The lodide of Potassium Treatment." It consists Potassium Treatment." It consists in giving lodide of potassium three times daily. Commence with one dram doses and increase the dose by half dram daily until she refuses food and water, fluid runs from the eyes and the skin becomes sourly. When any of these aymptoms become well worked conservings, the drug. If marked, cease giving the drug. If necessary repeat treatment in three months. Some cases do not yield to

"that letter we sent you"

Have you answered it yet? If not, you have

only three more days

- ¶ In which to take advantage of our Special December subscription renewal offer.
- Right now, while you are thinking of it, look up the letter, fill in the coupon, and mail it at once.
- ¶ If your letter to us is mailed in time to be post marked not later than New Year's Day it will be in time. After that will be too late for you to get the benefit of

Cur Splendid Renewal Offer

FARM & DAIRY Peterboro, Ont.



Read the Reverse Side of this Page.

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Control—Contents—Confidence

THE THREE-FOLD FORCE REHIND FARM AND DAIRY IN SUPPORTING AND ADVANCING THE FARMERS' INTERESTS.

Control the Men behind Farm and Dairy

In these days, it is desirable that farmers should know who are behind the publications they receive, as some farm papers are owned by interests that at times exploit the farmers.

Farm and Dairy is published by the Rural Publishing Company, Limited, a joint stock company, the majority of whose shareholders are farmers. The company is managed by a board of nine directors, composed as follows:

whose shareholders are farmers. The company is managed Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont, the Egoslacut, is a diary farmer. He is also the President of the Canadian Ayrahire Cattle Breeders' Association, and of the Guelph Winter Fair, and a director of the Canadian National Exhibition. Mr. George A. Gillespie, Mt.A., of Peterborro, Vice-President, is a creamery proprietor who, small recently, has had a dairy farm in Peterbore county. He is a director and past president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.
Mr. A. C. Hallman, Bresident, Ort., is a director and past president of the Canadian Holstein-Frieslan Cattle Breeders' Association.

tle Breeders' Association, and is well-known as a Farmers' Institute speaker and an exhibitor and judge of dairy cattle.

Mr. Henry Glendinning, Manilla, Ont., is the well-known dairy farmer and Farmers' Institute speaker; a successful breeder of

Jersey cattle; a pioneer and enthusiastic advocate of alfalfa. Mr. John R. Dargavel, M.-L.A., Elgin, Ont., is a general merchant and owner of one or two dairy farms in Leeds county. He is a past

ishing Company, Limited, and Editor-in-Chief of Farm and Bairy. Mr. Cowan was formerly the Superintendent of Agri-cultural and Horticultural Societies for the Province of Ontario. A paper controlled by men so prominent and in such close touch with agricultural work, is one that may well be depended upon to have the farmers' viewpoint, and to enjoy their confidence as well as to support their interests wisely, tactfully and forcefully. It is because Farm and Dairy has been doing this that its circulation has more than trebled during the past eight years.

Contents-the real reason why Farm and Dairy Trebled

The farm paper is the greatest power we have for spreading information on better agriculture. This is the finding of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Possibly you have never thought of the many subjects covered by most farm papers every week. Here for instance is a summary of the leading features in Farm and Dairy, most of them appearing in every issue

Editorial—Leading issues, as they relate to the farmer discussed and explained. The viewpoint of different leaders of thought submitted and commented upon.

Articles—Illustrated descriptions of high-grade farms, special articles on dairying, feeds and feed growing, etc.

Farm Management—A general exchange of ideas, on simpler, cheaper and better ways of running the farm.

Feeders' Corner-What to feed and how to feed it. Edited by E. S Archibald, Dom. General Husbandman at the Experimental Farm Ottawa

News-Events of particular importance and value to the farmers especially dairy farmers, who comprise the bulk of our 23,000

United Farmers' Page-Cooperation among farmers and what the Farmers' Clubs are doing-a weekly feature.

Makers' Corner-Weekly regume of the cheese and butter situation.

City Milk Supply—Specially interesting to the thousands of farmers who sell milk for city consumption.

Market Review and Forecast-A weekly guide to the man-on the

Breeders' Section-Something each week of primary interest to breeders of dairy cattle

Farm Chats-The view practical farmers, interestingly told.

Queries and Answers cal, legal and practical advice given free in reply to questions submitted by readers

Horticulture-Helpful hints each week on the orchard and garden.

Apiculture-Useful information about beekeeping and honey pro-

Poultry—"Biddy," the hen, is remembered in each issue. Properly handled, she is a money-maker.

Household Department-Hints a home-making, recipes, easier and better ways of doing routine work; talks on health and hygiene for young or old folk; fashions and patterns; (1,080 patterns went out to our readers in the two past months.) Then there is the serial story which alone sells for more than the price of the paper, besides many suggestions for the social life of our young folks.

Confidence that counts-the judgment of our readers

president of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association and at

present is the chalrman of the Committee on Agriculture of the Ontario Legislature.

Ontario Legislature.

Mr. A. J. Reynolds, Hampton, Ont, has been Vice-President of the United Farmers of Ontario, and is the auditor of the United Farmers (Company, Limited. He is also secretary of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association.

Mr. J. N. Paget, Camboro, Ont., is the proprietor of a couple of cheese factories in Haldimand county, a director and past president of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, and well known as a Farmers' Institute apeaker.

Mr. R. M. Glover, Peterboro, is the Manager Director of the Examiner Printing Company, of Federboro.

Mr. Aller Company of Peterboro.

The motive and confidence of a paper determines its worth both The motive and confidence of a paper determines its worth noun to its readers and to its advertisers. Farm and Dairy enjoys a unique position in this respect. It was organized, and is owned and controlled by dairy farmers and dairymen who desired to have a farm publication in closest touch and harmony with the needs of the farmer. That Farm and Dairy has accomplished this and holds "first place" in Canadian farm homes is indicated by the following the control of the control of the farmer. lowing from among hundreds of such letters:

"I believe you have in Farm and Dairy the best dairy paper in the Dominion."—W. H. Mills, Sparta, Ont.

February 17, 1917. "Farm and Dairy is making a splendid effort to help the farmers of Caaadá, and I would like to see 200,000 names on the mailing list instead of 25,000. Keep my own name on your list, as every one helps."—O. D. Tibbits, R.R. Steveston, B.C.

March 28, 1916. "I have always read your paper with interest. 4 would have none other than Parm and Dalry for it deals so completely with Farm interests from the beginning of the year until the finish. We have profited by your advertisements several times."—S. H. Seavoy, Jr., Matheston Shu, Ont.

December 12, 1916.
"Your paper I consider the best of the four journals that come here. All the family takes great pleasure in reading every number. We are all helped by it."—John G. Prout, Dorland, Ont.

"I would not want to be without a single copy of your paper, even if you charged \$2.00 for one year. Nearly everybody around here takes Farm and Dairy now."—Chas. T. Hayward, Emsdale,

"Enclosed please find renewal for Farm and Dairy. It's my first choicé to look over on receiving my mail. I cannot speak too highly of your paper."—Asa A. Johnston, Sweetsburg, Que.

"I like the Farm and Dairy fine and enjoy the discussion on the different topics."—Egbert Avison, R.M.D., Barrie, Ont.

"I do not know Farm and Dairy, but if it is helping in uniting farmers into some kind of a Union, I am with you to a finish."
E. F. Campbell, R.R. No. 3, Waterloo, Que. (a new subscriber).

"I would certainly have missed Farm and Deiry if you had discontinued it. It is worth the price for the auction sales alone."

—T. Merritt Moore, Springfield, Out.

"We find Farm and Dairy very helpful. It always sticks up for farmers' rights."—S. Crutchfield, Huntingdon, Que.
May 25, 1917.

"I take several farm papers, but like Farm and Dairy much better than any of the others."—W. L. Etter, Shubenacadie, Hants

To be a reader of Farm and Dairy is the sign of a progressive, independently thinking man

Read the Reverse Side of this Page =

Minimum Milk for Calves

Minimum Milk for Calves

WE have a good grade flosten here
with several cowe freshening in the
next two months. All the helfer
calves are going to be raised. We are
alipping milk to Montreal, and we want
calves. At the same time we want the
calves to develop nicely, and are willing
to feed them some milk. What is the
red, and how long should the feeding be
continued? We have no skim-milk.—
"Milkman," Arentelull Co., Que.

Where no skim-milk is available in calf feeding, it would appear advisa-ble to feed calves on whole milk at least for four weeks, unless the feeder is expert in the use of milk substitutes, such as some of the best pre-pared calf meals. All calves worth pared cair meats. All caives worth rearing are worth giving a good start in life. In order to do this they should be given the mother's milk for the first three days and whole milk for at least three weeks following. The on the size and vigor of the calf, also on the number of feeds per day writer considers it advisable to feed young calves three times daily, and they may be given from 3 to 5 pounds of milk per feed, the quantity left altogether to the discretion of the altogether to the discretion of the feeders. If fed only twice per day 6 pounds per feed is ample, during the first two months, after which the quantity may be increased to 8 or 9 pounds per feed. The use of a good meal substitute, such as Royal Purple calf meal. Gold Dollar calf meal. Caldwell's calf meal, Bibby's cream equivalent, etc., etc., may be used to advant age to replace the whole milk when the calf is four weeks of age. It is very advisable to make all changes in feeds gradually, and feed according to the needs of the individual calf.— E S. A.

Re-packing of Ensilage

re-packing of Listiage

UR corn crop was short and we now
have an opportunity of buying a silo
full of corn on a farm one mile
full of corn on a farm one mile
full of corn on a farm one mile
How long would ensilage keep if haude
in considerable quantities and piled in the
feeding room? Would it be advisable to
of our silo eftery two weeks or so? The
ensilage I may say went into the silo in
good condition, with lots of moisture.—
WJ., Oxford Co., Ont.

Having had little experience as to the keeping of ensilage after being taken from the silo, I am not in a position to give definite advice in this re-gard. However, we have moved en-silage from one silo to another and packed it as thoroughly as when first put in the silo, and the ensilage taken put in the swo, and the enemage cases therefrom was nearly as good as though it had not been moved. I would think that it would be possible to move several feet of enshage to the home silo, providing it was carefully tramped so as to exclude the air as quickly as possible, and that no ill results should follow during the winter results should follow during the winter months. However, it would not be possible to follow this practice if the weather was mild, for fermentation and moulding would start almost in-stantly with the exposure to air.—

Green Feed for Hogs

most chesply on pasture. It would appear to the writer that it would probably be more profitable to purchase fencing in order to allow the hogs a free run of pasture rather than keep the hogs in confined yards, and

hauf green feed twice per day. Supplying green feed to hogs has two great disadvantages, namely, that it must be supplied fresh, for if in a wilted and partly fermented condition it will not be consumed, and, secondly, that there is a very large amount of waste in feeding to hogs unless special racks are pro vided. Considering present labor shortage, undoubtedly the pasture together with liberal grain feeding such as in a self-feeder will be found most profit able, for not only will the animals make greater gains per day, and thus make greater gains per day, and thus be ready for the market at an earlier age, but they will make fully as great gains for meal consumed. The quantity of grain which hogs will consume daily, when on pasture or consuming green feed, will depend very largely on the age of the hogs and the char-acter of the meal. However, it should be the aim of every hog feeder to make at least one pound gain per hog per day, and to do so there will be re guired from 2 to 5 nounds of grain de pending on the quantity and quality



Poultry Feeding

HE problem of economical production, with feed at the pres-ent prices, is a question that worrying producers during the past few months. Feed is high therefore, the flock should be culled closely, and nothing but the most vigorous birds retained. They should not only be fed heavily, but should be fed such feeds as will give results. For this purpose it is neces-sary to supply cereal, animal, vegetable and mineral feeds

Cereal or grain feeds should form the principal part of the ration, and for the best results a certain proportion should be ground. During ordinary times, a mixture of corn, wheat and oats is popular, but un-der present conditions milling wheat should be conserved for human food, and only the lower grades used for and only the lower grades used for stock feed. Lower grade wheat, oats and corn, buckwheat and barley are all feeds that may be used to advant-age. The extent to which each is used will depend on prices.

For ground feed, "buckwheat screenmay be used to advantage, also mixtures containing bran, commeal, ground oats or other similar grains.

Vegetable or green feed is absolute-Vegetable or green feed is absolutely necessary to keep the flook in thrifty condition. For this purpose, sprouted oats is one of the very best. It not only supplies succulence, but grain feed as well. Mangels, turnips, cabbage, small potatoes or other similar waste products may all be used to advantage. vantage

Animal or meat feed is a form of food that poultry keepers frequently neglect supplying. It is not possible for a hen to produce egs profitably an all-grain ration. Sour milk is usmal feed will give better results, as it mal feed will give better results, as it not only supplies the necessary feed, but it also keeps the birds in good tone. If milk is not available, beef scrap, blood flour, green cut bone or similar feeds must be supplied to take the place of the grubs and insects which the birds get on range.

Miscard faced live for the gar shells

Mineral feed, time for the egg shells and mineral seats for the egg sheds and mineral seats for the growth of bone, must be supplied. Small quan-tities may be obtained from such feeds as clovers, but it is necessary to feed oyster shells or something similar to supply lime in sufficient quantities for a heavy egg production.

MORE WORK FROM
YOUR HORSES' Heavy spring work takes the surplus flesh from the horse. His collar no longer fits. His neck and shoulders chafe and gall. He can't do his full share of work and you lose money. Prevent these evils by using TAPATCO Pads. A NEW AND BETTER HOOK ATTACHMENT Consisting of wire staple, reinforced with felt washer (note where arrows point). This gives the hook a better hold and prevents pulling off. The weakest point is made strong and life of pad greatly lengthened. Look For The Felt Washer. COLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE The American Pad & Textile Company Chatham, Ontario, Canada

Planning a Poultry House By C. S. Anderson.

OMFORT should be the prime essential in constructing any poultry house. Protect the birds from dampness, drafts, wind, filth, and vormin. Locate the poultry house on a well drained soil, preferably a sandy a well drained soil, preferably a sandy loam. Clay soils are cold and retain moisture. A south slope and a south front are best. Spring conditions arrive earlier and stay longer on the south exposure.

Do not build the poultry house too close to the other farm buildings. Poultry proves a nulsance near gran-aries and barns.

Provide plenty of shade and wind-break. Under wild conditions, the

jungle fowl sought the shade of the thicket In constructing the house, remem

ber that ventilation is a first essential.
One square foot of window or open front to every sixteen square feet of

front to every sixteen square teet.

floor space is a good rule to follow.

Under free range conditions, 100 to
150 laying hens can be successfully
housed in a building 20 x 20 feet.

