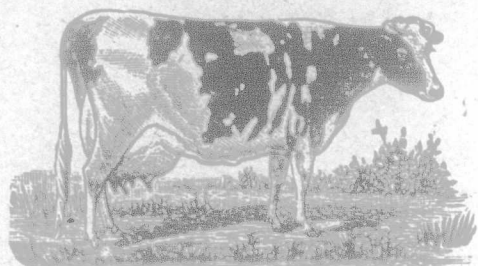
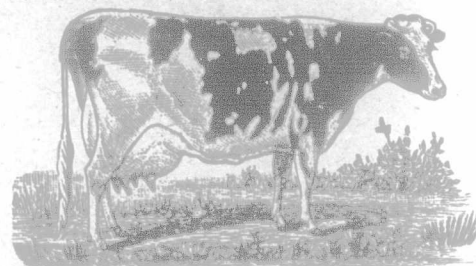


Perth Holstein Breeders



Are offering 50 head of a very
high type at their

FOURTH CONSIGNMENT SALE



Stratford, Ontario, Thursday, December 16th, 1920

Shrewd buyers appreciate the efforts being made by the Breeders of Perth District

THE NAMES OF CONSIGNORS TO THIS SALE ARE:

J. R. Archibald, Seaforth.
Arbogast Bros., Sebringville.
Wm. Bolton, St. Mary's.
Chas. Baird, St. Mary's.
P. Dill, Dublin.
Gleason Gill, Russeldale.

J. E. Starkes, Listowel.
McNamara Bros., Stratford.
John E. Turner, Carlingsford.
Nelson Oliver, St. Mary's.
R. S. Oliver, St. Mary's.
Park & Arnold, Listowel.

Wm. Steinacher, Stratford.
Wm. Stock & Son, Tavistock.
Ezra G. Schweitzer, Stratford.
Harold Thistle, St. Paul's.
Wm. Tinning, St. Paul's.
Tig Wood, Mitchell.

The Director of Farms for Ontario was the largest buyer at our last sale in March of this year. He bought 9 cows. In his letter to the Secretary he said: "Rose Grange, bought at Stratford March 24th, now under test, is giving 115 lbs. per day, best day's butter 5 lbs." If you are looking for foundation stock equal to the best, your opportunity will be at Stratford. It is no longer necessary to pay exorbitant prices

for records that cannot perhaps again be duplicated by the same animal; you are not out for that kind of a buy. You do not know your capabilities until you make a try with the right goods. Some of the animals sold at our sales have resold for three times the money they brought at Stratford. Our catalogues are in greater demand than heretofore, but a card to the Secretary will bring you one.

T. MERRITT MOORE, Auctioneer

CHAS. BAIRD, St. Mary's President

D. M. ARBOGAST, Sales Manager

ADAM C. PARK, Secretary, Listowel, Ontario

From Wool to Woolens.

Continued from page 2106.

Canada.....EnglandUnited States.
Fine.....60-64's. Fine.
Fine Medium.....56-60's. 1/2 Blood.
Medium.....50-56's. 3/8 Blood.
Low Medium.....44-50's. 1/4 Blood.
Low.....40-44's. Low 1/4 Blood.
Coarse.....36-40's. Common and Braid

Reject or off wools, comprise burry and seedy, cotted, black, dead, damaged and tags.

In Canada it used to be that buyers objected to Canadian wool on account of seeds and chaff in the wool, and cotted fleeces. To the mill man, burrs, seeds and chaff are very objectionable. They cling to the wool and are difficult to remove even in scouring, and usually wool in this condition, has to be carbonized. Cotted wool is caused by the natural flow of grease or oil, being stopped, thus allowing the fibres to felt. It is due to the condition of the sheep, or may possibly be caused by late shearing.

