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# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE



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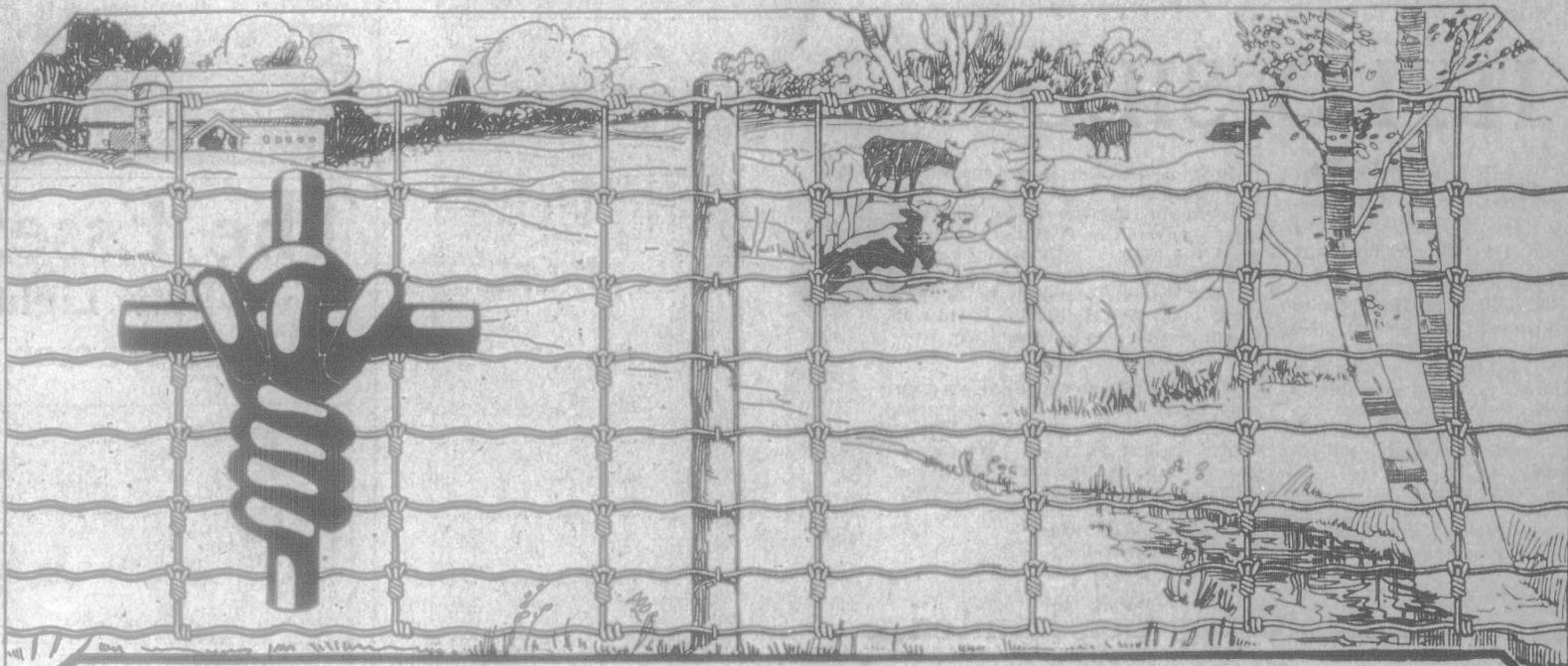
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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

No. 1377



## The Price of Fence

IS proportionately lower than any other necessity made from steel or iron. While the cost of our raw materials has advanced 200 per cent., freight rates 60 per cent., and our factory wages 200 per cent., the price of our finished fence has only advanced about half that rate. Our policy has been to keep down the price of fence as low as possible so as to provide against an immediate decline in price after the war which would unsettle business.

The price of fence should remain practically at its present level for some time. Steel and iron, outside of food stuffs, will be the most needed commodities for reconstruction work overseas—for rails, bridges, buildings, ships, etc. This should keep steel values from declining. Wages, which must remain high while the cost of food stuffs and living remains high, are another factor that will keep the price of steel and iron products firm.

Our advice is to buy Frost Fence early and make sure of getting the quantity of the size and style you require for your fence purposes this year. From the farmer's viewpoint a bushel of wheat, oats, potatoes,

or a hundred weight of live stock will buy more Frost Fence than ever before.

Frost Fence dealers are in all localities ready to serve you. In most places they are the big, responsible dealers of that locality. The reputation and quality of Frost Fence is so high that the best dealers are naturally anxious to handle our line.

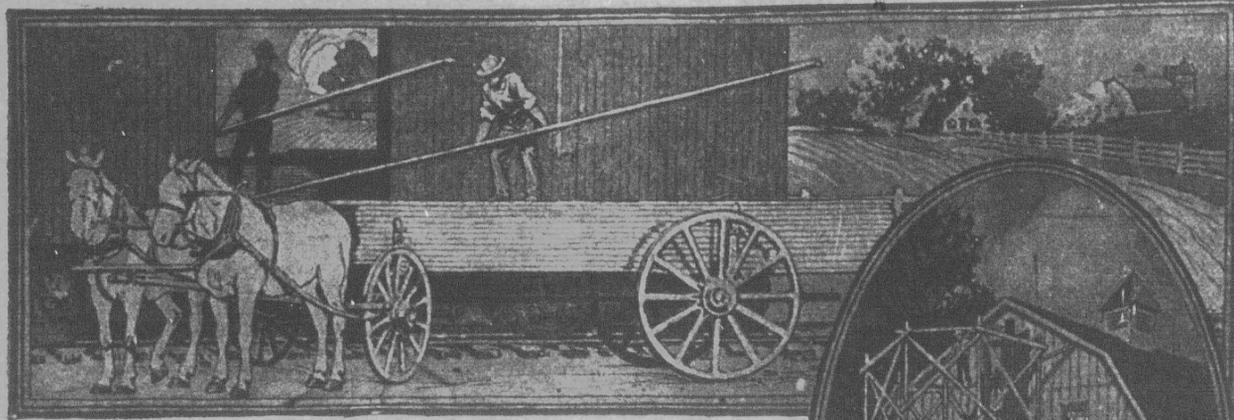
The raw materials used in Frost Fence are the best money can buy. We draw the wire in our own mills. It is made full size, the same as it has been for many years. The galvanizing is all smooth and lasting. The fence is woven slowly and carefully and stretches up neatly and truly. You'll find the same old superiority in the "give and take laterals," and the immovable Frost locks, as in previous years.

When you buy fence it pays to get the best you can buy. Put your money in a fence that will not need replacing for years and years. Frost Fence pays you dividends in extra years of service. It has been FIRST choice of Canadian farmers for years and is selling stronger today than at any time in our history.

**FROST FENCE FIRST**

**Frost Steel and Wire Co. Limited, Hamilton, Canada**





## This Year Corn is Gold Order a Silo NOW to Bank It

Everything indicates that corn will be sky-high. When you feed it you will feed M-O-N-E-Y. This year, more than ever before, it will be good business to save every penny's worth of food value in your crop. There is but one way to do it. Order a silo now—more important still, order a

# HYLO SILO

Then you will not only have a silo up and ready for business when you need it, but you will have the silo that is to corn what your Savings Bank is to money.

The Hylo Silo is sound from top to bottom and through and through. No defects in material or design—therefore no leakage, mildew or spoilage. Mortised joints all wood—nothing to corrode, rot or crumble. Doors airtight but cannot stick. Anchorage simple but sure. Automatic self-adjusting hoops.