When closely confined, always figure on four square feet of floor space per

One nest, 14 inches square and six inches deep, should be provided for every five hens. Nests should be dark. Provide six to eight inches of perch room per bird, and always build perches on the level. This prevents birds from crowding on the

Remember that there is no hen that can pay interest on a great over-head building investment, and yield a profit besides. The initial cost of house should not exceed one dollar an economically constructed poultry per bird capacity, including labor.

Quality in Eggs By A. P. Marshall.

THE farm is the principal source of the commercial egg product; therefore the need of better of quality preservation than now exists when this product goes on the market. The egg is very sus-ceptible to influences that injure its food values for general consumption. There is no form of food product pro duced and put on the market that is capable of such widespread misrepresentation in matter of food quality as the egg.

The farm egg product should be managed by the women of the farm in order that it be under a system of accuracy and preservation until shipped to the consuming trade. The

careless lack of system in handling eggs on the farm is responsible for millions of dollars loss to the general trade and general public each year, The first evidence of fault and dis-honesty is with the egg producer, the manager of the hens that turn this source of product over to be gathered and shipped. We refer principally to the farmer because the confined poul-try business demands every day egggathering from the nests, while with the fowls kept on the farm they too frequently are handled without sys tem; the eggs are gathered just as it happens: once a week or once a

all eggs go into the market basket, clean or soiled, good and bad alike.
This lack of system will never be corrected until the majority of farmers learn how to conduct the poultry industry on the farm for profit, and on careless egg producers who now supply the trade with damaged and worthless eggs. The very best sysworthless eggs. The very best system of cold storage on the farm, with the greatest accuracy and attention to preservation of quality must be preferred.

WINTER PERM FOOM JAN 2nd. Yongs and Charles Streets, Togonti points with pride to its long list of successful graduates. A high standard is always maintained here.

Write for our Catalogue

Write for our Catalogue ELLIOTT

Keen demand for W. J. ELLIOTT, our students. Principal.

THE G.P.R. GIVES YOU TWENTY YEARS TO PAY

An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoising land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Alian Conservation of the control of the

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Marm and Dairy

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

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE, 13.06 a year. Great rilain, £1.20 a year. For all countries, except Canada ADVERTE Hall, £1.06 a year. For all countries, except Canada ADVERTE Hall, £1.85 a mob an insertion. One page 48 inches, one column Inches. Copy received up to Saturday preceding Peterborn Office.—Hunter and Water Streets. Toronto Office.—3 McCaul Street.

United States Representatives;

Chicago Office—People's Gas Building. New York Office—Tribune Building. CIRCULATION STATEMENT.

GIRGULATION STATEMENT.

The paid subscriptions to Farm and Dafry approximate 30,000. This actual circulation of each haue, in a sea but signify in a rear a read of the following the second of the se OUR GUARANTEE.

Vinces, will be malled free on request.

We guarantee that every advertise in this issue is the are given to do this because the advertise in the are given to do this because the advertise in the are given to the advertise in the area of the advertise in the area of the advertise to the advertise. Should any advertise herein deal dishonestly we will make good the amount of your loss, provided such transaction occurs within one month from date of this team, that it is reported to us within a week and the advertise to the adverti

The Rural Publishing Company, Ltd. PETERBORO AND TORONTO

"Read not to contradict and to contute, nor to clieve and take for granted, but to weigh and con-ider." - Bacon.

A Happy New Year

S we stand upon the threshold of a new year, we give our readers greetings. Behind us lies old 1917 with its many joys and sorrows, its dark stains and its bits of burnished gold. Before us the new year unrolls its page, white and spotless like snow freshly fallen on the countryside. Yes, it is given to us unstained, and when we have finished in turn with 1918, we will find that it is what we have made it.

The New Year season is a time for stock taking. Merchants are going over their establishments. making inventories; they are finding out what lines of goods pay for the handling and weeding out the poor sellers; they are dusting off their shelves and replacing empty boxes with full: they are preparing for their annual clearing sales.

Let us, like the merchants, take account of our stock before entering into the new year. Let us look back over 1917 and see what in the year was really worth while. How insignificant now seem many of the problems that came up for solution during the year, though when they stood before us, they looked like veritable mountains. We think of the chap who once said: "I've had many troubles," and then added, "but most of them, come to think of it, never really happened." And in looking back we see that the things that have really counted during the year have been the kind deeds, the kind words and the smiles we have given or received. These little bits of kindness shine like gold against the dark background of worry and disappointment that characterizes every year, more particularly these years overshadowed with the clouds of war.

So let us go in at once for a real clearing sale. Let us get rid of our grouches, and start in with a brand new stock of cheerful words and smiles. There is no use repining over opportunities which have passed away with 1917. Just as many willcome in 1918. Let's resolve to quit worrying right away. We will likely break our resolutions before the year is very old, but it does one good to make high resolves, even if they are broken after a while. We at least get + cir benefit in the meantime. And if Our Folks will go out into the new year with the resolve to bring a little happiness into this sorrowful world, they themselves will find in 1918 a full measure of the happiness that we wish for them.

The Air in Dairying

ANY cows are fed bountiful rations of roughage, grain and water, but are starved for nir We pay anywhere from thirty dollars to eighty dollars a ton for grain and concentrates; We could sell our hay for ten dollars to fifteen dollars a ton. Even the water must be nined and pumped at considerable expense if cows are to get it under the most favorable, conditions. But air is free, absolutely free. At the same time it is a necessary part of the cow's ration. Failure to supply it then must be due to failure to appreciate ita value

In breathing, the cow takes in oxygen and expels carbon-dioxide, which is a suffocating gas, a lot of moisture and small organic elements which are extremely poisonous. In model stables, ventilating systems are provided to remove the suffocating gas, the excess of moisture and the organic elqments all of which are detrimental to health, replacing them with pure air. The supply of oxygen, which the cow's system must have before she can properly assimilate food, is thus kept at a maximum and the health and vigor of the cow increased accordingly.

The simplest form of ventilation is provided by muslin curtains in a part of the space that would otherwise be occupied by window glass. More efficient, however, is a ventilating system modeled on either the King or Rutherford plans. Both of these systems have been described several times in Farm and Dairy and complete specifications for their installation may be had from the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa. A few dollars invested in material and a few hours' surplus tima this winter will install a most modern system in ary dairy barn in Canada. The cow in the unventilated barn is not getting a complete ration and maximum profits from the herd cannot be exnected.

The Business of Farming

HOUSANDS of farmers are just awakening to the fact that farming is a business. For this awakening we must thank the Food Controller. When maximum prices on farm products were first suggested, farmers were asked many direct questions as to the cost of producing these products. Very few of us could submit definite statements of cost. We had been accustomed to running our farms carefully and conservactively, producing as cheaply as possible and selling at the best price the market afforded. Few of us ever drew up a balance sheet of the year's operations. Few, very few, knew what it cost to produce any given crop.

But now farmers must have some knowledge of costs in order to protect their industry. The factors which enter into the cost of producing farm products are more carefully considered now than ever before. Whereas in the past we considered only feed and labor, we are now finding that such items as interest, rent, depreciation and risk, all constitute a direct charge against overhead expenses and all must be given their proper emphasis. We are being educated into being business men, and those of us who have learned this lesson,

with Food Controller Hanna as the unconscious tutor will be in a better position to present the case for the producer a year from now than we are at propent

Oleomargarine as a Food

LEOMARGARINE manufacturers are now carrying large advertisements in city newspapers. Through these advertisements city people are being taught to believe that oleomargarine is a purer food product than butter and that one pound of oleomargarine contains just as much food nutrients as one pound of the best creamery butter. As the dairy interests have no organizetion through which to conduct a counter demonstration and advertise the merits of their products, consumers are in danger of being misled by the sophistries of the packers and to a considerable extent, may substitute oleo for butter on their tables

That oleomargarine made under government supervision is a pure and sanitary food product, we freely admit. That it is of equal nutritive value with good butter is a claim that cannot be substantiated by facts. There is a vital principle lacking in the substitute that is essential to growth. Dr. E. V. McCollum, of John Hopkins' University, America's leading authority on food products, has conducted numerous experiments with rats to determine the effect on growth and reproduction of different kinds of food. In these experiments, rats receiving milk fat grew to normal size and reproduced themselves, but those receiving vegetable and animal fats from which oleomargarine is made, were scrawny and did not complete their growth or reproduce themselves until milk fat was substituted for the vegetable and animal fats they had been receiving.

There is every reason to believe that Dr. Mc-Collum's experiments with rats indicate the influences of different forms of fat on human growth and reproduction. Miss E. L. Amery, of the Wisconsin Agricultural College, states that in German hospitals the wounds of soldiers did not heal properly until their rations contained butter. It has long been known to the best dietitians that growing children must have milk fat before they will develop properly.

From the standpoint of calories of heat pro duced, oleomargarine may be equal to butter. But the housewife, who concludes on the strength of a chemical analysis only, that she can afford to dispense with butter and substitute oleomargarine, may unwittingly do a serious wrong to her growing family. This is a subject that should have been investigated more carefully by health officials before going to the length they did in agitating for the letting down of the bars against oleomargarine in Canada.

Editorial Notes

Fertile land is the first need in rarming for profit, the only kind of farming which we wish to encourage. Poor farms mean poor farmers, receiving little from their hard work-and poor farmers mean poor merchants, poor bankers and a poor country. Bringing back and maintaining soil fertility is therefore not only a farmers' problem but it is a community problem in which everyone is interested.

The beneficial effect of manuring is most marked on the average soil during the first three years after manure is applied. There is usually a marked falling off in crop yields in the fourth year and a gradual decrease for the fifth and sixth years. In ordinary farm practice ft is advisable to manure the land every three to six years, depending upon the supply of manure and the system of crop rotation.

The Election Results

H AD the recent Dominion elections resulted in either the Union Government or the Laurierd-Iberals receiving less than a ruling majority, conditions in Canada would have been chaotic. Such a result was greatly-deared by many before the vote was cast. The fact, therefore, that

coulty-feared by many before the vote was cast. The fact, therefore, that the Union Government has been sustained by such a substantial majority, is a reason for much thanksgiving, not only for those who voted for that Government, but also for many who just as particidately voted against it.

There has been a growing conviction that Canada needs a Union Government to concentrate the forces of the people on the winning of the war. The people now have what they desire. The result should be beneficial. With the majority the Government has behind it, composed of outstanding members of both of the old political parties, the new Government is in an excellent position to give the country such an administration as the people require and expect. This condition should exert a steadying influence in the country, and be beneficial in its results. The country, therefore, has much to be thankful for in the results of the Dominion elections

to be thankful for in the results of the Dominion-elections.
The vote cart furnishes a demonstration of patriotism on the part of
the farmers that should not be overlooked. After contanding earnesity
of vature for fundamental reforms, the organized farmers of Canada, for
patriotic reasons, as the vote shows, consented to allow these reforms to
stand in abeyance of granting their requests, and against a party which
give any assurance of granting their requests, and against a party which
remined to give ener of them at least. Even the just causes for complaint
created by the method of enforcing the Military Service Act, did not affect
the farmers' stand to any appreciable extent. The loyalty of the farmers of
Canada should not be questioned after this.

An Improved Farm and Dairy

UR Folks" may expect to see certain improvements next week in Farm and Dairy. In the first place we have decided to enlarge the impacts by making the reading columns 12½ inches long instead of 12 inches as at present. This will give an advertising page of 700 agate lines instead of 672 lines, as heretofore. One out of a number of reasons which have impelled us to make this change, is that we have desired to provide our readers with a larger amount of reading matter. The change we propose will equal an increase of over a page of extra reading matter in each number of Farm and Dairy.

such number of Farm and Dairy.

A second change that will be made in Farm and Dairy, commencing next week, has been decided upon for the same reason. As a rule, the most important articles that appear in Farm and Dairy are published on pages three, four and five of each issue and on the editorial page. These are what are known as the "wide measure" pages, because the type used on them is larger, the columns wider, and the space between lines greater than is the case on the other pages. Owing to the wide space between lines, it has been impossible for us hitherto to print as much material on these pages as we have often desired. Commencing next week, therefore, we purpose to reduce the space between lines on these "wide measure" pages.

The foregoing changes will, we believe, be appreciated by our readers. One or two other minor changes will be made. The effect of them all will be to give "Our Folks" a considerably improved Farm and Darry. Watch

Farmers' Mistakes Hon. T. A. Crerar, President United Grain Growers', Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba.

NE mistake our farmers' com-NE mistake our farmers' companies in the west have made is enough. We have not planned big enough. We have thought we were doing so but experience has repeated, by shown later that we had underestimated the growth of Jur enterprises. Even today we continue to make the same mistakes A year ago we erected a warehouse in Winnipeg we erected a warehouse in Winnipeg me setting or prices would inset chainery which we hought would last the farmers if conseveral years, how this building prove a boomerang to the farmers if for several years, how this building such eatlers, one may be as another one are not large such action—H. W. Wood, President cannot be enough for our needs and a third building is being excelled. The former of Alberta, Calgary, and the control in Manifolos and Alberta we own the hought of the providers and the providers and the building of the providers and the providers and the building of the providers and the provide

recting a 6,000,000 bushed elevator in Fort William. Some years 1go, fore-seeing that the price of lumber was going to advance, we purchased some excellent timber limits in Northern British Columbia, intending to hold them until we thought the time had in the erection of buildings, amounted to one million dollars.

Don't Start Fixing Prices,-Farmers will make a mistake if they start shouting to have the prices of commoshouting to have the prices of commo-dities set by the Government. The result of such action, if we may judge the future from the past, would likely be that the Government would start fixing not the prices of the things farmers buy, but the prices of the things farmers sell, such as oats, live stock, grain and other products of the farm. Farmers have not got as much control over the Government as the the setting of prices would likely

largely on nerve and hot air. At that time we made many promises to our farmers and shareholders as to what we intended and hoped to accomplish. I am proud to-day to be able to state going to advance, we purchased some I am proud to-day to be able to state excellent timber limits in Northern that avery promise or prophecy we betten Coulomb the continuous mending, to hold them until the continuous mending, to hold them made has been fulfilled. We then the continuous continuous mending to have found in our experience that it is a part of their development. During is the poor farmers who make farming past, year the price of lumber or's companies a success, not the weather who will be company, therefore, is expending the secondary to the properties of the weather of the company, therefore, is expending the properties of the company that the properties of the company that the properties of the company that the continuous continuous that the continuous continuous that the continuous conti nipeg, Man.

When The Factory Closes

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

MR. MILK PRODUCER-

If "Pigs is pigs" it don't necessarily folios that cows are just cows. A cow is the product of "cail", pius feed and attention. A call which gets its non-inhement from sucking its comradd's car will bring poverty, not pride to its owner. The milk-fed call is the kind result in the high control of the control of the product of the control of the cont

Write us at 319 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont. THE VALLEY CREAMERY OF OTTAWA, L-mited

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Write for a five or an eight gallon can. Full statement returned with can each delivery. Cheques payable at par, issued

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Wed, and Thurs., Jan. 16 and 17, 1918

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FARM AND DAIRY

Peterboro, Ont.