When wool reaches the mill, the fleeces are untied, rolled out, and skirted, then each fleece is sorted by dividing up the fleece. This is just a closer form of grading. In grading, the fleece is examined, and put in the grade that the majority of the fleece shows, while in sorting, the wool from across the shoulders and back, the sides, the britch, and the belly are placed in separate sorts. The wool is now ready for scouring. This is a series of washing to remove the grease and dirt. Special wool-scouring machines do the work. The last wash is with pure water, and from this the wool is carried through to the drier, and from the drier blown through pipes to the carding room. In the process of scouring, the manufacturer definitely learns the shrinkage of the wool, and what it has cost him on a clean basis. When handling fleece wool the shrinkage is a most important item. The shrinkage must be very closely estimated, since otherwise, the purchaser would be at sea as to what the clean scoured cost would be, and it is this cost that must be used by the mill man in figuring up his costs on the finished product. Some of the very fine wools

RIVERSIDE

Where the Foundation Jemimas Were Bred

*Increase the Production of Your Herd
With a Riverside Bull*

We have at present ten young bulls, nearly all of which are of serviceable age, and several are from dams that are almost 100% the same breeding as Jemima Johanna of Riverside, Canada's greatest producing and transmitting cow. Among these is a six months' youngster from a 32.37-lb. full sister of "Jemima." Probably our next best calf is from Lady Aaggie Toitilla, a 30.48-lb. cow, who also has 119.18 lbs. in 30 days. Others, however, have dams whose records run as high as 29.34 lbs. for mature, and over 20 lbs. for two-year-olds. Let us send you full particulars and pedigrees. We are also offering a few females.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ontario

Holstein Bull Special, \$100

This is a February calf, a good individual and sired by a 32-lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. We guarantee him right, and the first cheque for \$100 takes him—if you are interested, don't delay.
We are in the market for a few bred heifers.

CEDAR BROOK FARMS, Inglewood, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

All ages. World's best breeding. Prices very reasonable.
SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, Stanstead, Que.

24,687 lbs. Milk—Butter 1,016 lbs.

Record of sire's dam. Write for extended pedigree and particulars of 1920 Holstein Bulls from him and R. O. P. cows.
R. HONEY & SONS — Dartford, Ontario

Clean Cows Mean Clean Milk

Long, thick hair on stabled cows catches filth, which falls into the milk pail. Get clean milk—clip every few weeks on flanks and udder—use the Stewart No. 1; has satisfied Canadian farmers over 15 years. Imitations are not the Stewart. Clips horses also. At your dealer's; eastern Canada, \$14; western Canada, \$14.50, or send \$2 and pay balance on arrival. Made in Canada by FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, LTD.
Dept. A 161, 349 Carlaw Avenue, Toronto

MORE MILK—BETTER MILK

Thorough tests on the Government Experimental Farms show that cows after being dehorned give more and better milk. The Keystone Dehorner is the most humane and efficient instrument for the purpose. Write for booklet.

R. H. McKENNA
219 Robert St. — TORONTO

will shrink as high as 70 per cent, or 100 pounds of fleece wool of this character will yield only 30 pounds of clean scoured. In Canada, the wool clip is divided into range wool, coming principally from Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan; western domestic wool and eastern domestic wool. The range wools have the highest average shrinkage, the chief reason for this is that they run finer in grade. These wools shrink from 45 per cent. to 65 per cent., according to grade and cleanliness. Western domestic wools have an average shrinkage of about 53 per cent., and eastern domestic 42 per cent. to 43 per cent. In the Maritime Provinces is found the lightest shrinking wool in Canada, and here the average shrinkage is not more than 40 per cent. The real value of wool to the manufacturer is the scoured cost.

As already stated, the wool when graded is classed either for the uses of worsted or woolen manufacture. The strong stapled wool with good length going into worsteds and the shorter and weak stapled wools into woolens. After scouring and blending has been completed, both in worsted and woolens comes the carding process. The aim of both is to separate the fibres. This difference, however, is marked; for worsted manufacture, the separated fibres are kept as nearly parallel as possible, while for woolens the very opposite is the case, the opened fibres run in every direction. Herein lies the main difference between the two processes. In the worsted process, after carding the wool is combed and drawn. The product of this is called "Top." During the combing operations, any short fibres are combed out, and these are known as "noils." Noils are used by the woolen mills, together with the other short wools. Tops are the real basis of worsted manufacture, from the tops spinning and twisting into yarns follows, and then the weaving into worsted cloth. In worsted manufacture it is usual practice to dye the tops, and in woolen manufacture dyeing is usually done after the wool is scoured and before it goes to the carding machine. In woolen manufacture, the carding process

Concluded on page 2158.

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