You can store your corn in the

Hylo Silo with the same confidence that you put money in the bank. You can be sure that the Hylo Silo will keep it safe and sweet and give it back when you want it with big interest in form of increased succulence and greater food value. Thousands of farmers bank upon the Hylo Silo, because it has never failed to increase their prosperity every year.

To make the most money from your crop, order now. To save the most money on your silo, order now. Choice timber is still going up. We cannot guarantee to maintain our low prices after your present supply is exhausted.

Nothing should stop you from ordering NOW. Our easy payment plan lets the silo pay for itself. Write to-day for complete details and catalogue.

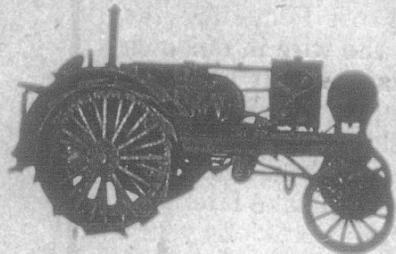
## Gilson Manufacturing Co., Limited

229 York Street

GUELPH - ONTARIO



## The Waterloo Boy



The Three-Plow Tractor for Ontario. The tractor that makes good. The Tractor that has stood the test. The Tractor that is guaranteed under all conditions.

Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

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Selling Agents for Ontario - Seaford, Ont.

Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 8 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet Free.



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

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Registered O.A.C. No. 72 Oats—These oats took first prize in Field Crop Competition in 1917 and 1918; are grown from hand-selected heads, inspected by the Government before leaving my granary. Price, \$1.30 per bus. Bags free. Liberal discount to Farmers' Clubs.

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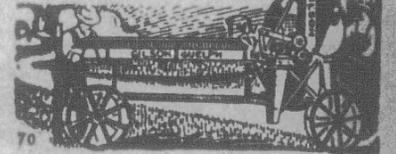
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World's Largest Manufacturers of Concrete Machinery

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Seed Corn—A quantity of Select Early Leaming, Longfellow, Wisconsin No. 7 and White Cap Yellow Dent. A card will bring full particulars. GEO. B. LANGFORD, Kent Bridge, Kent Co.

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# DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR

If you have any use for a cream separator, it's only a question of time before you buy a De Laval.

Many buy a De Laval to start with and so avoid a lot of "separator grief."

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Why not be guided by the experience of these men and buy your De Laval "Sooner" instead of "Later?"

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below

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LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns and Butter-Workers. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.  
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OVER 2,325,000 DE LAVALS IN DAILY USE

## FIELD PINE TREE BRAND SEEDS

TIMOTHY CLOVERS

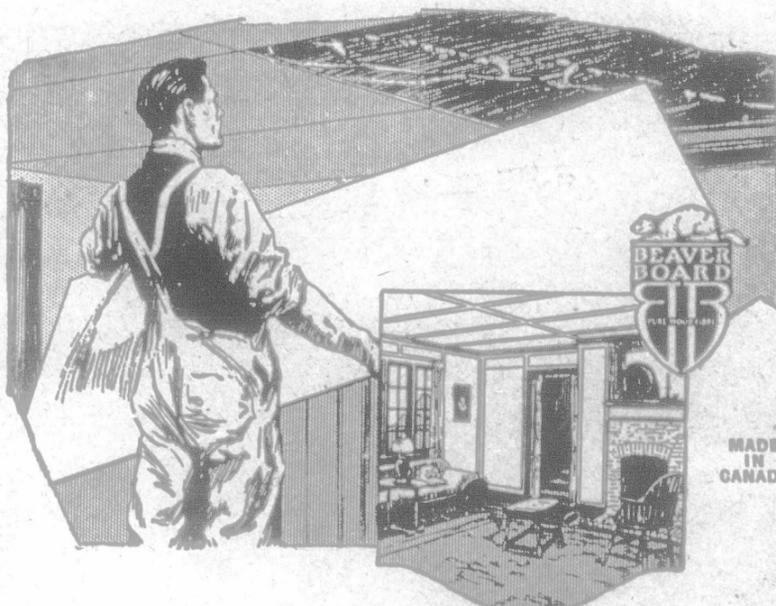
IT STANDS ALONE  
THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.  
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in  
**TRAPPING**  
THIS YEAR

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Why live with cracked walls and ceilings when they're easily covered up.

Beaver Board will cover them up for all time, and you'll never have the job to do again.

Many an old farm home has been revived with this knotless, crackless, manufactured lumber. Room after room has been made over—one at a time if you please—without muss or litter.

The big, sturdy panels of Beaver Board are nailed directly over the old papered wall or to the studding of new partitions. They are treated in unlimited decorative fashion and all former monotony is entirely eliminated—Beaver Board transforms the whole house.

Beaver Board is real lumber. It is built up into large panels from the strong, pure fibres of the spruce tree. Each panel is treated with the Sealite process which prevents warping.

The booklet "Building More Comfort into the Farm Home" tells about this worthwhile building material and gives many decorative suggestions for its use. Write for a copy. Ask our Department of Design and Decoration for plans and color suggestions.

THE BEAVER CO., LIMITED  
313 Wall Street, Beaverdale, Ottawa  
Plans at Ottawa and Thorold, Ont.  
Distributors in principal cities  
Dealers everywhere

# BEAVER BOARD

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

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in such a thorough manner that it will not flake, chip or peel off. The wires are tough, elastic and springy and will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. The joints are securely held with the "Peerless Lock," which will successfully withstand shocks and strains and yet it can be erected on the most hilly and uneven ground without buckling, snapping or kinking. We also build a full line of poultry fence, ornamental fence and gates. Write for our literature. Valuable information on fence construction.

THE DANWELL-WOXIE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited  
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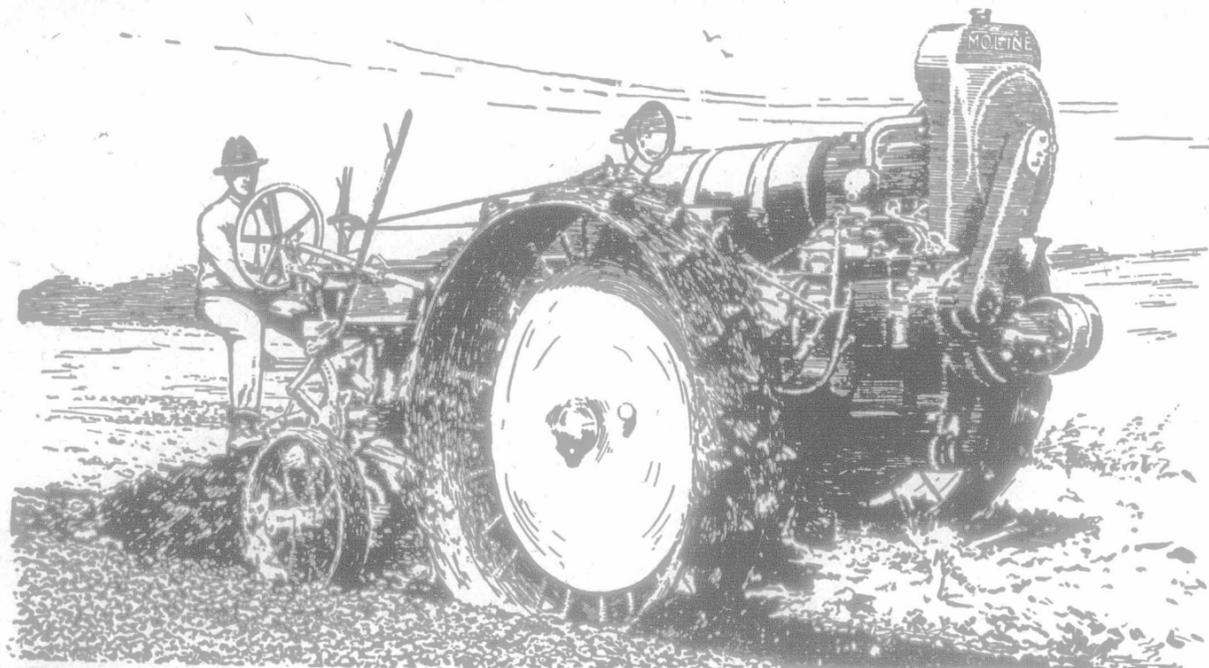
The Silo increases fodder value 40%, and saves one-third of other feeds. With a Silo you can give your cattle green feed in winter, and when a drought comes in summer. Silage stimulates and aids digestion, and assimilation of food, increasing flesh and fat.