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A SUNNY temper gilds the edges of life's darkest cloud.

The Heart of the Desert

(Continued from last week.)

ou! Don't you dare to touch me!"
At this Kut-le imprisoned both her cold hands in one of his warm palms and held them despite her struggles, while with the other hand he smoothed her tumbled hair from her eyes.

ed her tumbled hair from her eyes.

"Poor frightened little girl!" he said, in his rich voice. "I wish I might have done otherwise. But there was no other way. I don't know that I believe much in your God but I guess you do. So I tell you, Rhoda, that by your faith in Him, you are absolutely safe in my hands!"

Bhods caucht her breath in a child-

Rhoda caught her breath in a child-like sob while she still struggled to

recover her hands. recover her hands.
"I loathe you!" she panted. "I loathe you! I loathe you!"
But Kut-le would not free the cold

little hands.

"But do you fear me, too? Answer me! Do you fear me?"
The moon had risen and Rhoda looked into the face that bent above hers. This was a naked savage with hawk-like face. Yet the eyes were the ones that she had come to know the ones that she had come to know so well, half tragic, sombre, but clear and, towards her, tender, very, very tender. With a shuddering sigh, Rhoda looked away. But against her own volition she found herself say-

"I'm not afraid now! But I loathe you, you Apache Indian!"

Something very like a smile touched the grim mouth of the Apache. "I don't hate you, you Caucasian!"

he answered quietly:
He chafed the cold hands for a moment, in silence. Then he lifted her to her saddle. But Rhoda was be-yond struggle, beyond even clinging to the saddle. Kut-le caught her as she

reeled. "Dont tie me!" she panted. Don't me! I won't fight! I won't even

tie me! I won't fight! I won't even scream, if you won't tie me!"
"But you can't sit your saddle alone," replied Kut-le. "I'll have to tie you."

Once more he lifted her to the horse his silent companion he fastened her with blankets. Once more the jour-ney was begun. For a little while, distraught and uncertain what course to pursue, Rhoda endured the misery of position and motion in silence.

of position and motion in sience. Then the pain was too much and she cried out in protest. Kut-le brought the horses to a walk.

"You certainly have about as much spunk as a chicken with the pip!" he said contemptuously. "I should think your loathing would brace you up a little!"

np a little?"
Stung by the insult to a sudden access of strength, as the Indian had intended her to be, Rhoda answered, "You beast!" but as the horses swung

R HODA struck his hand feebly, into the trot she made no protest for "Don't touch me!" ahe cried a long hour. Then once more her hoarsely. "Don't touch me, you strength failed her and she fell toery, beast! I louthe you! I am afraid of ing with deep-drawn sobs that shook a long hour. Then once more her strength failed her and she fell to cry-lng with deep-drawn sobs that shook her entire body. After a few mo-ments of this, Kut-le drew close to

"Don't!" he said huskily. "Don't!" And again he laid his hand on her

And again he had his hand of her shoulder. Rhoda shuddered but could not cease her sobs. Kut-le seemed to hesitate for a few moments. Then he reached over, undid Whoda's fas-tenings and lifted her limp body to

women were dirty and ill kept. The younger, beavier squaw had a kindly face, with good eyes, but her hair was matted with clay and her fingers showed traces of recent tortilla mak ing. The older woman was lean and wiry, with a strange gleam of malic iousness and ferocity in her eyes. Her forehead was elaborately tattooed with symbols and her toothless old jaws were covered with blue tribal

Kut-le and his friend of the night lounged on a heap of rock at the edge of the ledge. The strange Indian was well past middle age, tall and digni-He was darker than Kut-le. His face was thin and aquiline. His long hair hung in elf locks over his should ers. His toilet was elaborate com-pared with that of Kut-le, for he wore a pair of overall and a dilapidated flannel shirt, unbelted and fluttering its ends in the morning breeze. As conscious of her gaze, Kut-le turned and looked at Rhoda. His magnifi-cent height and proportions dwarfed the tall Indian beside him. "Good-morning, Rhoda!" he said

gravely.

The girl looked at the beautiful naked body and reddened.

"You beast!" she said clearly.
Kut-le looked at her with slightly contracted eyes. Then he spoke to the fat squaw. She rose hastily and lifted a pot from the little fire beside the spring. She dipped a steaming cup of broth from this and brought it

The Settler's First Crop.

One of the first things the settler in New Ontario does, is to get out his co of pulp wood, for which he receives as high as \$10 a cord. Herewith may seen a goodly supply of this pulp wood and also a group of healthy sch children, who will be the future farmers of the New Liskeard District.

the saddle before him, holding her against his broad chest as if he were coddling a child. Then he started the horses on. Too exhausted to struggle, Rhoda lay sobbing while the young Indian sat with his tragic eyes fastened steadily on the mysterious dis-tances of the trail. Finally Rhoda sank into a stupor and, seeing this, Kut-le doubled the speed of the horses.

It was daylight when Rhoda opened er eyes. For a time she lay at ease listening to the trill of birds and the trickle of water. Then, with a start, she raised her head. She was lying on a heap of blankets on a stone ledge. Above her was the boundless sapphire of the sky. Close beside her a little spring bubbled from the blank Rhoda lay wall of the mountain. helpless silence, looking about her, while the appalling nature of her predicament sank into her consciousness.

Against the wall squatted two In-Against the wall squares two lin-dian women. They were dressed in rough short skirts, tight-fitting callo-walsts and high leather moccasins. Their black hith was parted in the middle and, hung free. Their swarth features were well cut but both of the

to Rhoda's side. The girl struck it away. Kut-le walked slowly over, pleked up the empty cup at which - to Rhoda's side. the squaw stood staring stupidly and filled it once more at the kettle. he held it out to Rhoda. His nearness roused the girl to frenzy. ficulty she brought her stiffened body to a sitting position. Her beautiful grey eyes were black with her sense of outrage.

"Take it away, beast!" she panted. Kut-le held her gaze.

'Drink it, Rhoda!" he said quietly. The girl returned his look for a moment then, hating herself for her weakness, she took the cup and drained it. Kut-le tossed the cup to the to her squaw, pushed Rhoda back blankets and covered her very gently. Then he went back to his boulder. The girl lay staring up at the sky. Utterly merciless it gleamed above her. But before she could more than groan she was asleep.

She slept as she had not slept for months. The slanting rays of the westering sun wakened her. She sat up stiffly. The squaws were unpack-ing a burlap bag. They were greasy and dirty but they were women and

their nearness gave Rhoda a vague sense of protection. They in turn gazed at the tangled glory of her hair, at the hopeless beauty of her eyes, at the pathos of the 'drooping mouth, with unfeigned curiosity.

Kut-le still was watching the desert. The madness of the night before had lifted a little, leaving Rhoda with some of her old poise. After several some of her old poise. After several attempts she rose and made her stag-

gering way to Kut-le's side.

"Kut-le," she said, "perhaps you will tell me what you mean by this outrage?"

The young Indian turned to her. White and exhausted, heavy hair in confusion, Rhoda still was lovely.

"You seem to have more interest in life," he said, "than you have had since I have known you. I thought the experiment would have that effeet!

"You brute!" cried Rhoda. "Can't you see how silly you are? You will be caught and lynched before the day is

Kut-le smiled.

"Pshaw! Three Apaches can outwit hundred white men on the trail!"
Rhoda caught her breath.

"Oh, Kut-le, how could you do this thing! How could you! I am dis-graced forever! Let me go, Kut-le! Let me go! I'll not even ask you for a horse. Just let me go by myself!"

a horse. Just let me go by myself!"
"You are better off with me. You
will acknowledge that yourself, before
I am through with you,"
"Better off!" Rhoda's appalled eyes
cut the Indian desper than words.
"Better off! Why, Kut-le, I am a dying woman! You will just have to ing woman! You will just have to leave me dead beside the trail somewhere. Look at me! Look at my hands! See how I tremble! I fam a side wreck, Kut-le. You cannot want me! Let me go! Try, irry to remember all that you learned of pity from the whites! O Kut-le, let me go!"
"I haven't forgotten what I learned from the whites," replied the young man. He looked off at the desert with a quiet smile. "Now I want the

a quiet smile. "Now I want the

"But can't you see what a futile game you are playing? John DeWitt and Jack must be on your trail now!" There was a cruel gleam in the Apache's eyes.

"Don't be too sure! They are going to spend a few days looking for the foolish Eastern girl who took a stroll

Toolish Eastern girl who took a strong and lost her way in the desert. How can they dream that you are stolen?" Rhofa wrung her hands. "What shall I do! What an awful, awful thing to come to me! As if life had not been hard enough! This catastrophe! This dis-

grace!" Kut-le eyed her speculatively

"It's all race prejudice, you know, have the education of the white-ith the intelligence and physical perfection of the Indian; DeWitt is no-where near my equal."

Rhoda's eyes blazed.

"Don't speak of DeWitt! You're not fit to!"

"Yet," very quietly, "you said the other night that I had as good a brain and was as attractive as any man of your acquintance!"
"I was a fool!" exclaimed Rhoda.

Kut-le rose and took a stride or two up and down the ledge. Then he fold-ed his arms across his chest and stopped before Rhoda, who leaned

stopped before knoon, who leaned weakly against the boulder. "I am going to tell you what my ideas are," he said. "You are intelli-gent and will understand me no matter how bitter my words may make you at first. Now look here. Lots of white men are in love with you. Even Billy Porter went off his head. But I

(Continued on page 17.)

THE UPWARD LOOK

-A New Year's Thought O SEND out Thy light and Thy truth: let them lead me, Ps. 43:3.

One friend declares she never be lieves in making New Year resolu-tions. In most matters we agree, but

certainly not in that. As long as these resolutions are made some time, it is not necessary to have them made the thirty-first of December, but it seems so much more ntiing then. It is the eve of a New Year, then why not have a new self?

It is essential that each one at should take an impartial, severe and strict inventory of himself. In the home, at school and in busi ness, it is necessary to have new furniture, new books, new stock. Then examine oneself as to what one needs afresh in spiritual graces.

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Have we a living ideal of our Christ, that we are longing, with all our souls to attain? Are we letting Him have such possession of us, that we are always trying to be true to that vision, or do we find we need a new realization of this? Do we need new courage to be ever true to our no matter what the difficult Do we need new power of selfcontrol over a troublesome temper? Do we need new patience to help us bear patiently with what tries us most, on the part, perhaps, of our dearest ones, or of those with whom we come most in contact?

As an inspiration for this our New Year, this chosen verse has appealed

particularly to me. For guidance and direction and a spiration may we be led by His light. For strengthening and teaching and inspiration, too, may we let God's truth have full control in our Christlike development.-I. H. N.

Hanging Pictures to Best Advantage

IN Farm and Dairy of December 6, we talked about the selection of pictures and a few hints on the hanging of pictures might not come amms at this time. The way in which a picture hangs, does much to add to r detract from its appearance thing we have never been able to understand is why people do not place their pictures so they will hang straight. And yet we often go into the homes of friends and find pictures hanging very much askew. It is al ways a great temptation to go around and straighten them when no one is in sight,—in fact we are free to admit we have been guilty of this breach of etiquette on more than one

occasion. Too many pictures in a room are undesirable and crowding too many on a wall as a part of the decoration is very bad taste. If the paper on a room has a distinct figure, few pic-tures will be required. They should tures will be required. They should be hung on a level with the eye, so that they can be looked at without looking either up or down. They are more intimate when hung in this way and thus become more a part of the It is a room and the furnishings. ood idea also to have them bun; as flat to the wall as possible, instead of in at the bottom and out some dis-tance at the top. To get this encet the screw rings should be put in about one-third the distance from the top.

The majority of us hang our pictures by a single wire. The single wire makes an unit triangle and the appearance is improved if they are bung by two parallel wires from the picture modding. This is especially noticeable in the case of large pic-

tures. If we do not wish to hang our pictures with wire from the molding, some of the push nails that now come for the purpose can be used small picture may be suspended by a brass ring screwed into the centre the top of frame or by an invisible wire. It is well to hang small pictures somewhat lower than larger ones. They may be hung in groups if the wall space is large, or singly if the space is small.

The placing of pictures is really quite a problem and there cannot be any set rules laid down, as the light in a room is a great factor in deter mining the best location. In selecting the hanging pictures, therefore, it pay us to study illustrations of nicely decorated rooms which appear in various magazines from time to

Just one more point. The frame a picture is an important point and it we are having any pictures framed, let us not make the mistake of overdoing the framing and thus cause the on account of the frame. Authorities tell us that if in doubt as to what style of frame would best suit a cer tain picture, it is best to err on the side of modesty and have a simple frame, than to run the risk of having one that is too elaborate. Gilt frames seem most suited to oil paintings, but the gilt should be softened and dulled, the decorations simple and in keeping with the subject of the picture. Water colors look very well in narrow wood moldings stained dark green or brown, or may even be stained a dull gilt showing the grain of the wood Some authorities on art favor almost mats, while others consider that water colors at least need a mat around them, the width of the mat de pending on the size of the picture. Two to three inches in width is or dinarily used. Photographs especially should be framed close. It is a good plan to select the darkest tone in the picture for the color of the frame.

Everyday Motherhood

AVE you ever, dear woman-mother, looked about your simple home, filled with its worn furnishings, its inartistic array of pots and pans, the overflowing, over-pres-ent mending basket, and thought what a commonplace, unsatisfying life you lead?

Such thoughts come into the minds of many women as they go through the common round that makes up the work of a home. Sometimes, too, the thought goes farther: "If only I had kept on with my music I might have been a great musician," or "if I had been a great musician," or "If I had kept on teaching I might to-day be a popular educator," or "If I had never married I would be independent, free to do as I willed." Soon that seed of discontent finds its way deep down into the heart of the woman until she can no longer see the blessings and op-

portunities that are already hers. Perhaps it is a very commonplace thing to be a mother; every living creature has, or has had one. Yes, looked upon in one way it is very common. But it is also a very creat privilege for God to allow mother-women to work with Him, shaping. develoring, educating these little ning men and women. The true mother does not find any of the most commonplace tasks unpleasant, for she is actuated by love which is aug-mented by the Pivine love and care

mented by the rivine love and care
that is working through her own.
Is motherhood and its consequent
cares commonplace? Ask any public
woman who has received the applause, the approbation of the work
but who never felt the kiss of damp

baby lips upon her cneek. If she is honest or cares to reveal her heart secret, she will tell you that she would exchange all the world-glory for a soft, pink bundle of baby sweetness that would some day grow into a wholesome man who would lay his hands upon her shoulders, look down into her eyes, and call her "Mother."

The everyday woman, busy with her everyday work, sometimes forgets her many blessings and opportunities. She reads of the accomplishments of women in the big outside world, longs to be able to "do something," also. She fails to realize that while brilliancy and praise may satisfy the young, the mellowing years bring the longing for more homely and intimate things.

Oh little mother-woman humble home, surrounded by your healthy, happy children, be glad you are as God made you, for you have ound the Ideal.

We need the rare, orchid people to lighten up the world's highways, but think how many dismal places there would be if there were no modest-violet, everyday people to brighten and make sweet the by-ways of life's Garden.-Mother's Magazine.

New Year's Eve

By Alfred Noyes. Rich are the lips that have one kiss

to waste. ear is dying. O make haste! Make haste!

Young quarrelling lovers, have ye spent a score So soon, so soon, of threescore years

and ten? Be quick! Be kind! Ye have not

many more— Rich are the lips that have one kiss to waste!

Make haste, then, O, make haste to kiss again.

Be merciful! Too swiftly fly the years

For one great human heart to know another; the love of any mortal mother

Sound the deep well-spring of her children's tears.

To-night a knocking at every door is heard: heart there comes a

every knocking, too; And a Voice crying an old familiar

"I am that Grief which maketh allthings new;

that Love whose head was bowed in death; winter in whose heart the

flowers are furled." I am He Fling wide the doors! that comforteth

Be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Make haste! Make haste! Friends

with lost friends, clasp hands; closer, wedded hearts, your last frail strands; clouds, like clouds, across all

seas and lands, Rush, long-estranged souls, to be embraced! Rich are the lips that have one kiss

to waste; The years are dving. O, make haste! Make haste!

Eat less wheat, meat, sugar and fats, to save for the army and our Allies, says the Food Controller. "Bat more corn, oats and rye products, fish and poultry, fruits, vegetables and and positive, fruits, vegetables and positives, baked, bolled and broiled foods." This means you! To ask the Canadian people to eat less of certain foods in order that the soldiers at the front may not go short is a matter of intense seriousness.









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Simpler Living Essential

HE Food Controller is well aware that in many homes of the Dominion very considerable econo-mies in food have been effected voluntarily since the war began. In thousands of other homes high prices of food have compelled the utmost ve compelled the utmos economy tionment to the various members of the family. The Food Controller aims that, as far as possible, there should be sufficient and suitable food for the people of Canada at prices which are no higher than are absolutely necessary under present conditions of supply and cost of produc-

Seventy per cent. of the people of Canada are as thrifty and careful as any in the world. They consume but little or no more than is necessary to maintain their physical strength. The maintain their physical strength. Food Controller does not ask these people to reduce their consumption the amount necessary maintain their efficiency, but he does ask them to substitute other foods, as far as possible, for wheat, beef and bacon which are needed by the sol-diers overseas. There is still a considerable minority of the people of Canada who can and should reduce their consumption of food by simpler Substitution may involve some sacrifice but surely the mon at the front are deserving that such sac-rifice should be made. Elimination of waste is a patriotic service in which the most humble and the most pros perous can contribute. It is no exaggeration to say that every ounce of waste is a contribution towards starvetion

COOK'S CORNER

Eat Fish as a Patriotic Duty

ANADIANS, we are told, consume 29 lbs. of fish per head of population in a year, while the consumption in Great Britain is bs. per year. Canadian consump-56 lbs. tion of meat on the other hand, is out of all proportion to the food value of Fish is the only flesh substitute for meat which we have available in large quantity, and every Canadian, who, in so far as he is able, eats fish and thus releases beef and bacon, is performing a patriotic duty. Num erous complaints are heard that it is not easy to secure fish, even if one is desirous of helping out the meat supply in this way. Advice comes to us that Food Controller Hanna is making every effort to increase the supply fish, but the most essential operation he needs is that the public as consumers increase their demand Below is a list of different kinds of

fish and the ways in which they will cook best. Would it not be a good idea to save this list for reference Fried-Perch, catfish, goldeyes, mas-

kinonge, base, pickerel, pike, dore, trout, smelts, herring, soles, flounders, and any small fish are better fried. Broiled-Any fish that can be fried

can be broiled Boiled-Bluefish, carp, codfish, haddock, hake, halibut, salmon, sea trout, skate, mackerel, white fish, maskinonge, lake trout and pike

Baked — Bluefish, bass, carp, cod, hake, pollock, haddock, halibut, salmon, fresh mackerel, large sea bass, shad, sea trout, flounders, and herring. Eels—May be stewed, fried, baked

pickled. Fish Balls-Take left-over fish move all the bone and shred finely. Boil, mash and season potatoes according to the quantity required. Add the isi. Make into balls about the size of en egg. Flour the outside lightsize of an egg. Flo by, and fry in fat. Fish Chowder Boil separately any

white-fleshed fish, onion and potato.
Drain, remove the bones from the fish.
Combine the three in one pan, add
white sauce and reheat. Serve hot. This may be varied by adding pieces of bacon cut fine. This recipe is of bacon cut fine. This recipe is equally good when left-over fish is

Scalloped Fish-Take equal meas ure of canned or left-over fish, Standard White Sauce. Arrang layers in a baking-dish with sauce Arrange in small bit of fat and stir enough dried bread crumbs to c the top. Spread them evenly and bake in a hot oven until thoroughly heated in a hot oven until thoroughly heated through. The measure of fish may be made up partly with potatoes, cooked rice or hard-boiled eggs. Steamed Fish—Any fish that is suit-

able for boiling may be steamed and requires the same length of time for cooking as boiled fish

The appearance of fish when served is considerably improved by the ad-dition of a garnish of parsley, lemon cut in various shapes, egg, beet pickle, etc. We are too busy to add these extra touches at every meal, but occasionally we can spare a minute to do so, and little additions of this nature have a beneficial effect on every member of the family.

Home-made Step Savers

"Cousin Amy," Brant Co., Ont. PERHAPS there are some house-hold readers who are starting housekeeping and who feel that they must be careful of what they spend, so I am going to describe a home-made affair which I have found very handy and useful.

As my pantry was not handy, many ad to be taken in the course of getting a meal, so my husband and It planned to make a step-saver. When it was completed we named it the kitchen cabinet, and it serves the

purpose very well. I have a work table in the kitchen covered with ollcloth, which makes it much easier cleaned. We got a grocery box, placed it on the back of the table, and arranged shelves of different depths, to suit the different containers which it was to hold. We made the deepest one in the bottom, and the next one not so deep, and the space left at the top of the box, although not very deep, holds soap, and other small articles often needed. In the bottom shelf I have cardboard cartons, which hold sugar, salt, flour; and other tall cans. The cardboard cartons are not so easaffected by moisture as tin, and ily affected by mountain having covers, the food kept clean. The next shelf holds baking powder the next shelf holds baking powder and coffee cans, each one tea and coffee cans, e labelled so that you can see at a glance what you are getting. A curtain of cretonne covers the front of the cupboard, and looks nice too.

forget to make sure that the table is balanced, so that the box not over-weigh the one side. Mine is a drop leaf table, with one leaf taken off and the other leaf is fixed stationary, and makes the work shelf. On one end I have nails driven in and here I hang my pans and porcelain kettles. Underneath the table we made a shelf, and here I put pans and other articles which do not hang up handily. So I have everything handy. handily. So I have everything and it didn't cost much either. If the box is long and narrow it will suit better than if too deep, as the con-tainers will be more readily seen.

Another very handy article is a wire pail. They can be had in different sizes, the largest I have seen holding about three quarts. is small, about 20 cents, or less, for ss mall, about 20 cents, or less, for smaller sizes. It is so nice for scald-ing tomatoes and peaches, as well as cooking many things which would need to be lifted from the water. Just fill the pail full of fruit and plunger it into a veasel of hot water, and when scalded the whole can be lifted

out at once and cooled. water will do several times, thus sav-ing the heavy carrying of water in and out as we used to do, especially and out as we used to do, especially when canning tomatoes, and scalded a whole pailful at a time, which meant another big kettleful of a ter to be carried and heated to do the next batch. The water can be changed as often as seems necessary, which will not be as heavy and hard as the old method, and we will not be nearly as tired when the canning is done.

One more hint: During the sum-ier I do not iron towels and some the coarse clothes. I choose a of the coarse clothes. I choose a bright breezy day to do my washing, and find that giving them a good shake and then letting them dry in the breeze takes out most of the wrinkles. Then if folded as they are taken from Then it folded as they are taken from the line, many of them need no more. If you like them pressed, just run them through the wringer. I have both machine and wringer and and it sares me a lot of time and strength. I can put out a big washing in two or three hours, and can you and work three hours, and can go on and work hard the rest of the day without be-

ing very tired when night comes.

I hope these hints will help someone who finds work a burden, as they have made work a pleasure for me

W HILLE attending the Women's Instance to meet my cood friend, Miss Alice Ferguson, of York County, who is well known to readers of this department. During readers of this department. During the course of our conversation, Miss Ferguson passed along some household Muts, which alse suggested misch be called "Wayside Gleanings." "The ideas are probably old to some," and Miss Ferguson, "but may be helpful to others." Here they are:

In making lemon pies, try using

In making lemon ples, try using rolled soda biscuits instead of corn-For two pies use ave crackers. These give substance to the filling

No need of using eggs in pumpkin es. Cornstarch stirred into the hot pies. pumpkin, thoroughly scalding it, will take the place of eggs. Add the salt, sugar, spices and milk to make it the right consistency.

In making a quantity of ham sand wiches, mix the prepared mustaru with the butter; one spreading will do. Pumpkin cut in small pieces and boiled with boiled cider, instead of mix the prepared using apples, makes a delicious but-

We wouldn't pour good soup down e sink or feed it to the pigs, would the sink And yet that is practically what we do when we drain the potatoes or egetables and throw away the water Try saving the pourings of boiled pared potatoes, and taste and see if it does not suggest potato soup. A lit-tile onion cooked in a little of the potato water and some good beef dripping or butter, then the remainder of the potato water added, with pepper and slightly thickened with flour, adding milk if desired, makes a fine first The water drained course for supper. from cooked carrots is rich, and sug-gests cream of carrot soup, also that drained from parsnips and cabbage. Milk soups with these flavors added or with celery, onion and carrots chop-ped and thoroughly cooked, makes a good soup if there is no soup stock for a foundation.

People are finding the value of soup bones, and the butchers have no difficulty in disposing of the bones Like other things; the price has risen as the demand has increased. But a five-cent bone with vegetables grown in the garden, makes full of nourishment, with all the mineral substances in it. If barley or rice is boiled in the stock, it will be sufficiently thick, and if not, flour rolled crackers or toasted scraps of bread cut in cubes, are all good. Eat more soup and save the meat. — R. M. M.

Women on School Boards

T the Women's Institute Convention in Toronto this year, considerable time was devoted to ssing problems with the rural school such as medical school inspection, better lighting, ventilating, seating, better outhouse accommodation, etc.

Quite a spirited discussion took place regarding the necessity of having women on our school boards. One delegate suggested that the act which makes young fellows 21 years of age school trustees, for amended and the preference given to women rather than such young me Several took part in this dircussion and it was the universal opinion that women should should serve on schools Mrs. Buchanan of Ravenna, told the delegates that at an annual meeting in their district not long ago, the women turned out well and now they cannot be kept away from the school meetings. She advised all the delegates to "go to their next annual meeting, vote for the right trustee and let that trustee be a woman.'

During this discussion Dr. Helen acMurchy said: "A large school MacMurchy said: "A large school meeting on the next occasion would be just the thing to solve all these difficulties. I would suggest that the es make a regular picnic of the If there are any good clothes left (for since the war began we have been getting new clothes), they should be brought out on this What a difference there is between what the country schools look like and what they might look like. There is no doubt about it, that the school meeting should be overflowing. The thing is to have the spirit and get the people there. Then things will be accomplished."

Chicken Canning Methods

ANNUM chicken appears to be growing in popularity, and to be able to eat chicken at a season of the year when they are almost impossible to secure, certainly tickles the palate. Many people are no doubt anxious to try out the canning scheme, and for their benefit we publish the following method:

Sterilize sealing jars by pouring boiling water into them. Prepare the chickens as for stewing. Stew until almost done. Take out all the bones, excepting, perhaps, those in the legs, and fill the bottles with the meat. You Stew until put almost all of the best of chicken into a quart jar, and if you do two or three chickens at a time the poorer parts can be served immediately as a stew. After you have filled the bottles pour in the liquid from the the bottles pour in the inquis from the stew, put the tops on and screw them not quite tight. Put in a boiler or suitable kettle, cover three-quarters of the way up with water and boil for half an hour, after which tighten the tops and put the jars away. bones you have taken out will

make delicious soup. The canned chicken, when you come to use it, cannot be told from fresh chicken. It may be served cold, in a salad, creamed, or as a stew. A good way to heat it up is in a cereal steamer, and if served as a stew the

ravy will need to be thickened. We are told that chickens can be we are told that chickens can be prepared and sent to the boys at the front in good condition. And what a treat they must be to the boys. Here is a suggested method for preparing

Procure a tender chicken and clean t very thoroughly. Cut into meat oints, parboil the pieces or sear them Cut into meat joints, parboil the pieces or sear them in a pan in very hot grease. Place the chicken in sterllized jars, fill with a hot gray, made without flour, or with the water in which it was parboiled. Sterilize in a hot water outlit for two and one-hadd hours, then seal.

The Heart of the Desert

(Continued from page 14.) guess DeWitt is a pretty fair sample of the type of men you draw, well educated, strong, well-bred and East-

ern to the backbone. And they love you as you are, delicate, helpless, appealing, thoroughbred, but utterly use

Except that they hate to see you suffer, they wouldn't want you to change. Now I love you for the pos-sibilities that I see in you. I wouldn't think of marrying you as you are It would be an insult to my good blood. Your beauty is marred by your illness You have absolutely no sense of re-sponsibility toward life. You think that life owes everything to you, that you pay, your way with your beauty. you didn't die, but married DeWitt, you would go on through life petten and babled, bridge-playing and going out to dectures, childless, incompetent, self-satisfied and an utter failure!

"Now I think that humans owe everything to life and that women owe the most of all because they make the race. The more nature has done for them, the more they owe. I believe that you are a thousand times I am going to keep worth saving. you out here in the desert until you wake to your responsibility to your self and to life. I am going to strip your veneering of culture from you your veneering of culture from you are and make you see yourself as you are and life as it is—Mfe, big and clean and glorious, with its one big tenet; keep body and soul right and reproduce your kind. I am going to make you see bigger things in this big coun-

try than you ever dreamed of."
He stopped and Rhoda sat appalled To relieve the Indian watching her. from his eyes Rhoda turned harnelf toward the desert. The sun had all but touched the far horizon. son and gold, purple and black, de-sert and sky merged ip one unspeak-able story. But Rhoda saw only emntiness, only life's cruelty and futility and loneliness. And

futility and loneliness. And once more she wrung her feeble hands. Kut-le spoke to Molly, the fat some Molly. The fat some She again brought Rhoda a cup of broth. This time Rhoda drank it mechanically, then sat in abject wretchedness awaiting the next move of her tormentor. She had not long to wait. Kut-le took a bundle from his saddle and began to unfasten it

"You must get into some suitable clothes," he said. "Put these on."