Our Silos are made of Pine or Spruce Staves preserved in creosote oil; steel splines; steel hoops, large at bottom; doors on two-step plan, airtight; roof of "Barrett" roofing, cut into right size sections. Consult us freely as to particulars. All sizes; prices on request. Write for folders.

T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD.,  
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SILOS THAT SATISFY

ONE MAN OPERATES BOTH TRACTOR AND IMPLEMENT



## More Speed-More Power-More Work

EVERY farmer who sees the new Moline-Universal Model D plowing is astonished at its speed, the splendid quality of work and the ease at which it operates. After seeing the Moline-Universal work, you will realize that the number of plows pulled is less important than the amount of work accomplished.

### Great Capacity for Work

Speed, power and light weight are combined in the new Moline-Universal tractor to a remarkable degree. As a result, under any ordinary plowing conditions, the Moline-Universal pulling 2 plows at 3½ m.p.h. will plow 9 acres in a 10-hour day—equal to a 3-plow tractor traveling 2½ m.p.h., the usual tractor speed. Thus the Moline-Universal gives you large capacity for heavy work, ample power for all belt work on the average farm, with these distinct advantages over other tractors—light weight; greater economy and ease of operation; ability to do all farm work, including cultivating, and ONE-MAN control of both tractor and implement

from the seat of the implement, where he must sit in order to do good work.

### Does Better Plowing

An advantage of speed plowing is the better quality of the work. With properly shaped moldboards and the Moline-Universal tractor plowing at 3½ m.p.h. the soil is more thoroughly pulverized and compacted than at slower speeds. It is left in such a level and fine condition that furrow marks are hard to distinguish.

### Positive Reliability

And keep this in mind always—the Moline-Universal is built for positive reliability. The powerful 4-cylinder, overhead-valve, vibrationless engine delivers full 9 h.p. at drawbar and 18 h.p. on belt; unusually large bearings lubricated under 35 lbs. pressure; Remy electric starting, lighting and ignition system with governor generator; all moving parts completely enclosed; 15 Hyatt roller bearings; 5 adjustable ball thrust bearings; 7 splined shafts; differential lock; heat treated and steel cut

gears—these give "positive reliability," and make the new Moline-Universal the best tractor money can buy.

### Self Starter and Electric Lights

Self starter relieves the back breaking strain of cranking, makes tractor operation easy for non-robust help. In fact, many women and boys are successfully running Moline-Universal tractors. The self starter is a feature every overtor will appreciate. Electric lights increase the working capacity of the Moline-Universal so that you can use the tractor night and day in the busy season. It gives you an emergency power always available to make up for any unavoidable delays.

### Free Tractor Catalog

Your copy of our new tractor catalog which completely describes the Moline-Universal Model D is now ready. A postal will bring it to you, also the name of your nearest dealer. Address Dept. 00.

Canadian Distributors:

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Manufactured by  
MOLINE PLOW CO., MOLINE, ILLINOIS

# MOLINE

## UNIVERSAL TRACTOR

It Solves The Farm Help Problem

Use  
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Fertilizers  
For Profit

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## Sydney Basic Slag

FERTILIZES YOUR LAND ECONOMICALLY AND EFFECTIVELY

If you know the goods place your order with our local agent right away. On the other hand, if you have never used SYDNEY BASIC SLAG, write for our pamphlet giving all information.

Agents wanted where not already represented. Write immediately.

**The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited**

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Cut  
Down  
Butter  
Losses



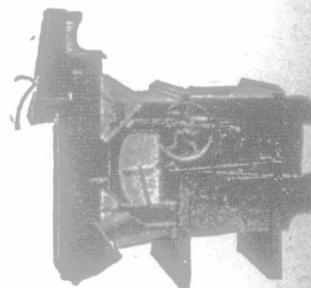
AS long as your butter is in your possession, you can control its surroundings. But after it is shipped it is beyond your control. It may meet with all sorts of contamination on the road.

### EDDY'S INDURATED FIBREWARE BUTTER TUBS

afford positive insurance for your butter while it is in transit. They are impervious to taints and odors. The hard baked, glazed surface is an effective protection. They are light, and do not increase shipping charges, while they are so durable that they can be used over and over again.

An Eddy Tub will keep your butter out of bad company, and will save its cost many times over.

The E. B. EDDY CO. Limited  
HULL, Canada  
Also makers of the Famous Eddy Matches



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sold at Auction after Inventor died, when one could be got, at Twice the Price of new one to-day. The Public thought they would not get any more Kline Mills, in vicinity of Beeton and near towns. It is the only mill that weighs and grades grain. In separating wild oats has no comparison. Capacity One Hundred bushels an hour; also power attachment. Easiest mill to turn made. Write for particulars.

Kline Fanning Mill Co., Beeton, Ontario

## The "Monarch" FANNING MILL



Endorsed by The Seed Growers' Association of Canada; also by Dept. of Agriculture, Nova Scotia.

Get Our Factory to Farm Prices.

Mississippi Iron Works  
Almonte, Ont.

ESTABLISHED 1875

## EVERLEA FARM SEED CORN

White Cap Yellow Dent and Wisconsin No. 7, rack dried, seed corn, grown from Ontario seed. A guaranteed germination of 95% or better. Price, \$3.75 (three dollars and seventy-five cents) per bushel of 70 lbs. of ears. Farm Club orders especially solicited. Freight prepaid on orders of 10 bushels and over. Bags furnished.

F. C. BUTTS & SON  
R. R. No. 2 Essex, Ontario

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**BLACK-SMITH**

FARMERS! SAVE REPAIR BILLS & VALUABLE TIME. ONE OF OUR BLACK-SMITHING OUT-FITS WILL PAY FOR ITSELF. CATALOG FREE

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LTD. HAMILTON  
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA



High in Quality

# En-ar-co National Motor Oil

## For Use in Airplanes

### Met Every Government Test

**T**HE natural demands of war have made it necessary for us to withhold information concerning the important part that En-ar-co played. Now, however, we can announce that thousands of gallons of this famous lubricant aided materially in the mastery of the air as well as in developing utmost power in passenger cars, auto trucks and other motors of war.

In airplanes the terrific ordeal of a single day in the air with engines running hour after hour at top speed, under full load, is more than equivalent to a month's service in a motor car where the limit of speed is seldom reached and the demand for the last bit of power is rarely made.