Rhoda stared at the clothing Kut-le was shaking out. Then she gave him a look of disgust. There was a pair of little buckskin breeches, exculsitely tannel, a little blue flannel shirt, a pair of high-laced hunting boots and a sombrero. She made no motion to-ward taking the clothes.

"C'en't you see," Kut-le went on,
"that, at the least, you will be in my
power for a day or two, that you must ride and that the clothes von have on are simply silly? Why not be as com-fortable as possible, under the cir-cumstances?"

The girl, with the conventions of res sneaking in her discusted face, the savage with his perfect physique bespeaking ages of undistorted na-

"I shall keen on my own clothes," said Rhoda distinctiv. "Believe me, you alone give the party the primitive air you admire!"
Kut-le's law bardened.

"Rhoda Tuttle, unless you put these clothes on at once I shall call the equaws and have them put on you by Into Rhoda's face came a look of

despair. Slowly she put out a shak-

filthy squaws to come and help me."
"Molly! Pronto!" Like a brown
lizard the fat squaw squally." In a little dressing-room formed by

Rhoda's side.

fallen rock, Rhoda put on the boy's clothing. Molly helped the gir: very gently. When she was done she smoothed the blue-shirted shoulder complacently.
"Heap nice!" she said. "Make

sick squaw heap warm. You no 'fraid! Kut-le say cut off nose, kill 'em with cactus torture, if Injuns not good to white squaw."

The touch was the touch of a man and Molly, though a squaw, had a woman's understanding. Rhoda gave a little sob.

"Kut-le, he good!" Molly went on.
"He a big chief's son. He strome,
rich. You no be afraid. You look heap pretty."

Involuntarily Rhoda glanced at herself. The new clothes were very com-fortable. With the loveliness and breeding that neither clothing nor circumstance could mar, Rhoda was a fascinating figure. She was tall for a woman, but now she looked a mere The buckskin clung like velvet. The high-laced boots came The sombrero concealed all of knees. the golden hair save for short curling She locks in front. charmed a painter, Kut-le thought, as she stepped from her dressing-room; but he kept his voice coolly imper-

"All right, you're in shape to travel, now. Where are your other clothes? Molly, bring them all here!"

Rhoda followed the squaw and to Rhoda followed the squaw and to-gether they folded the cast-off cloth-ing. Rhoda saw that her scarf had blown near the camon edge. A quick thought came to her. Molly was fully occupied with muttering adoration occupied with mutering areas and the dainty underwear. Rhoda tied a pebble into the scarf and dropped it far out into the denths below. Then she returned to Molly.

CHAPTER V The Pursuit.

As twilight deepened. Katherine lay in the hammock thankful for the soothing effect of the darkness on her aching eves. She felt a little trouble about Kut-le. She was very fond of the young Indian. She understood him as did no one else, perhaps, and had the utmost faith in his honor and lovalty. She suspected that Rhoda had had much to do with the young Indian's sudden departure and she felt irritated with the girl, though at the same time she acknowledged that Rhoda had done only what she, Katherine, had advised—had treated Kut-le as if he had been a white man!

She watched the trail for Rhoda's return but darkness came and there was no sign of the frail figure. A lit tle disturbed, she walked to the corral bars and looked down to the lights of If only John the cowbovs' quarters. DeWitt and Jack would return! But she did not expect them before mid-She returned to the house and telenhoned to the ranch foreman.

"Don't you worry, ma'an" he answered cheerily. "No harm could come to her! She just walked till it got dark and is just starting for home now. I het! She can't have got out of sight of the ranch lights."

"But she may have! You can't tell what she's done, she's such a tender-foot," has'ted Kather'ne nervously. "She may have been hurt!"

It was well that Katherine could not see the foregoing from the country of the cou

not see the foreman's face during the conversation. It had a decided scowl of annehonation, but he managed a cheerful laugh.
"Well you have got nervous, Mra.

hand and took the clothes. "Well, you have got nervous. Mra-"I can't argue against a brute," she Newmen! I'll just send three or four id. "The men I have known have of the boys out to meet her. Eh?"

"Oh, yes, do!" cried Katherine. "I shall feel easter. Good-by!" Dick Freeman dropped the Freelyer

hurrled into the neighburing

bunk-house.

"Boys," he said quietly, "Mrs. Newman just 'phoned me that Miss Tuttle went to walk at sunset, to be gone half an hour. She ain't got back yet. She is alone. Will some of you come with me?"

Every hand of cards was dropped before Dick was half through his statement. In less than twenty minstatement. In less than twenty minutes twenty cowboys were circlingslowly out into the desert. For two hours Katherine paced from the liveranda to the corrul. She changed by Hight appains goon to have kinds. her light evening gown to her khakl riding habit. Her nervousness grew to panic. She sent Li Chung to bed, then she paced the lawn, listening, listening.
At last she heard the thud of hoofs

and Dick Freeman dismounted in the light that streamed from the open

"We haven't found her, Mrs. New man. Has Mr. Newman got back? I think we must get up an organized

Katherine could feel her heart thump heavily "No, he hasn't. Have you found her trail?"

"No; it's awful hard to trail in the dark, and the desert for miles around the ranch is all cut up with footprints

and hoof-marks, you know. Katherine wrung her hands

"Oh, poor little Rhoda!" she cried, "What shall we do!"

"No barm can come to her," in-sisted Dick. "She will know shough to sit tight till daylight, then we will have her before the heat gets up.

"Oh, if she only will," moaned atherine, "Do whatever you think Katherine. Dick, and I'll send Jack and John DeWitt to you as soon as they re-

Dick swung himself to the saddle

"Better go in and read something, Mrs. Newman. You mustn't worry yourself sick until you are sure you

have something to worry about."
How she passed the rest of the night, Katherine never knew. A little after mkinight, Jack came in his face tense and anxious. Katherine nated as she saw his expresion. She knew as she saw his expression. She knew he had met some of the sesurchers. When Jack saw the color leave his wife's cheeks, he kissed her very tenderly and for a moment they ching to each other silently, thinking of the

delicate girl adrift on the desert.
"Where is John DeWitt?" as Katherine after a moment

"He's almost crazy. He's with Dick Freeman. Only stopped for a fresh horse

"They have no trace?" questioned Katherine.

Jack shook his head.

Jack shook his head.

"You know what a proposition it is to bant for ge small an object as a human, in the desert. Give me your smelling salts and the little Navate blanket. One—one can't tell whether she's hurt or not."

Katherine began to sob as she obey-

"You are all angel good not to blame me, but I know it's my fault. I shouldn't have let her go. But she is so sensible usually."

"Dear heart!" said Jack, rolling up "Any one that knows the Navaio. "Any one that knows dear old Rhoda knows that what she will, she will, and you are not to blame. Go to bed and sleep if you blame. can,"

"Oh, Jack, I can't! Let me go with you, do

But Jack shook his head.

(Continued next week.)

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A Dairy Herd That Has Paid for a Farm

feet with storage above. is 120 x 37 feet with storage above.
The cattle byre in the basement has concrete floors and walls, and is equiped, with iron stanchions and stalls. The stable accommodates two rows of cores, decing the feed alley. Water is constantly before all the cows in the contact the contact of constantly before all the cows in tube double bowl system. This water is supplied from a 200-gallon pneumatic tank to which water is pumped by an electric motor which starts automatic ally when the pressure gets below 20. 185. The hard at less equipped with a three single-unit milker, operated by electricit, and a litter carrier runs behind each row of cows. The barn is

(18)

well lighted. he most important crop grown on the farm is corn. From 27 to 30 acres rn is grown each year on clover This crop on this farm has never been a failure since they first started to grow it. Mr. Dowler prefers Leamto grow it. Mr. Dowler prejers Leaning to any other variety, when he can
get that variety pure. When this is
not available, however, he plants Wisconsin No. 7. Mr. Dowler grows
championship corn every year. "I
like stout stocks and plenty of cobs on
the corn I put in my silo," says Mr.
Newlor. Dowler.

The Home "Ossian Hall."

The Home "Casian Hail."
Ossian Hall, the big homey house
that crowns this farm, was not built
without considerable though being
given to it by the whole family. "We
talked house for three years," said
Mr. Dowler, "and looked over all the
houses and house plans that we conveniently could. From the chaos of
leas requiring from our observations." ideas resulting from our observations we then planned out in a general way what we wanted in our future home. When this had been accomplished, we called in an architect and he supplied the technical details."

The result of their planning, how-ever, is a home well worth waiting three years for. The old house was moved back from its location on the lawn and the new house built in the lawn and the new house built in the place. As will be seen from the dia-place. The property of the seen from the diagram, the ground floor has a ball running right through from the front door to the kitchen. The living room as situated on the set and the parlor on the right of the hall. The living room is best described by the term "cosy." It has a larse red brick fire-place, a big comfortable window seat-built in, and built-in bookenses. The gurniture in this room was made by the carpenters who built the house, from the same wood as the rooms of ning right through from from the same wood as the rooms on this floor are furnished in-natural this floor are furnished in—natural oak. The next room on the left along the hall, is Mr. Dowler's office. This room looks out into the farmyard, and should are discounted to the control of the control should any disturbance, take place among the animals, Mr. Dowler can see what is going on from his window. A little vestibule between this office and the kitchen with a door opening out onto the south verseds, gives an out onto the south versions, gives an entrance to the office without going through any of the other rooms. This vestibule also has a door into the kitchen and one to the cellar.

The kitchen, a 9x18 foot room, is fitted up with all modern conveniences. Two built-in cupboards give plenty of space for dishes, towels, and so forth. A separate little supheard is provided for the broom and mop and is provided for the broom and more and one under the kitchen staircase gives plenty of space for pots and paps. Plenty of water is always at hand in the sink. In a little nook between the kitchen staircase and the wall, a bak uslock the shackles that have been ing board has been placed. This is locked upon our industry? That would well sheltered from any drafts and the lift the burden off the back of agricultworker is not in the way of the personal in the kitches as a separate estona in the kitches as a separate estona in the kitches as the kitches, continue to use our franchise as a line room the suffer of the kitches opplaced on the side of the kitches opplaced on the side of the kitches opposite the rest of the bouse, is provide upon the sitar of party patriotism.

(Continued from Page 5). particular. It at threshing time. As this has a s arate entrance from the south veran-da and as it is close to the old house where hired help are quartered, it is

found very handy.

The dining room has an entrance The dining room has an entrance from the opposite side of the kitchen to that on which the eating room is situated. This is a bright room with built-in china cabinets.

Upstairs there are six bedrooms and a nursery, and every bedroom is supplied with a large clothes' closet. Mr. Dowler's room, like his office Mr. Dowler's room, like his office downstairs, looks out toward the barn. He is therefore able to hear any disturbance among the stock. In this in this room another prick preplace has been built. One of the best features of the house is the splendid bathroom with hoperate room for water closet. A clothes' chute runs from the basement to the laundry in the cellar. This is the handlest thing in the house, according to Mrs. Dowler. On this five also there is a little closet reserved for brooms and mops, and two big

linen closets.

storage space for roots and veget-ables, there is plenty of room in the basement for mending harness and do-ing other odd jobs during the winter.

Electricity is used quite targely on this farm. The house and barns are lighted with it. The cows are milked, water pumped, the washing and ironing done, all by electricity. "It is a cheen sware of the company of the compan cheap source of power and light," says Mr. Dowler, "I have just paid my electric bill for the past three months

and \$14 covered it all."

It must not be thought that all has been roses for Mr. Dowler in his dairy farming. He has been subject to been roses for Mr. Dowle: in sectory farming. He has been subject to trials and tribulations, as has every other farmer. He has worked long days through the week and miked cows on Sundays. And like many another breeder, he has sold for beef some of his most promising breeding cows because they failed to breed. cows because they failed to breed. But through it all, his sunny Irish dis-But through it all, his sunny Irian dis-position has kept him smiling. And no matter how things go, he always manages to get off for a few days' hruting and fishing every year. These little breaks in the monotony of dairy farming have made him a better farmer, and have given him an optimism

The laudry in the basement is that has carried him through the equipped with an electric washer, a tribulations which come to every wringer, a stove and a nink. Water is, breeder, and that has brought him successful to the state of the sta

A Strong Appeal to Farmers of Ontario

(Continued from Page 3).

We do not know possible. We do not know what prices you will get, that will depend on the demand and the whims of speculators. We cannot say what freight rates will be charged you. We given us a soil, climate and natural cannot guarantee you against losses. You will still be charged the highest rate of duty and war tax on your machinery and tools, also on your raw machinery and tools, also on your raw material. You will ret no government aid of any kind. We will, however, have a lot of government officials (who know less about the business than you do), to give you lectures, send you bulletins and other kinds of instruction, the cost of which will be instruction, the cost of which will be charged to you. This is a patriotic duty. Go to it.

Gravy But No Potatoes.

How do you think the manufactur-ers would take to it? Yet that is just the kind of dope that is handed out to the farmers to-day and has been for And we have had to pay for A little gravy is alright if you have some mashed potatoes to pour it over, but we don't relish it when it is the sole disk in a one course dinner.

No government has ever concerne itself seriously with a close study of the economic conditions of Canada's the seconomic conditions of Canada's basic industry. They have been satisfied with siving us advice until it has become obnaxious. They fell us to raise more hors that they may create a few more hog barons, while we may not get paid for the feed they eat. In order to leasen the cost of the production of the bacen, we are told to get our wives and daughters to feed them and then they brand our wives who have no sons to go to the front 'pro-German,'

The Power In Our Hands.

How long will we go to the polls carrying in our hands the hammer that would break down the tariff walls? The zunpowder that would explode the mergent best would burst the combines? The key that would burst the combines? unlock the shackles that have beer

what God of Patriotism, and like the sow that has been washed, return to wal-lowing in mud and mire of political corruption? God forbid. God has given us a son, climate and natural advantages unequalled anywhere. Increase the apportunities of the farmer by scourging the money changers from their markets and they will ave the work that is now being crucified by greed and the lust-for power.

What agriculture needs to-day not hot air and advice from a lot of arm-chair agricultural emancipation from a Kaiserism which is almost as tyrannical as the Kaiserism of Germany, a slavery almost as exacting as the Prusslanism of Eur-

exacting as the Prussianism of June Open The soil of France is being dyed Tr., with the blood of Canadian boys that autocracy may be overthrown. My brothers, will the seeds of auto-cracy be sown in Outario?

Weeding is one of the oldest occu-pations of the farm. Nowhere is it followed more profitably than in the dairy herd.

tank in the basement. Besides a large Annual Meeting of Experimental Union

> HE annual meeting of the Ontarie Agricultural and Experimental Union is to be held at the On-Inion is to be held at the On-tario Agricultural Odiege on Tues-day and Wednesday, the 8th and 9th of January, 1918, starting at 9.30 on the forenoon of the 8th. Even in spite of the great scarcity for labor throughout the country it is interesting to note that there were child one of the great scarcity of the order of the con-

is interesting to note that mere were fully one thousand more cooperative experimenters throughout the Pro-vince in 1317, han in the year pre-founs. This was likely due to the fact that the farmers were auxious to secure pure seed of the best varie-ties as foundation stock for crop pro-duction, and also that thay may keen ties as foundation stock for crop production, and also that they may keep in touch with the best methods of farming cperations. At The annual meeting results of cooperative experiments will be presented such as varieties of farm crops, mixed grains for grain production and for fodder, quantifies of farm and farmand for formal farmand for formal farmand for farmand for farmand f grain production and for rodder, quantities of seed per acre, farmyard manures and commercial fertilizers, the cradication of weeds, the testing of cattle for tuberculosis and re-foresting of waste places.

In addition to the reports on cooperative experiments the following subjects are to be discussed at the meeting: "Oniario's Agriculture in the Present Grisis," "Root Seed Produc-tion in Canada," "Seed Potatoes from tion in Canada," "Seed Potatoes from Northern Ontario," "Sources of Seed Supply for Ontario," "Agricultural Survey," "Cooperation in Wool Mar-keting," "Underdrainage and Tile Making," and "Practical Suggestions in the Production of Food Materials for the Coming Year."

All interested in agriculture invited to the meeting. Cheap rail-way rates have been arranged on the way rates have been arranged on the certificate plan. For fuller informa-tion and a copy of the programme ap-ply to C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural Col-lege, Guelph, Ontario.

Many Homes for "Willie"

DITOR Farm and Dairy: I feel sure it will be very gratifying to yourself personally to know the very whole-hearted response we the very whole-hearted response we have had from every corner of the Dominion offering a home to Willie Dominion offering a nome to willie Bush, the lad you were kind enough to ask a home for in your issue of some time ago. In all we have over 50 applications. These, coming as they did from practically every one of the Provinces, shows, I think, how your excellent paper circulates.— J. J.

FARMERS IN PARLIAMENT

If N the new parliament, farmers will be much better represented than was the case in the old Parliament. Even as it is, however, farmers are far from having as large a representation in the new flosies as the importance of their industry requires. Although over half the population in the interest of their industry requires. Although over half the population in the interest of their industry requires. Although over half the population in the interest of their industry, requires and in the case of their industry. The sense out of about 239 in the new analysis of the industry in the case of a number of the farmer members. They include, the manner movement. These men are:

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Winnipeg, President of the United Grain Gr

Hon. T. A. Grears, wannings, the control of the Saskritchewan Grain Growers' Association, and of the Saskritchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited, and a Past President of the Ganadian Council of Agricultura-Lain Grain H. C. Henders, Winnipag, President of the Maintein Grain Sasciation.

Growers, Limited.

Growers, Limited.

Reid Mackenzie District, a director and member of the executive.

J. Reid, Mackenzie District, a director and member of the executive mittee of the United Grain Growers, Limited.

COMPOSITION OF HOUSE. COMPOSITION OF HOUSE.

The new House is asia to be composed as follows: There will be 70 lawyers, 32 farmers. If ye iclams, 14 merchants, 15 "gentiemen," 13 many factures, 14 merchants, 15 "gentiemen," 13 many factures, 14 merchants, 15 "gentiemen," 13 many factures, 14 journalists, 4 notaries, 2 advocates, and a furniture dealer, printer, 14 journalists, 4 notaries, 2 advocates, and a furniture dealer, printer, business man, Hydro commissioner, chees manufactures, president, head operator, vetorinary surgeon, dettists, educate, managors, two financiers, of a business college, commercial far we traders, contractor, a conveyancer, two insurance brokers, three guide surveyors, planted, real estate spent, and a rancher.

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The U.F.O. Hold Great Convention

(Continued from page 6.)

buys. There are other things of which the farmer is a buygr on which the Government has not yet attempted to fix prices: On the contrary, some of these things are made artificially dear by Government action. Take gaso-line engines, for example. If you buy an American gas engine, costing \$100 wholesale in the United States, you have to pay \$146 for it because a customs tax of \$27.50 plus a 15 per cent. agent's commission, both on the origcost. If you buy a Canadian engine you have to pay the same price. Who

gets the \$46 in that case?"

The Farmers' Road Question.

Mr. E. Elliott, Clerk of the county
of Peterboro, led in the discussion on

"Ninety per cent. of the traffic on leading rural highways in our coun-try is urban and only ten per cent. rural," said Mr. Elliott. "Yet rural sections pay sixty per cent. of the cost of construction and eighty per cent. of the cost of maintenance under a county road scheme. It is said that farm values are increased by good roads, but this applies in our county to only one-tenth of the farms. For this reason urban centres should bear more of the cost of leading roads than they do now."

A. A. Powers, Reeve of Clarke Mr. A. A. Powers, Reeve of Charke township, in speaking of the eastern extension of the Provincial highway, said that 30 per cent. of the cost in that case was to be borne by local numicipalities and 70 per cent. by the Province. "The share of the Province will," Mr. Powers said, "be charged to capital account, and auto license fees, received by the Province, will meet the carrying charges. The share of the municipalities will have to be met out of general taxation. That road is in such excellent shape to-day, before being taken over by the Provdouble the load over that I could haul over the ordinary roads of the town-ship. Yet that road is to be rebuilt, at an enormous expense, for the benefit of auto traffic. It is a burning shame to levy 30 per coat. of the cost in such case on the townships. If motorists want a special class of roads for themselves, they should be compelled to pay for the same."

A Message From the West.

Mr. John Kennedy, well known to yeoman service he rendered at district conventions last summer, extended to the Ontario organization the greetings of their western brethren. "The best news I can take back to the We the fact that you are now 12,000 strong," said Mr. Kennedy. "While we are growing strong in the West we will never grow strong enough to beat the powers that be. We can't do it without Ontario and Ontario cannot do it without us."

He regretted that the constitution of the U.F.O. made it impossible to or the U.F.O. made it infloosing raise the fees this year. With a greater membership fee it would be possible to employ organizers, who could assist the local accretaries in extending the membership of their clubs to the profit of both the local and the cemral. Railway conductors pay \$7 and bootblacks \$5 to their or a year and bootbacks so to their or-ganizations. Surely, he said, the farmers can pay \$1 now when \$1 is no more effective than was the 50 cents three years ago.

Mr. Kennedy's subject was "Pitfalls of Farmers' Business organizations" and he proved his right to talk on the subject by stating that the net profits othe United Grain Geowers' and Saskatchewan Cooperative Elevator Company will this year total \$1,250.000. "Had we not been in the field," maid he, "and had other interests

handled the same business, their p fit would have been \$4,000,000 or \$5, 000.000 " The essentials to real suc cess he named as executive ability Along with and sufficient capital. ability must go experience. "We can't expect a man to come from between the plow handles and make a success of a commercial institution. The ability to get contracts and close contracts requires experience. executive heads of an institution must have confidence in themselves and in the men they hire. They must have confidence enough to pay good salar-

But even the best executive cannot work on wind and hot air. needed thing in the Ontario com-pany," declared Mr. Kennedy with conviction, "is a paid up capital with which to establish a line of credit that will be attractive to banks, manufacturers and the farmers themselves It is hopeless to think of giving the service that is expected until you

ies to the men they select.

The Local Merchant.

Mr. Kennedy, with all the experiguide him, took strong ground against antagonizing the local merchant. "We no desire," said he, "to hurt the little town of village or its local me chants. But it is our work to see that they don't make it cost us The speaker stated that the local merchant is often himself a victim of the big wholesaler, who gets the greatest rakeoff, and in the West the grain growers are aiding the merchants in consolidating their buying power. "I am not in favor of clubs selling shelf goods," he concluded. Stock at Auction.

The closing scene on Thursday night was an animated one. Stock in the United Farmers' Cooperative Com-pany was sold from the platform. R. pany was sold from the pigutorin. A. Powers started the ball rolling. He paye a short but spirited address on the need of capital. He told of one instance where he could have secured good lumber for a denosit of \$5000 and sold it to farmers for 30 per cent less than wholesale price. But the company didn't have the money. This

The price of cheese, which is a burning question, in many districts, was discussed at some length and an indiscussed at some longer was and cost of production asked for. Delegates from south-western counties trongly pressed for a resolution asking legislation permitting the immunization of hogs against cholera. got it. The resolutions in full are published in this issue of Farm and Dairy. One resolution, demanding that newspapers and magazines be required to publish the names of their once anshareholders and owners nually, was lost on division through an unfortunate exhibition of strong partisanship on the part of one delegate.

(19)

Halbert Again President.

For the head of the organization only one name was proposed, Mr. R. H. Halbert being re-elected President with a whoop.

Mr. E. C Drury, Simcoe,

elected Vice-President on the first Dallot, and the torontal the torontal were re-elected out of sixteen nominees: W. A. Amos. Perth; Peter Porter, Brant; H. V. Hoover, Hastings; A. J. McRae, Clengary; T. H. Adams, Essex: R. J. McMillan, Hucon.

In Conclusion.
This fourth annual convention was This fourth annual convention was in many respects the greatest gathering of farmers ever held in Ontario. There was lots of enthusiasm and much discussion. There was none of the tendency to clique rule that seems to be a failing of older organizations. The movement is alive and vital. But nere were certain regrettable fea-The least of these was a lack of dignity in the discussion of several important problems on the part of several speakers: the worst was a dewas a departure from the laws of common decency in speech on the part of one decents in speech of the birty delegate who should have known better. That clean speech was desired by at least 00 per cent, of the audience was evident by the approval with which a rebuke, administered by a young man from Brant county was received. On the whole, however, the meetings were a credit to the United Farmers of Onterio and a demonstra-tion of the shuity of farmers to tion of the shuity of farmers to handle his problems in a big way. Its aftermath should be a tremendous extension of the movement in Ontario during the next three months, such a prowth as is easily possible if all the delecates to the Central conhome constituencies some of the enthusiasm that characterized the "Farmers' Parliament" in Toronto

A New Method of Electing Directors to the U.F.O.

HE election of good directors for the U. F. O. has always been a difficuit problem. The delegates are not known to each other and the man who can make a fine sounding address is apt to capture the conman who can make a fine sounding address is apt to capture the convention, whereas, when he gets back home he does nothing and is useless to the organization. The men back home know his real-not however, and the constitution was amended fast week, so not extend district is the constitution was amended fast week. So not the constitution was amended fast week to be constituted the control of the

of President, Vice-president and soversary.

The mine form of the followed next year. The nine followed next year, the nine followed next year, the nine followed next year, the followed next year, t

have this capital and credit." A paid up or subscribed capital of Pa \$100,000, was the sum suggested by Mr. Kennedy, Some of his other points were as follows:

Don't attempt to handle anything but high class goods. The Grain out high cases goods. The Grain of Growers' company has adhered to this policy and, although underbid by the catalocue houses with cheaper goods, they cannot now get goods enough to meet the demand.

Be loval to the farmer ' company. Other dealers may underbid the co-operative company for a time but they expect to reimburse themselves later when the farmers' competition is out of the way.

We expect too much of our organizations in the early period of their history. Remember our organizations are fighting a tremendous power

In the West to-day implement cerns are planning to abolish all local selling agencies, and put their businees on a cash mall order basis. This has been brought about by the competition of our trading organizations and will mean a saving of 15 to 20 and will mean a saving of 15 to 20 per cent. to purchasers, "To com-pete with other concerns we must deal direct from catalogue to farmer. There is no place for county organiza-

was only one of many instances where the company had lost heavily in opportunity to serve the clubs because of small capital. He called attention to the diversified requirements of On o's diversified farmers, a which adds to the capital required omnared with a similar company in country where farming was speca contary where farming was spec-iallzed. Mr. Burnaby then took a hand and under his energetic direc-tion over 125 shares of stock were sold in a few minutes. The delegates from Huron county immediately came forward and took a share each. The five men from Glengarry did likewise. Other counties followed in line. One Other counties followed in the . One man took 10 shares, the greatest amount the constitution allows to any one man. Many individual delegates took three to five shares. It was a splendid demonstration of faith in the United Farmers' Cooperative pany, Limited.

The Resolutions

The resolutions did not, in most cases, call forth much discussion, they met with unanimous approval. The farmers' platform of last year The farmers' platform of last year was reaffirmed. The refusal of the governments to recognize the organization as a suitable agency through which to distribute feed to the farmof Ontario was heartily resented.

Victory in the Rolance

HESE are critical times. Victory still hangs in the balance. It is the hope of the enemy to avert defeat by starving Britain into a premature and unstable peace. Under the most favorable conditions the shortage of food throughout the world will increase the military difficulties of the Allied nations. To enable the farmer to respond with promptitude to the call labor must be forthcoming. Nothing counts in this war but vic tory. Everything must go before the enemy is allowed to plant his accursed heel on the neck of Europe. Were peace to come to-morrow peace to come to-morrow the root crisis would still be with us. It is a time for action. To every boy and man who can help in this work the call comes. With the farmers, they call comes. With the farmers, they constitute the last reserves in the war of freedom. As the appeal for increased food production states, "the soil on which crops are grown is the strategic ground on which wars are decided." Ontario must hold the line. Every farmer and every man not on active service can help.—Toronto service can

Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful THE HYLO SILO is per-fectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect

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ANTIS CONSISTENCIA ON THE MARKET AND THE MARKET AND

A FORTUNE IN POULTRY



Increase your egg Choice Cocker Cockere of our high record Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns or Reds. 1917 Mating List con-taining 65 photos of stock, buildings. Feed and tonic formulas

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STAMMERING

THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE

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The Makers' Corner

Butter and Cheese Makers are in-wited to send contributions to this department, to ask questions or matters relating to cheese making, and to suggest subjects for discus-sion.

Brockville Factory Burned

Brockville Factory Burned

THE Anvern Cheese Factory, located on the old Hough farm, at
Fairfield East, near Breckville,
was burned to the ground December
18th. The cause of the fire is unknown. The building was one of the
best equipped in this section. No
person was in the factory, and all the
season's cheese had been shipped out.
The place was owned by Samuel Walker. The loss will be covered by insurrance. surance.