**For Better  
Painting Use  
Long Wear  
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Put up in barrels and half-barrels.

Send for Color Card  
Showing Eight Colors

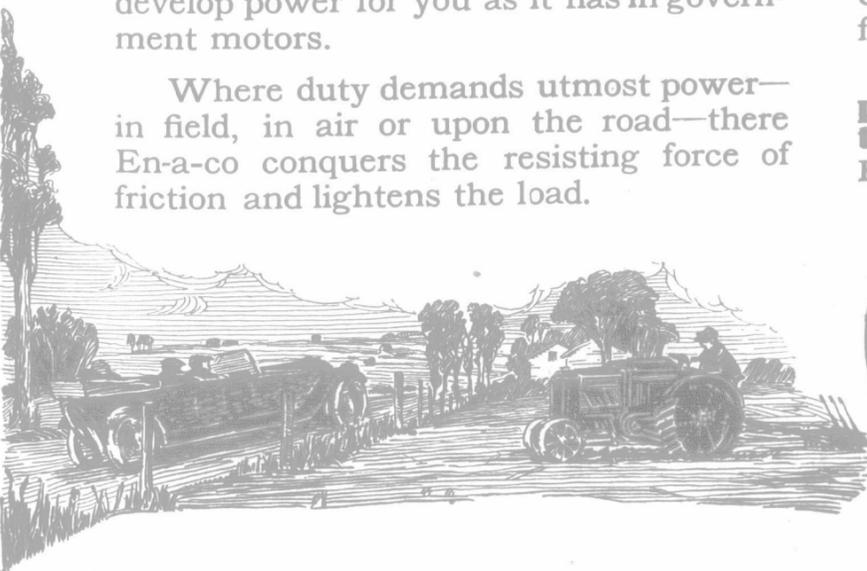
## Power Your Automobile and Tractor With En-ar-co National Motor Oil

Used in any automobile, tractor or other gasoline motor, En-ar-co National Motor Oil will develop power for you as it has in government motors.

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Try En-ar-co now and note the better service your motor will render. Note how it stands up day in and day out. And note, too, its freedom from excessive carbon.

Buy of your local dealer if he has En-ar-co products in stock. If he cannot supply you, then mail your order direct. But do not fail to try En-ar-co at once.



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(126A)

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Toronto, Ontario

as your butter is in possession, you can surroundings. But after it is beyond your connect with all sorts of on the road.

DURATED FIBREWARE BUTTER TUBS

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EDDY CO. Limited ULL, Canada t the Famous Eddy Matchas C-8

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er Inventor died, when see Twice the Price of new one thought they would not get in vicinity of Beeton and e only mill that weighs and arating wild oats has no Com- One Hundred bushels as attachment. Easiest mill to r particulars.

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Get Our Factory to Farm Prices.

Mississippi Iron Works Almonte, Ont.

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SEA FARM CORN

Yellow Dent and 7, rack dried, seed from Ontario seed- germination of er. Price, \$3.75 and seventy-five shel of 70 lbs. of lub orders especi- Freight prepaid bushels and over.

TS & SON Essex, Ontario

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FARMERS! SAVE REPAIR BILLS & VALUABLE TIME. ONE OF OUR SPECIAL SMITHING OUT-FITS WILL PAY FOR ITSELF. CATALOG FREE

MPANY, LTD. HAMILTON RIBUTORS CANADA



Off with the Uniform!  
On with the  
Good Old "PEABODYS"!

*Peace with all its joys holds none more keen than that of getting back to home-life, the old job—safe and sound and strong and clean in honest OVERALLS*

**W**ONDERFUL Old Uniform! It has saved the World! But how good it will seem when the Boys are back and put it away—we hope forever! While it is a joy to us to remember that, when the Cause called us, the great Peabody factories worked night and day on War-clothing for Canada, England, and the States, making more than a million uniforms in all—yet—How good it is to see and hear and feel our machinery busy NOW on plain, honest work-clothes again!

So, Men of Canada, back to the old job! Back to the overalls, on the farm, in the engine-cab, in the machine shop! As the uniform means War, so the overall means Peace.

*Doff the Khaki and don the Peabodys.  
Beat the Sword into the Plough Share!*

**PEACE!**

**PEABODYS**  
SALES CORPORATION  
LIMITED  
**OVERALLS**

*Are  
Almost  
Everybody's.  
Are They  
Yours?*

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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AND  
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1866

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 13, 1919.

1377

## EDITORIAL.

Considering the absence of snow fall, wheat has come through this far surprisingly well.

A feeling of healthy optimism prevailed throughout the Breeders' Meetings in Toronto last week.

The open winter has been advantageous in many respects, and exceptional beyond comparison in living memory.

The good, pure-bred sire is the foundation upon which live-stock improvement is based. Banish the grade and scrub pure-bred.

Read the reports of the Breeders' Meetings in this issue. They are a good indicator as to live-stock operations in Canada, and what the breeders are saying and thinking.

The Canadian Swine Breeders, at their annual meeting, had a splendid opportunity to inaugurate a movement to stabilize and enlarge our market for hog products, and they allowed it to pass unheeded.

There is something good in the maple tree which you can extract without injury to it. A maple bush can also be made a source of considerable income by tapping on a large scale. Use the spile this spring.

Practically every year at the Breeders' Meetings, complaints are lodged regarding delays in registering animals and in making transfers. In 99 cases out of 100 these unpleasant circumstances are due to neglect.

One thing is certain, if we are to make any impression on the beef markets of the world we must improve the quality of the general run of breeding stock in this country and follow that up with more liberal feeding.

A demand has come for the reorganization of the Canadian National Live Stock Council. We need a National Live Stock Council right now, and no delay should occur in effecting a Canadian union that will be representative and effective.

The number of "Acting" officials in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa is growing to quite large proportions. These officers should be given some permanent status. As a rule we rather like the word "acting," but not as a prefix to a name.

Some of the strongest breed associations assembled at Toronto last week went on record as unanimously opposed to a re-enactment of the Daylight Saving Act. Agriculturists in all branches have found the scheme a nuisance and a great inconvenience.

We have met and seen quite a few returned soldiers and can notice little difference in them from the rank and file of civilians. If given a job or a chance a majority of the returned men will prove themselves quite human. There is nothing abnormal about a man simply because he will not try to farm fifteen to twenty-five miles from a railroad, or refuse to farm at all if he knows nothing about it. There is nothing particularly wrong with the man who does not like to puddle around with something he cares nothing about. If the Government is aided by the people in getting suitable employment for these men they will prove far less troublesome than the general superabundance of discussion on the subject would indicate.

## A New Department For The Schools.

On the last inside page of this issue we are introducing a new department which will be devoted solely to the teachers and pupils of our schools. For many years young boys and girls have found a great many things to interest them in "The Farmer's Advocate," and teachers have looked to it for guidance and information on things agricultural. Teachers of late have been asking for a special department, and, realizing the need of an agricultural medium through which they might be able to exchange ideas, we have opened this section and dedicated it to Elementary Agriculture in the Schools. It is not our purpose to attempt a course in agriculture with the object of making farmers of all pupils in the rural schools, but rather to assist the teacher in training the child to observe, to find out the reason why, and to appreciate the intricacies and beauties of nature. Our conception of agricultural training in the public school is not a course to tie children to the farm, but to brighten their intellects, to develop their minds, to train them to use their eyes and their ears, to give them an understanding of the common laws of nature and as a result to make of them broad-minded, intelligent citizens. We shall attempt to make "Our School Department" a source of information for both teacher and pupil to which they may go when in trouble, and through which they may communicate one with another. The staff of "The Farmer's Advocate" place themselves at the service of the school, and any questions will be gladly answered, or information willingly given. Through "Our School Department" teachers will be able to communicate with others in the profession by addressing to us short articles describing their experiences and their problems. The teaching of agriculture is not an easy task, particularly for those not reared in the country, and we desire to help in every way the training of our boys and girls who will be the future citizens of Canada.

## Some Features of the Bacon Outlook.

The majority of farmers in Eastern Canada are pretty well convinced that they cannot farm without live stock, and when one considers that the total receipts of cattle and hogs at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton yards exceed the totals recorded at Toronto and Montreal, there grows upon one the feeling that the Western farmer is beginning to entertain the same opinion. Nevertheless, the actual producer of commercial cattle, sheep and swine is wondering just what the future has in store for him by way of remuneration and what he can expect for his finished product, into the cost of which he must figure overhead, feed and labor. Well might the producer ask this question. He has been told and told again to produce for the Empire, the Allies, the Cause, and finally to feed the hungry people of Europe. All of a sudden there is a change, and we are told that Britain is surfeited with product and her ports congested. A drop in the price of stuff on hoof naturally follows because the packers cannot make contracts, and we have the peculiar situation of farmers being told that everything is lovely and the prospects good, while at the same time hungry Europe appears to be laden down with meats. This is, as it appears on the surface, but a thorough analysis of the situation reveals such truths as to leave no doubt in the minds of breeders regarding the stability and future prosperity of the live-stock industry in Canada.

It is very important, at this time, that producers be acquainted with the actual facts so they may arrive at satisfactory conclusions and not be obliged to grope any longer. Little by little the veil of secrecy has been lifted, and bit by bit information has come through. The present period of quiescence in the market promises to be only temporary, and has been brought about through the war activities of Britain and her Allies.

When the Armistice went into effect Britain had in store 156,688 tons of dry salted bacon obtained from the United States, and purchased with credits advanced by the latter country. This quantity of meat was being stored up against any possible submarine interference with shipping. It was not the quality of bacon which appealed to the English consumer, but they had it nevertheless. The Canadian Government requested the Imperial authorities to unload, in Europe, a part of these bacon stocks and continue to purchase in this country, where in the neighborhood 39,000,000 pounds of pork products were on hand. However, the United States still had 500,000 tons of dry salted bacon to dispose of, and represented to her Ally that since the bacon stored in Britain had been purchased with United States credits any gaps made in it must be filled with similar product from the United States. Britain was "Hooverized," so to speak, but since the product, which is now being consumed overseas, is not what the English consumer wants or what the army likes, there can be little doubt but what Canadian bacon will begin to go forward in a few months and thus restore again the whole machinery of production and packing to a normal basis. The Mother Country found herself in trying and peculiar circumstances, in this regard, when the Armistice was signed, and the information, as it comes to us, does not indicate any lack of consideration on the part of Britain for Canada or her products.

There is another factor worthy of note in regard to bacon. Prior to the war Denmark shipped the products from 50,000 hogs to Britain weekly, and boasted a hog population of 2,400,000. For the last fifteen years Denmark's bacon trade has been a great source of revenue to that little country, and the major part of that income was derived from English trade. However, after August, 1914, she allowed her food supplies to pass into the land of Britain's enemy—Germany—and if blood is thicker than water, surely the Mother Country will prefer to deal with those who stood by her in the crisis. Denmark's hog population has been reduced to 1,600,000 whereas we have almost twice that many. Now is our time to build up our bacon trade with Britain, but in attempting the same we must not lose sight of Denmark's vast and complete organization for bacon production, her proximity to the market to which we are looking, and her experience in the business. It is possible that Germany may continue a purchaser of Danish bacon, but, at any rate, our largest annual export to date has been 207,254,673 lbs., whereas England imports annually 511,830,569 pounds of bacon, and it is up to us to make a large proportion of that bear the stamp of Canada.

Ireland is another producer of choice bacon, and formerly shipped the products from 15,000 hogs to England weekly. Her output is now cut down to 4,000 hogs weekly.

France has expressed a desire for Canadian bacon, but the matter of credits may, for a time, retard the development of trade with that country. However France is in a position to use Canadian ham, and when movement of product begins anew there is no reason why expansion cannot be brought about and based on new markets.

The future of our bacon trade is what we make it. Denmark is busy—we should be. If we allow Denmark to regain her prestige in the English market it will be to our sorrow. The present market situation in this country is only temporary, and will have no particular influence on the future. Canada is now presented with an opportunity, and we should take advantage of the circumstances to build up such a market for our bacon as will take care of natural increase in production and insure a satisfactory compensation to the producers. The one great need now is a guiding light. The Canadian Swine Breeders' Association do not seem inclined to worry about it. There is nothing inspiring about any government action we have been

## The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

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able to notice. The packers are keeping still. The situation demands that these three forces combine and lead off in an effort to establish a bacon trade with the Mother Country and insure a market for the hog products of Canada.

### Make The Verdict Unanimous.

During the last few weeks county councils, farmers' conventions and farmers' clubs have been registering their protest against the Daylight Saving Act and objecting to the re-enactment of the measure. Farmers from one end of the Dominion to the other should take a stand and see to it that this mischievous piece of legislation never appears again on the statute books of Canada. Last October, Right Honorable Sir George Foster said the Government were well pleased with the results of the Daylight Saving Act, and would probably re-enact it at the next session of Parliament. Since a discussion of the subject was opened in these columns, letters have been pouring in; many more, in fact, than we could find room to publish, and the sentiment expressed in them leaves no room for doubt as to the general dissatisfaction created by the Daylight Saving Act in rural districts. Knowing how the change of time really affects farmers, one would not expect it to be otherwise, and steps should be taken now to give adequate expression to this justifiable undercurrent of objection to a harmful and unnecessary piece of legislation. Space here will not be devoted to an enumeration of the arguments against the measure, and only a few of those presented in numerous letters, condensed into an article in the Farm Department of this issue, have been reproduced. Farmers know only too well how the Daylight Saving Act affects their business. For them it is a "daylight-wasting" law, and a strong protest should be sent from all districts to the Government asking that the measure be not re-enacted.

### Farmers as Speculators.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I will be thinkin' sometimes that this farming is about the biggest kind o' a speculation there is. It's little short o' gambling when a chap sets out to haul his grain and ither farm produce for the top o' the market. Nine times out o' ten he hits it about as well as the average dealer on the Stock Exchange in the big cities, who never stops till he gets his fleecing. The only reason the farmer doesna go broke is because he's in the thing in a small way and generally can get some kind o' a price for his stuff, although it may not be mair than half what he was offered six months before.

I mind one time I wis a young gaffer and juist beginnin' to get the rinnin' o' things on my ain account, we had an unco' big crop o' potatoes. The cellar wis full up tae the beams. And for those times the price wis pretty fair. Aroond fifty-five an' sixty cents a bag, it was. I figured on gettin' about ten cents mair than this, hoover, and one day in the spring, when a buyer frae the city came aroond to try an' mak' a deal wi' me, that wis the price I asked him, seventy cents a bag. He wouldna pay that much and offered me the sixty cents, tak' it or leave it. But I wis mighty independent and when the chap tauld me that I'd see a drop in the price o' potatoes inside the next three weeks, I juist laughed at him. I let him go as he had come, wi'oot the potatoes, for I says to mysel' that buyers like him wouldn't be rinnin' the country tryin' to buy them if there wis ony chance o' a drap. My feyther wanted me to sell but I wasn't takin' advice that day, I guess.