The Supply of Makers

DITOR Farm and Dairy: I see by Prof. Dean's letter in last week's issue of Farm and Dairy that there is a danger of a scarcity of cheese and buttermakers in Ontario next year. The object of the letter in question seems to be to induce young men to go to Guelph and take the dairy course, which will be given them even if they lack factory experience, as a means of overcoming threatened scarcity. believe the Professor's letter gets to the root of the trouble at all, and probably Prof. Dean knows this as well as I do: The real cause of the scarcity of makers is the small wages that are paid. We can't expect young that are paid. We can't expect young men to work for very ordinary wages through the summer when, in qualify-ing for their work, they must lose much time and spend a lot of money. going to school at Guelph or King-ston. I recently had a talk with Mr. Zufelt when he passed through here on the Better Farming Special, and he expressed the same opinion that 1 hold—the salaries of makers must go

Mr. Zufeit told me that some fac-tories were not filled this summer, and that there would be more without makers next summer. Evidently he did not expect the boys to work for the very ordinary pay offered when they can make more money elsewhere in positions where they do not have in positions where they do not have to accept any responsibility. There is a danger that the class of men en-gazed in cheese making may deteri-orate because of lack of opportunity in the business. Of course occasionally good positions open which must be filled from the ranks of the cheesebe filled from the ranks of the cheese-makers, but these opportunities are so few and far between that they would not serve to attract men into the business. We have to have more Peterboro - "Cheesemaker," money Co., Ont.

That Skim-milk---Save It

Save every drop of skim-milk. It is a valuable food. Use it in your kitchen and on your table. It is valuable as a beverage, in cookery, as cottage cheese—too valuable to waste, whether it comes through ble to waste, whether it comes through your own separator or the separator at the creamery—too valuable to be thrown away, or fed to farm animals, if it can be used for human food.

At creameries where whole milk is At creameries with the handled, skim-milk is often thrown down the drains. Creameries ought to make their skim-milk into cottage

Farmers ought to make cottage cheese at home. Skim-milk so used will supplement our meat supply, for cottage cheese is one of the best sub-stitutes for meat. Use it in your cooking.

Make and eat cottage cheese and encourage others to use it.

Make puddings and soups and bread
with skim-milk.

"I am glad to see you home, John-ny," said the father to his small son who had been away at school, but who was now home on his Christmas vacation. "How are you getting on at

school?

school?"
"Fine," said Johnny. "I have learned to say "Bhank you' and "If you please' in French."
"Good!" said the father, "That's more than you ever learned to say in English."

SOUTHERN COUNTIES AYRSHIRE

WITH the exception of the young stock, the animals sold in them. Some the young stock, the animals sold in them. Countre Ayrabire Club brought sond prices. This sale was held all Woodsteek, Dec. 19th, and was attended at Younghest them. The was a strength of the stock of the st

BINDER TWINE SUPPLY

A N ample supply of binder twine for Canadian requirements next year at reasonable prices has been entured, as between the has been entured, as between the Linited States Food Administration and the Mexican size a grower of Yucatan. Information to this crown of the two properties of the property of th

brook, \$180, H. J. Zafelt, Beachville Arus Pride of Trou Rus Coll.

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141, Barden Selve

BLOOMFIELD HOLSTEINS.

William of the state of the sta

Ad Talk

Mr. Breeder:

Mr. Breeder!
Our Christmia number vas good.
But next year's rull page then.
Well, it's over. We had been preparing for it and working on it for weeks.
We said all along that it was \$2.0s.
We refer, of course, to the Christmas
and Breeders' Number. of this rule is a
it has been eller of our labors for days
past.

and Breedere Number, or December 6. It has been the chief topic of interest, and it has been the chief topic of interest, and the main object of our labore for days and the main object of our labore for days and the success, we do not with vision and the success, we do not with vision and the success, we do not with vision and applied the real means of the vision and vision and the vision and vi

yeu.

C. G. McKILLICAN,
Live Block Department Farm and Dairy,
PETERBORO, ONTARIO.

official testing, we would consider the herd worth watching breeder who has been quietly working the control to the sent put of the control to the sent put of the comber sith, he has a herd is all the sent put of the comber sith, he has a herd is sent of the comber sith, he has a herd is put of the comber sith, he has a herd is put of the comber sith, he has a herd is put of the comber sith, he has a herd is put of the comber sith, he has a herd is put of the comber sith, he has a herd is put of the comber sith, he has a herd is put of the comber sith, and the sith of the comber sith of the comber sith, and the sith of the comber sith, he comber sith of the comber sith, he contains an economical put of the comber sith, he contains an economical put of the comber sith, he contains an economical put of the comber sith.

WATERLOO CO., ONT.
WATERLOO, De. 4.—November provided a lot of nice weather, allowing us to catch up fairly well with fail plowing. Cattle are stabled, and about the parameter of feeded and the parameter of feeded and the parameter of the production, but the call for increased hosp reduction, but do not like the idea very much of Jumping from one line to any other. Fall threshing has do for out-the production, the production of the production of the production of the day. A number are taking in the Winter Pair at Guelph. Pottons under the care of the day. A number are taking in the Winter Pair at Guelph. Pottons under the care and are \$2 a bag.—A. H. S.

WELLAND CO., ONT.

Introduction of the control of t WELLAND CO., ONT.

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REVIEW AND FORECAST MARKET

T ORONTO, Dec. 24.—The heavy fall of snow which was general throughout road in sharp for the merketing of farm products and more liberal products and more liberal products and more liberal receipts of what have been reported at country force. The feature of the week was the setting of prices on mill feeds by the Food Controller at 7 this following the embargo on shipments of mill feeds to the United States is most encouraging to This states and the states of the Christman and the states of the Christman sharp on the states of the Christman sharp on the states of the Christman sharp of the states of the country with the country with the country with pedigrenous, we sharp of the country with the country. The sood seleghing that is being enjoyed in parts of the country with the country wi

Wholesalers are paying the	following
prices for seed at country point. Alsike, No. 1 fancy, bush \$12.0	0 to \$12.50
do No. 1, ordinary 11.2	11.70
do No. 3, per bushel 8.0 de rejected, per bushel 4.2	9.00

POTATOES AND BEANS.

POTATOES AND BEANS.
Good supplies of potatoes are coming on the market, but the sale is not very brisk. The prices continue unchanged at bag and Delawares are \$1.25. \$1.25 be and \$1.00 to \$1.0

	price has been set, there is no object in	trade. On account of the action last year of the Housewives' League in refusing to pay 40c a b. for turkeys, thus leaving a number unsold on the hands of the dealers, several Toronto wholesaliers are not handling turks this year and of the sheet that usually come and the period of the period of the control of the period of
	price has been set, there is no copiet in holding back the wheat. Quotations: Mamiltona Wheat—in store, Fort William, nominal (including 2½c tax); No. 1. northern, \$2.23½-No. 2 northern, \$2.25½; No. 3. northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat,	pay 40c a lb. for turkeys, thus leaving a
	liam, nominal (including 21/2c tax); No. 1	number unsold on the hands of the
	northern, \$2.231/4;-No. 2 northern, \$2.201/4;	dealers, several Toronto wholesalers are
	No. 3 northern, \$2.17%; No. 4 wheat,	month that usually come to Toronto are
	\$2.10%. COARSE GRAINS.	being consigned to Montreal. Pourtry re-
	COARSE GRAINS. Lower prices for corn is the feature of the coarse grain trade. There is 'little business passing, however, arthur follows, and the fact that the crop season begun to move from the middle Western States. No. 3 yellow is quoted \$7.55, and No. 4 five enits lower, delivered 75-20010, when the raining of These prices are home the control of the control	
	the coarse grain trade. There is little	this season. Live weight. Dressed.
	business passing, however, at the revised	Chickens anging . 17c to 19c 23c to 25c
	quotations, due to the different ran has	Chickens, spring17c to 19c 23c to 25c Hens, under 4 lbs12c to 13c 18c to 00c
	not begun to move from the middle West-	
	ern States. No. 3 yellow is quoted \$1.65.	Roosters15c to 00c 18c to 00c Roosters20c to 00c 25c to 00c
	and No. 4 five cents lower, delivered To-	Ducklings
	ronto, when the raising of the present ent	Turkeys 26c to 00c 33c to 00c Geese 18c to 00c 22c to 00c DAIRY PRODUCE.
	bringing corn nearer the reach of feeders. Shipments of Ontario oats are still small,	DAIRY PRODUCE.
ø)		Although grocers expected to have had
	but it is thought that the marketing of oats will be more liberal when American corn is available to the Ontario farmer	Attnoors groces expectagarine from the United States a couple of weeks ago, none has been released for shipment to Canada yet. It is not know when this commodity will be allowed to be exported.
	oats will be more liberal when American	none has been released for shipment to
	for feeding purposes. As high as 80 cents has been paid at local points, though the general price is around 77c to 78c. Quota-	Canada yet. It is not known when the
	has been paid at local points, though the	commodity will be allowed to be exported.
	general price is around 77c to 78c. Quota-	In the meantime the local demand is be-
	tions:	ing met by Toronto mandiactards of the
	Manitoba Oats-No. 2 C.W., 80%C; No.	In the meantime the local demand is only ing met by Toronto manufacturers of the article who are charging \$2c a lb. whole-sale. The effect on butter has not been sale. The end the market for butter re-
	1 food 79% c in store. Fort William.	
	American Corn No. 3 yellow, nominal.	
	tions: Manitoba Oats—No. 2 C.W., 86%c; No. 2 C.W., 76%c; extra No. 1 feed, 76%c; No. 1 feed, 73%c, in store, Fort William American Corp.—No. 3 yellow, nominal Ontario Wheat—New crop, No. 2, \$2.22,	41c to 42c; prints, 42c to 43c; delly butter,
	basis in store Montreal.	41c to 42c; prints, 42c to 43c; dairy butter, 39c to 40c, f.o.b. country points. LIVE STOCK.
	Ontario Oats—No. 2 white, 77c to 78c, nominal; No. 3, 76c to 77c.	
	nominal; No. 3, 190 to 11.30 to \$1.31, ac-	ket was the extremely heavy run on
	cording to freights at Montreal.	ket was the extremely heavy run on hogs, the \$2,109 received during the week
	Corn American No. 2 yellow, \$2.15 to	constituting the season's record.
	\$2.30. Oats Canadian Western No. 1.	50c the market closing at \$18 fed and
	nominai; No. 3, 76c to 7fc. Barley-Malting, new \$1.30 to \$1.31, ac- cording to freights at Montreal. Corn-American No. 2 yellow, \$2.18 to \$2.30 Oats-Canadian western No. 4, \$2.50 Cats-Canadian western No. 4, \$2.50 Cats No. 1 feed, \$3\frac{1}{2}c. No. 2, \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. Wass. Manitoba spring wheat patents, \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. \$3.50 Cats Wilts, \$4c. No. 3 local white, \$8c. No. 3 local	hogs, the '2,199 received during the week constituting the season's record. De- spite the heavy run prices only declined 50c, the market closing at \$18 fed and watered with the trend of prices up- ward. Offerings of sheep and lambs de- clined considerably. Cattle receipts have
	Flour Manitoba spring wheat patents,	ward. Offerings of sheep and lambs de-
	iocal white, 84c; No. 8 local white, 83c. Flour-Mannibba spring wheat patents, frsts, \$11.50; do accords, \$11.10; atrons- bekers, \$15.00; straight rollers, in best, \$5.20 to \$5.37%. Rolled oats, bases of, \$1.20 to \$5.37%. Rolled oats, bases of, \$1.20 to \$1.20%. Brant, \$45. Middlings, \$44. 20 per ton, carlots, \$15.50.	clined considerably. Cattle receipts have
	bokers, \$10.90; straight rollers, in bags,	also shown a falling off as they usually do during the week before Christmas. Choice butcher steers and heiters sold at
	\$5.20 to \$5.37 ½. Rolled oats, bags of 50	Choice butcher steers and helfers sold at
	Middlings, \$48 to \$50. Moullie, \$56 to	from \$12 to \$12.50; choice cows sold Well
	158. Hay-No. 2, per ton, carlots, \$15.50.	from \$12 to \$12.50; choice cows sold well with \$11.75 per cwt as the top figure. Choice export steers \$ 11.60 to \$ 12.50
	MILL FEEDS. Following the fixing of prices for bran and shorts at \$24.50 and \$79.50, respec-	
	Following the fixing of prices for bran	do good 9.50 to 10.00 1
		do medium 7.75 to 8.00
	feeds throughout the country have tum- bled 14 from the prices prevailing last week. The millers are showing a tend-	Butchers' bulls, choice 8.00 to 9.25
	bled \$4 from the prices prevailing last	do good
		do medium 0.00 to 0.50
	made and no sales have yet been made	Butchers cows, choice 8.25 to 8.75
	at the new prices. It is difficult to buy	do medium 7.50 to 8.00 do medium 8.00 to 3.25
	mill feeds at any price. The situation will	Feeders
	ency to hold back until readjustments are made and no sales have yet been made at the new prices. It is difficult to buy mill reads at any price. The situation will likely right itself within the near future and stock man will be able to count on readjusting their mill feeds at something	do medium 6.50 to 7.00
	receiving their mill feeds at something	Canners 5.00 to 5.40
	reasonable. Toronto is quoting carlots	Milkers, good to choice 90.00 to 125.00 do com. and medium 14.00 to 16.25
	delivered, Montreal freights: Shorts, \$40	Calves, yeal, choice 14.00 to 16.25
	four per hag \$2.25 Montreal is quoting	do medium 6.00 to 6.50
	bran 135; shorts, \$40 to \$42; middlings	do common 6.00 to 7.00
	\$48 to \$50; moullie, \$56 to \$58.	do medium . 6.00 to 6.50 do common . 6.00 to 7.00 do heavy fat . 17.50 to 18.25
	and stock men will be able to count on receiving their mill received at nonething resonable. Toronto is quadrum carical transparent and their million of their received transparent middlings, \$45 to \$45; good feet four per bag, \$3.25. Montreal is quotien bean 325; shortes, \$40 to \$42; middlings \$48 to \$40; moulle, 356 to \$45. The answell of enables throughout On-	do heavy 181 17.50 to 18.25 Spring lambs, cwt 17.50 to 13.50 Sheep, ewes, light
	The scarcity of ensilage throughout On-	do heavy and bucks. 7.50 to 9.50
	hay locally. There is still a good demand	1 do culls
	for export hay from the United States and	Hogs, fed and watered. 18.25 to 0.00
	prices are unchanged. Quotations: Track	do off cars 18.25 to 0.00
	Toronto, \$15.50 to \$16.50; mixed, \$15 to	Less \$1 to \$2 on light or thing hogs:
	The sourcity of ensilage throughout On- nate has made for a better demand for hay locally. There is still a good demand for export hay from the United States and prices are unchanged. Quotations: Track Toronto, \$15.50 to \$16.50; mixed, \$12 to \$16; straw, car lots, \$2 to \$3.50. Morning against for No. 2 hay, car lots, \$15.50.	do off cars
	Wholesalers are paying the following prices for seed at country points:	
	prices for seed at country points:	O THILE in Eastern Ontario recently
	Alsike, No. 1 fancy, bush. \$12.00 to \$12.5 do No. 1, ordinary 11.25 11.7 do No. 2, per bushel 10.00 11.0	our representative had the pleasure
	do No. 2, per bushel 10.00 11.0	of spending a few minutes at Elm-

Isas fic to \$1 on heavies.