However, as might hae been expected, in less than the three weeks the price o' potatoes took a tumble. And a pretty hard one at that. First thing I kened they were doon to fifty a bag, and before I could mak' up my mind tae sell at that price they had come doon to forty. "They'll be mair than that before planting time is over," says I tae mysel'. But I wis kind o' uneasy juist the same. And weel I might hae been too. I hung on to those potatoes till I saw I wis going to hae them left on my hands gin I didn't sell them pretty quick. We had picked them over a couple o' times, rubbin' the sprouts off them an' throwin' oot the rotten ones, and gin ye think it winsa muckle o' a job it's because ye've never tried it on a big scale. I wis that sick o' the sight o' potatoes that I quit takin' ony for my dinner. And when at last I drew them intae the toon the best I could get for a ninety-pound bag o' them wis thirty cents. I had an idea the chap I sold them to wis tryin' to get me to gae doon on my knees to him before he wad tak' them, but he finally consented to favor me by buyin' the lot on condition that I wad load them intae the car wi'oot his help. And I did it. I had to unload ilka one o' those bags at his store up toon, to be weighed. Then I had tae load them on the wagon again an' tak' them to the car where I used up what little wis left o' my strength by throwin' them in an' carrying them back tae the far end, over a lot o' ither potatoes that some equally unfortunate beggar had put intae the car before me.

I've struck it bad enough on some o' my ither deals since then, but I dinna think ony o' them stayed in my mind sae lang as did those potatoes that I sold for thirty cents. I've paid store-bills wi' oats that the auld store-keeper allowed me twenty-five cents a bushel for, and then seen these same oats tak' a jump to thirty-five cents inside a couple o' weeks. And I've sold beans at ninety cents that were juist as guid lookin' as plenty I've seen sellin' around eight and a half an' nine dollars a bushel, durin' the last couple o' years. And the joke o' the thing is that to-day ye can hardly sell beans at ony price. The bottom has clean drapped oot o' the market. I dinna ken how it happens that I haven't got a hundred bushels or so to sell, but for once I seem to hae hit it right. One farmer chap that I ken, that wis countin' on makin' enough money oot o' his bean crop this year to retire on, is noo tryin' tae sell enough o' them to buy shoes for the bairns by peddling them aroond town. If the price had held they wad be callin' him a profiteer, I suppose, but as it is he's juist another speculator that has been fleeced.

About a couple o' weeks ago I wis in a store in toon an' the store-keeper says tae me, "Sandy," says he, "come back to the granary till I show ye what kind o' a bunch you farmers are. The high prices that some men get for what they hae to sell doesn't seem to be over much o' a help tae their sense o' honor. What dae ye think o' that at two dollars a bushel?" he says, pointin' to some corn that wis spread oot on the floor. It wis juist plain rotten, that wis the best ye could say for it. It had been left in a pile by someone that didna ken ony better, and then when it had heated an' spoiled on them they had got busy over the telephone and sold it to oor store-keeper for two dollars a bushel.

"How in the mischief," says I, "did ye ever come to let him get intae the granary wi' it? Stuff like that wad poison an ostrich, let alone an ordinary constitutioned hen." "I ken that," he replied, "but what can I dae. I didna see it till after it wis in, and one canna afford to be startin' a row with their best customers. It wad surprise ye Sandy, gin I tauld ye the name o' the chap that put that corn on to me. He's got money enough that he wouldn't need to play ony tricks like that."

"That doesna' mak' ony difference," says I. "It's no' what a mon has but what he wants that governs his actions. This chap wis juist another o' yer farmer grain-speculators that wis bound not tae lose money on his corn deal. This chase after the dollar leads ye into some pretty crooked roads, sometimes, if ye dinna watch pretty sharp where ye are goin'. There wis a time in my ain life, that I remember, when I wad hae gone tae considerable lengths juist to get sixty cents for a bag o'

potatoes." And I tauld him about the time I tried to mak' my fortune by holding my potatoes till the price went up.

"There's a certain stage in oor education in this life," I went on, "when money seems to be o' a little mair importance than onything else. This idea even seems tae interfere sometimes wi' oor sense o' honor. Ye may no' think it, but I hae known o' store-keepers that tried tae pass for honest men, but—" "Here here, Sandy, na mair o' yer preachin'," interrupts ma friend. "I dare say that farmers are na worse than ither maybe, but I dinna wonder that that auld Socrates, that they tell about, had tae gae aroond wi' a lighted lantern in the day-time in his search after an honest man. They're unco' scarce."

### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Nature in Poetry.

No. 1.

Those who love nature also love poetry which treats of nature—provided it portrays nature truthfully. The works of most of the poets abound in references to nature and I propose here to analyze poetry from the standpoint of the naturalist. Our search among the out-pourings of the sweet singers of the ages is for accuracy—beautifully clothed.

I shall not concern myself at all with pure flights of the imagination which use some natural phenomena merely as a starting-point, with the kind of verse written when the poet is in such a mood as indicated by Shelley in "Prometheus Unbound":—

"He will watch from dawn to gloom  
The lake-reflected sun illumine  
The yellow bees in ivy-bloom,  
Nor heed, nor see, what things they be:  
But from these create he can  
Forms more real than living man  
Nurselings of immortality!"

The italics are mine—for here is the crux of the whole matter—in order that his poetry may appeal to the true lover of nature the poet must both see and heed "what things they be". We seek the poet of whom Emerson sings:—

"The gods talk in the breath of the woods,  
They talk in the shaken pine  
And fill the long reach of the old seashore  
With dialogue divine;  
And the poet who overhears  
Some random word they say,  
Is the fated man of men  
Whom the ages must obey."

I hold that the greatest poet is not the one who deals solely in soaring flights of fancy, but he who sheds a new light on common things, so that we may see them through his eyes and love them more.

Whittier has given us a very fine description of those who have no appreciation of the beauty of nature in his prelude to "Among the Hills":—

"Shrill querulous women, sour and sullen men,  
Untidy, loveless, old before their time,  
With scarce a human interest save their own  
Monotonous round of small economies,  
Or the poor scandal of the neighbourhood;  
Blind to the beauty everywhere revealed,  
Treading the May-flowers with regardless feet;  
For them the Song Sparrow and the Bobolink  
Sang not, not the wind made music in the leaves;  
For them in vain October's holocaust  
Burned, gold and crimson, over all the hills."

Bryant in "Thanatopsis" most truly says:—

"To him who in the love of nature holds  
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks  
A various language"

and Emerson in "Threnody" asks:—

"Wilt thou not ope they heart to know  
What rainbows teach, and sunsets show"

Emerson's description of the naturalist in "Wood-notes" is delightful:—

"Knowledge this man prizes best  
Seems fantastic to the rest.  
Pondering shadows, colors, clouds,  
Grass-buds and caterpillar shrouds  
Boughs on which the wild bees settle  
Tints that spot the violet's petal  
Why nature loves the number five."

"He trod the unplanted forest floor, whereon  
The all-seeing sun for ages hath not shone,  
Where feeds the moose, and walks the surly bear  
And up the tall mast runs the woodpecker.  
He saw beneath dim aisles, in odorous beds,  
The slight Linnæa hang its twin-born heads."

In this passage Emerson the naturalist shows as well as Emerson the poet, for who but a botanist would ever observe that: "nature loves the number five," as shown by the very frequent occurrence of this number in the parts of so many families of plants, as five petals, five sepals, five stamens and so on, or who would use the scientific name of the Twin-flower—Linnæa? The line "And up the tall mast runs the woodpecker" is a very vivid description of the fondness of these birds for the tall dead stubs which tower above the dense coniferous forest.

## THE HORSE.

### "What Makes A Draft Horse Valuable."

In an address delivered by Ellis McFarlane, Assistant Secretary of the Percheron Society of America, before the Board of Directors in Chicago, on January 27 and 28, the following advice was handed out and the speaker dwelt on the essentials in a valuable draft horse. In the following paragraphs we quote from the address:

"In the ultimate analysis, it is his ability to work, and if he is a breeding animal it is his ability to reproduce offspring that have that same quality of long endurance at heavy work. The draft horse is primarily a utility animal, his chief purpose decidedly not ornamental. The most serious charge made against draft horses on the farm is that they cannot stand as much punishment as a smaller horse. That is true, but in most instances the fault is due to having the wrong kind of a drafter. Get these qualities in your drafters, for they are indispensable—a good free walk, clean joints, well set legs, plenty of bone, wide hoof heads, a thick frog, a live hoof wall on the big round foot of medium depth at the heel, a short and strong back, a deep middle, a head that sets up well and a clean throat latch. The slightest deviation from correctly set feet and legs under the body, hinders a perfect walk. Naturally the worse this fault is, the more difficult it is for the animal to travel and the more tired it becomes from work. Hind legs that stand out too far from under the body or that are too wide apart are weak. They do not give the animal the strength in his hindquarters that he has where the line of the leg is directly below the point of the buttock and where the hocks come together a bit and the toes out slightly, military fashion. Front legs that stand too wide apart cause a paddling gait, which is very wearing on a horse. Where the front feet are too close together, the animal is always a good stumbler. Insist in every instance on getting clean joints, for even then enough become unsound afterwards. The hock, the joint of a drafter that is most often unsound, should be wide from front to back, broad and the skin should fit the bone as neatly as a glove fits a lady's hand. The meaty hock fills easily and the small hock is likely to throw a bone spavin, both very objectionable from the standpoint of a first-class, serviceable draft horse. The old Scotch saying—"No foot no horse" grows more significant with the passing of the years. If a draft horse hasn't a sound set of feet to stand on, he isn't worth much. Get a small foot, a shallow foot, a narrow foot or one with a dry, dull looking hoof wall, and one can gamble on having a lame horse very soon if he isn't already that way. A lame horse is like a broken piece of machinery, it must cease working until repaired. Beware of short, stubby pasterns, for they are almost invariably found on horses with side bones. The pastern should be of medium length and set at an angle of about 45 degrees to give the horse a springy step and to keep his hoof heads sound. The hoof that is allowed to grow too deep at the heel usually contracts because the frog dries up from the lack of use. Then the hoof walls receive the jars instead of the frog. The peculiarity of frog tissue is that if it isn't used, it soon dries up and the most of it disappears. The shallow foot without any frog soon goes lame, because there isn't any buffer to take off the concussion as the horse walks or trots. Plenty of bone below the knees and hocks indicates a heavy, boney frame throughout the body, and that is what it takes to support a big horse and make his service last over a long period of years. The long, slack back soon goes down, because it isn't strong enough to support the wear and tear of the animal at work. A deep middle indicates plenty of room to carry feed, and that always goes with a good doer. The head and neck that sets up well almost always goes with a horse with a good walk and a cheerful way of going at his work. The low headed, thick throat latched horse is frequently bad in his wind, he can't stand much heat as a rule and he invariably has a poor walk. For service, the color makes little difference, if the horse is put up right, but typical breed color makes a material difference in the selling value of an animal for breeding purposes. Why all this emphasis upon conformation and soundness? Because therein lies very largely the secret of success in the business. If breeders expect to produce draft horses that will meet with the greatest favor among the

farmers and will sell most readily at profitable prices, they must breed drafters that possess all these good qualities associated with soundness and as nearly perfect in their conformation as the skillful breeder can develop them.

"The draft horse situation can be best viewed in the light of increased crop production. We need more food and it will take more draft horses to produce it. The best kind of farming cannot be carried on without the use of drafters. Hence there can be no greater incentive for farmers to breed, raise and use good draft horses."

### The Thoroughbred.

The Thoroughbred is doubtless the oldest and purest breed of horses in existence. We may state just here that this horse is the only animal in the world to which the term "Thoroughbred" can be properly applied. The "Thoroughbred" is a distinct breed of horses. We frequently hear and read of "thoroughbred" cattle, sheep, swine, chickens, dogs, cats, etc., and in referring to horses, of thoroughbred Clydesdales, Shires, Hackneys, Coach horses, etc. This is wrong. The term is correctly used only in speaking of the pure-bred descendent of the English race horse. When purity of breeding, in respect to other classes of stock, is wished to be emphasized, the term "pure-bred" should be used.

The Thoroughbred is essentially an English production. The native British horses were deficient in size, speed and stamina, and the attention of the early rulers of the kingdom was directed to their improve

size, speed and stamina to his Oriental ancestor, but is probably not so docile. Having been bred for so many generations with the main desire for speed, and with such care to avoid the introduction of foreign blood, we are not surprised that he has acquired characteristics of form, temper and individuality especially his own, and has also acquired greater prepotency than any other breed.

His main characteristic is the possession of strength, endurance, courage and speed without great bulk. Every part of his anatomy is hard and compact, without being large; his muscles, tendons, ligaments and bones are of finer texture and comparatively less bulk than those of other horses. In fact, he possesses, to a most marked degree, what horsemen call "quality," a word that is hard to define, but is easily recognized by a horseman. The Thoroughbred is the foundation of many of the recognized breeds of light horses, and infusion of his blood has more or less regularly been introduced into such, even since then respective stud books have been established.

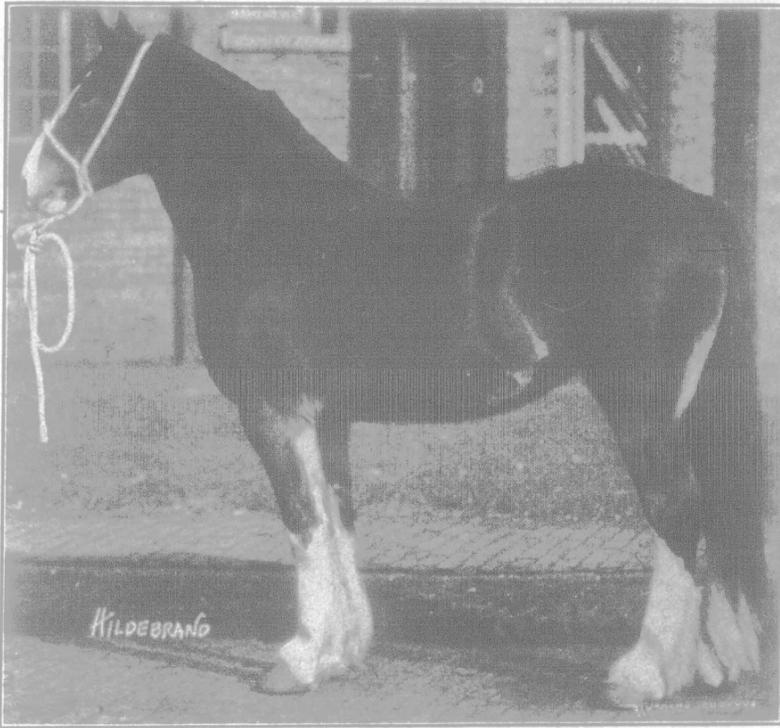
Many horses of both sex of this breed have been imported into Canada. Some Canadians have made a specialty of breeding Thoroughbreds for racing purposes, and some have made a success of it, but this is the rich man's game or hobby, hence we will pass it with mere mention, and consider briefly why the Canadian farmer should patronize the Thoroughbred in certain cases. There are many good mares in Canada that cannot be said to belong to any recognized or special class. Mares without any particular breeding or individuality, at the same time useful and reasonably valuable animals with fair size, reasonable action, and capable of performing a reasonable amount of ordinary work, but not large enough to produce agricultural or draft horses if mated with a draft stallion, nor with sufficient quality or individuality to produce good heavy harness or light harness horses if mated with sires of those classes. Now, when a man wishes to breed such mares, what is he to do? The Thoroughbred is undoubtedly the sire he should select. This horse has sufficient prepotency to stamp his individuality in a marked degree upon his progeny, even when mated with a mare of tolerably cold blood, and thereby produce a colt that will make a good saddle horse, and give reasonable service in light harness; or, if the mare have considerable action, make a good heavy harness horse and give reasonable satisfaction under the saddle.