ELI-ROFT STOCK FARM.

WIRLES in Eastern Ontario recently
of the pleasure of the pleasure of spending a few minutes at Elintime they were carrying about fire. At that
time they were carrying about fire. While is a son of Princess Reside Walker, and
sired by a son of Pontiac Artic Canada
and Lady Walker De Xod (and in size,
type and quality in hard to beat. As seen
by their ad. in Parm and Dairy of December 6 and 18, this farm is offering a
few firesh color.



BO YOU WANT REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Write to-day to
J. Aley. Wallace, Secretary,
Norfolk Holtstein Frieslan Breeders'
Club, Simcoe, Ont.
100 HEAD—Cowa, Heifers, Heifer
Calves, Bulls, Bull-Calves.
Tell us the class you want—we
have them all—100% values.

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Single typewritten PEDIGREES,
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Simcoe, Ontario. Bell Phone 130. AYRSHIRES

- INGLEWOOD AYRSHIRES

A buil calf whose dan is a daughter of SOOTCH THISTLE, the char plon R. O. P. 2-year-old, record of 14.907 lbs. milk, 631 lbs. fat. His size a son of BRIERY 2RD of SPRINGBANK, the heaviest milking 2-year ever tested in Canada, record 14.131 lbs. milk, 520 lbs. fat. Priced atfrace . . WILSON MCPHERSON & SONS

PEACH BLOW AYRSHIRES

Young Stock for sale, always on hand (both sexes), from high-testing theory producers, Good udders and large test a special feature of my herd, heavy producers, Good udders and large test a special feature of my herd. Three fine young Sires ready for service. Get particulars of these if No. The Stock of the Stock of



W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary Canadian Ayrahire Breeders' Association

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AYRSHIRES AT A BARGAIN
7 quality cows, Ottawa prize
winners for 3 years. Ages from
3 to 7 years. 4 due to freshen now
and 3 in January. Also bulls any
age. Address
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The Leading R. O. P. Herd Large Cows, Large Teats, Large Re-cords, High Testers. Choice Young Bulls and Bull Calves and a few Cows for sale. W0000 ISSE 8805.,

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

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The feed that means more milk and richer milk. Wate for piece.

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We have the only two sons in Canada, of the 46-10; butl Ormsby Jane King-only mature on of the world's most famous cow. One of them for said, also a 19 days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser in T days. Also 11 bull calves of lesser mote, and femiles of lesser in T days.

R. M. HOLTBY,

PEDIGREFO HOLSTEINS

CHOICE YORKSHIRE HOGS AT RIGHT PRICES

Boars and sows, all ages from best prize-winning strains. Several litters of suckers and sown and several seve MILTON, ONTARIO

HOLSTEINS WANTED -

TEN to FIFTEEN FEMALES under 6 years. MUST BE HEALTHY, sound in udders, straight rumps and of good type. Send full particulars with stretcits upfea to sound in udders, straight rumps and of good type. Send full particulars with attractive price to BOX 21 FARM AND DAIRY PETERBORO, QNTARIO

The Old Original Summer Hill Farm

ere you find the pure bred Oxford. We have for sale 150 head of regis-de even, 73 head of yearling rams, 50 ram lambs and 50 cwe lambs, some for show rams and ewes, all first class individuals and guaranteed pura

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The Government is urging you to produce more milk. The only way to accomplish this with your herd is to feed them a balanced ration. If you do so, your cows will give a maximum flow of milk. CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL is a balanced meal ration for

CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL is a balanced meal ration for milking cows. It is high in protein and made from clean, sweet, nutritive materials, which are easily digested. When you feed our Dairy Meal you liberate extra nourishment from the rest of the food eaten. It balances their diet perfectly. Feed Caldwell's Dairy Meal if you want mote with and benilher cows.

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Makers also of Cream Substitute Calf Meal, Hog Feed, Molasses Horse Feed and Poultry Feeds of all kinds.



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Restore the wasted shoulder muscles of your horses with Flasmind of Sivesen Zere. Your money returned if it fails. \$1.00 a bottle. Fail parkulars concerning the partial parti

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Holstein cows stand supreme. It is you try just one animal you will you try good want more. Write the HOLSTEIN FRIESTAN ASSOCIATION, W. A. CLEMONS, Sec., Ontario

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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN NEWS

Farm and Dairy is the leading exponent of dairying in Canada. It is the Canada of the

GOOD PRICES AT BRANTFORD SALE.

THE total receipts from the vanie of the Brant District Breeders, held of the Brant District Breeders, held a Brantford, on Wednesday, of 189.53

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NIAGARA PENINSULA HOLSTEIN

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Allies Face Serious Meat Shortage

There is a world shortage of meat. In Europe there are 115,000,000 fewer stock animals than before the war. The situation is so critical that meat is now one of the vital factors in deciding the outcome of the war.

The fighting forces of the Allies are fed heavily on meat, because meat, especially bacon, supplies a large amount of fat—and fat is worth twice as much as starch for producing energy. Meat is the food with "the punch."

The millions of soldiers and sailors in the ANLO armies and navies must be ensured adequate supplies of this "fighting." food. The vast forces of workers in munition factories, shipbuilding plants and dock yards, and the women and children of Great Britain, France and Italy also require a huge supply of meat.

Some idea of the tall need for pork products overseas is given by the statement of British imports of bacon and hams since the beginning of the war.

In 1913 they wore	638,000,000 lbs.
In 1914 they /ere	664,000,000 lbs.
In 1915 they were	896,000,000 lbs.
In 1916 they were	1,006,000,000 lbs.

There has been no increase in the world's hog production to meet this enormous increase in consumption. Instead, there are 32,425,000 fewer hogs in Europe than before the war. In the United States the receipts at Stock Yards up to the end of October 1917 show a decrease of 4,721,223 hogs, or 14 per cent less than the same period in 1916. In.Canada the re-ipts at Stock Yards from the first of January to end of November 1,917 show a decrease of 13 per cent. as compared with the same period in 1916.

The foregoing figures indicate the seriousness of the meat situation which can only be met by a large increase in production in Canada and the United States. On us and our American neighbors lies a great responsibility.

The quickest way possible to meet the meat crisis is with hogs, because hogs are very much more prolific than any other stock animal and are ready for market at an early

Hogs also produce more meat from a given amount of food than any other stock animal.

They also produce more dressed carcass in proportion to live weight, and the carcass contains more edible meat in proportion to bone than any other animal.

Pork and bacon are about 50 per cent. fat which is so vitally needed in the rations of our fighting men.

Bacon is also the most compact form in which meat and fats can be supplied to the armies. It takes up the minimum of space in freight cars, ships, transport wagons and in supply depots at the front. It is easily handled, it keeps, it is easily cooked and readily digested.

Canada and United States Government Control

to encourage the producers, the Sovernments of Canada and the United States have taken steps to stabilize the market and protect the producers in every way possible.

The Dominion Government now controls and restricts the profits of packing houses. The hog producer is assured his fair share of the price paid by the consumer.

The Flour Mills are under a form of

license with restrictions on profits.

The export of bran and shorts is under control.

The United States Food Administration also states that, by a licensystem of manufacturers and distributors, it will do all will set its power to see that the nor so fo pork are maintained in a ratio to feed prices that will cover not only cost of production but proper remuneration to the producer.

The action of the Governments of Canada and the United States indicates a serious endeavor to give stability to the market for hogs. In addition, there are two other factors that will be effective:—"The tremendous decline in European and American hog production. "The constant increase in British imports of hams and bacon since the beginning of the war.

Save the Young Sows

Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 lbs. of meat per sow, whereas each of these young sows through her progeny could produce, at a moderate estimate, 1,500 lbs. of meat within a twelve mouth period.

Every pound of pork that can be raised is urgently needed. Every

soldier in the Canadian and British Armies requires ¼ lb. per day to maintain the highest bodily efficiency. Every soldier in the great American army now being raised will require a like amount. The armies of Italy and France must all have meat.

Canada has responded nobly to every call that has been made for men, for money and for farm produce. Today's call for increased hog production is one of the most urgent and vital that the Allies have ever made to Canada. There is an Individual responsibility—and every person who can raise hogs should seriously consider the possibility of raising at least one or two extra litters in 1918.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

18

(24)

RNIA FENCE PRIC



Advance January 15, 1918

Buy Now and Save Money on your Spring Requirements

Compare these prices with catalogue house or dealer's quotations, then when you are satisfied that we are offering you the best fence on the market at the lowest price in Canada, mail us your order.



Advance Information

Owing to the continually advancing cost of wire the price of fence advanced several times during the past year. Before each ad-vance we have notified our Customers through the leading Farm Jour-pals and given them a chance to buy their requirements at the low price. You will notice that we are the only Fence manufacturers which give their Customers this opportunity. This plan has saved the farmers of Canada thousands and shou-sands of dollars during the last year. Did you get your share this saving? Are you going to be one of the thousands who will make a great saving by ordering their spring requirements before January 15th, 1918? Owing to the continually advancing cost of wire the price of fence

15th, 1918? Thousands of our customers will take advantage of this advance notice and we want you to be among them: Under the present connotice and we want you to be among them: ditions it is unnecessary to impress upon you the necessity of saving

every goliar possible.

Get a quotation from your local dealer, Mail Order or Catalogue Get a quotation from your local dealer, Mail Order or Catalogue Gusse. Compare their proposition with ours, then when you are satisfied that we are offering the best fence at the lowest price in Canada MAIL US YOUR ORDER BEFORE IT IS TOO LATE. every dollar possible.

If You Use Wire Fence Read This

The wire used in the manufacture of Sarnia Fence is made in The wire used in the manufacture of Saraia Fence is made in the United States by the largest makers of wire in the world. Their product is recognized as the standard of the world. The Ganadian Government stipulates the size of wire which will be allowed to end canada free of duty. No. 9 wire shall be over 140 and not exceeding 1.8 of an inch in diameter, consequently it is impossible for manufacturers buying their wire in the U.S. A. to use undersized light wire, but must import full Government Gauge Wire.

There are some Canadian Fence Manufacturers making their own There are some Canadian Pence Manufacturer making their own wire in Canadia. Such write of course is not required to pass the Canadian Customs Requisitions as to size, consequently if these manufacturers see at the control of the c

Guarantee



We guarantee our Fence to be made from the best galvanized hard steel wire of full Government Gauge, both stay line wire and inot, and to be the most perfectly woven fence on the market.



Guarantee

WE SET THE PRICE, OTHERS DE- VOTE THEIR ENERGY TO TRY TO- MEET OUR PRICES.	Price less than earload in Old Ontario until Jan 15	Price fess than carload in Old Cotario after Jan 15	
5 40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE Has 5 line wires, 40 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 10, 10, 10, 10, 10. Weight per rod, 61/2 lbs. Price per rod	33c	35c	**
6-40-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENGE Has 6 line wires, 40 lin, high, 9 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 7, 7, 8, 9, 9. Weight per rod. 7½ lbs. Price per rod.	38c	41c	-
7-40-0 HORSE, CATTLE AND SHEEP fENCE. Has 7 line wires, 60 in. high, 9 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 5, 6, 6, 7, 7%, 8% Weight per rod 8% lbs. Price per rod.	43c	46c	1
7-48-0 HORSE AND CATTLE FENCE. Has 7 line wires, 48 in. high, 9 stays to the rod all. No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11. Weight per rod 9 ios. Price per rod	45c	48c	
8-40 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 40 in. high, 12 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 5, 5, 6, 6, 6, 6. 6. Weight per rod 10½ lbs. Price per rod	54c	57c	
8-48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. Has 8 line wires, 48 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 5 hard steel wire spacing 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 9, Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod	56c	59c	
9-48-0 GENERAL STOCK FENCE. 9 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire spacing 3, 4, 5, 5, 6, 8, 8, 9. Weight per rod 11 lbs. Price per rod.		60c	-
9-48-05 SPECIAL HORSE AND CAT- 48 inches high, 9 stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire, Spacing 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6, 6,	15/c	60c	1
in Fleming a Vest Pocket Veter-	PERM PICE	MONS.	1

Freight Paid 7-48-0-45c NOTICE! These prices are freight prepaid to any station in Old Ontario on shipments in lots of 200 lbs. or over. (Electric and boat lines not in-FOR PARTY DELIVERED BEC AND MARITIME PRO-VINCES Add 3c per rod to the prices of fence quoted herewith, 25c advance for gates and stretchers, 10c per sack of staples and 10c per coil of brace wire. Owing to the unsettled condition of the wire market we quote prices after Janu-

62c 6N

ary 15th, 1918, subject to change without notice. We cannot urge too strongly to place your order before the advance. Remit by P.O. Order, Money 5c

Order or Bank Draft

	1000	
PENSE AND YOU GET THE BENEFIT		Price less than carload in Old Ontario after Jan 15
10-50 HORSE, CATTLE, SHEEP and HORSE FENCE. Hall 10 line wires 50 in. high, 12 stays to the rod, all No. 9 hard steel wire, spacing 3, 34, 54, 54, 56, 8, 8, 8. Weight per rod 134, 158. Per rod	68c	71c
POULTRY FENCE		
18.50-P STOCK 4 POULTRY FENCE. stays to the rod, top and bottom wire No. 9 miling. No. 13 hard steel wire, spacing 185, 195, 195, 195, 195, 195, 2, 25, 25, 35, 4, 495, 45, 5, 5, 5, 5, Weight 135, 196.	68c	71c
FENCE ACCESSORIES	\$3 25	\$3 50
WALK GATE 31/2×48	5 75	6 00
FARM GATE 12x48	6 00	6 25
FARM GATE, 13×48	6 25	
FARM GATE, 14x48	6.75	
FARM GATE, 16x48	30.20	7 00
STAPLES GALVANIZED 1% in. per bas of 25 lbs.	1 40	1 50
BRACE WIRE, No. 9 Soft, per coll 25 lbs.	1 40	1,50
STRETCHER. All iron top and bottom, draw very heavy tested chain, extra single wire stretcher and spileer, the best stretcher made at any price	10 00	10 00

MAIL YOUR ORDER NOW

The Sarnia Fence (

9 48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.

9 48 GENERAL STOCK FENCE.

stays to the rod all No. 9 hard steel wire
spacing 2, 4, 5, 6, 6, 8, 8, 9, Weight per
rod 12 lbs. Price per rod, freight prepaid

Company, Limited, Sarnia, Ontario

Up the Fence Combine and forced the prices down 50 per cent. An Order fron. a will how your appreciation of their service.