We must not consider, from these statements, that good results will follow the mating of any mare with a Thoroughbred. The cross must not be too violent. A draft mare mated with one, will seldom give satisfactory results. The prepotency of the Thoroughbred has its limits. Crossing the Thoroughbred with a Hackney mare, or a mare of Hackney type and action, often produces a high-class heavy harness horse. It should be remembered that care should be exercised in selecting a Thoroughbred as a sire. Good size, quality, soundness, action and temperament should be looked for. On account of his prepotency he has the power of transmitting his undesirable qualities as well as his desirable qualities to his progeny, and we often note that an unsound Thoroughbred, or one with undesirable characteristics either of temper or conformation, will produce foals, a large percentage of which will possess these undesirable qualities in a much more marked degree than they exist in himself. Hence, it is not wise to breed to a Thoroughbred simply because he is a "Thoroughbred." Contrary to the too common idea that the produce of the Thoroughbred, if not good enough to make a high-class saddle or harness horse, is practically useless, observation and experience teaches us that if he is of fair size (and a breeder should not breed a small mare to a small Thoroughbred) we find that he makes a good general-purpose horse. In proportion to size he will perform with reasonable satisfaction more work than horses of similar size of colder blood, and for light work or road purposes he is very useful. While seldom possessing great speed, he will drive at a reasonable road gait, and stay for long journeys, much better than crosses of other light horses out of ordinary mares.

Under existing conditions the advisability of using the Thoroughbred on suitable mares is worthy of careful consideration by owners of such mares. Where special-purpose horses are not bred (and in other classes than saddlers they cannot be bred out of the class of mares under discussion) the intelligent use of the Thoroughbred cannot and will not fail to improve the class of horses at present too commonly produced in many sections. The produce out of ordinary mares by such well-known stallions in Canada as Terror, Sharpcatcher, Wiley Buckles, Woodburn, Glengyle, Jim Nasson, Marquis, Citizen and many of more recent date, horses that gained more than a local reputation as saddlers and hunters, and that sold for fancy prices, goes to demonstrate the wisdom of the intelligent use of sires of this breed.

WHIP.

When reorganization of the Department of Immigration and Colonization is before the Government it should be born in mind that quality rather than quantity should be aimed at in our future policy. There is no excuse for enlarging our population too quickly and introducing a large, undesirable element. The immigration policy must receive the most thorough consideration, not with a view to increasing our population, but towards regulating the inflow of people and setting a high mental and physical standard for those of other lands who would become Canadian citizens.



Halma.  
First prize two-year Clydesdale filly and grand champion at the Canadian National, 1918, for Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

ment. The first object seems to have been to increase size by the importation of horses of both sex from Normandy, Flanders and Germany, but later on it was decided that speed, quality and stamina were the most important points to be considered, and the introduction of oriental blood was thought of, and to effect this the Arab, Turk and Barb were imported from the Orient. The Briton, even at this time, appears to have been passionately fond of horse racing, and from then until the present time contests for supremacy upon the turf have stirred the British heart as no other sport has ever done. Hence, with the object of producing a horse that could gallop fast and stay for long distances with weight up, the gradual improvement of the class by careful selection in breeding, and infusion of Oriental blood succeeded in establishing the breed known as "The Thoroughbred." About the middle of the eighteenth century the publication of the "English Racing Calendar" was commenced. In 1786 a collection containing the pedigrees of all horses that had distinguished themselves on the turf was published, and in 1791 the English stud book, in practically its present form, was commenced. The standard of admission to the first volume appears to have been creditable performance upon the turf, and practically no animals have been admitted to registry since then that did not trace directly on both sides to individuals recorded in that volume, or to subsequent importations of Oriental blood. Hence, we are justified in claiming that the Thoroughbred is the purest-bred horse in existence. The Thoroughbred of to-day is greatly superior in

## LIVE STOCK.

The price paid for an animal does not always indicate its real value as a breeder.

Regularity in feeding is important if success is to be obtained with fattening steers or with carrying along breeding stock.

The breeding ewes may keep in fair condition on roots and clover hay. It is well, however, to slacken off on the roots and add a little grain to the ration as it comes near lambing time. Oats and bran is a good mixture to feed to sheep.

Watch closely for vermin on the stock. You cannot afford to feed these parasites. Kerosene emulsion has been used effectively in destroying these pests. The mixture of one part hellebore and four parts cement dusted on the animal is also a reliable remedy.

Young pigs do not do well in the building in which shot and fattening pigs are kept. It is well to have a separate place for the sow and young litter. During the cold weather it is very often advisable to place them in the main stable where the temperature is usually higher and the ventilation better than in the pig pen.

If you contemplate having an auction sale of live stock this spring, plan on having the animals in good flesh. It will be to your interest to do so. A thin, rough animal does not appeal to the average buyer, although some find it good business to buy the out-of-condition stock provided it has the breeding and character, as they can soon change the appearance with feed and make a substantial profit.

### Suffolk Down Sheep.

The home of the Suffolk sheep is in the Southeastern part of England. The original stock is believed to have been sheep which were native to the Counties of Oxford and Suffolk. They had a long slender carcass, a black face and were horned. They were deficient in the front quarters, although the hind quarters were fairly well developed. These sheep, however, were hardy and prolific. Improvement was brought about by the use of Southdown and Hampshire blood. The former gave early maturity and easy fattening qualities, while the latter tended to increase the size. It is believed that the breed has been kept pure for a century. It was not, however, until near the end of the nineteenth century that importations were made to this side of the water. The Suffolk compares favorably with the Hampshire in size and mature rams weigh upwards of 250 pounds. As a mutton sheep they rank fairly high, the fat and lean being well proportioned and the flavor of the meat is of high quality. Compared with other breeds it makes good returns in the feeding pen. Professor Plumb describes the breed in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," as follows: "The head is hornless and is a distinct black color, more so than with any other British breed, and inclined to be long. The ears are also black and tend to be large. The neck is moderately long. The body inclines to be rangy but with well-sprung rib. The chest is broad and full, and the legs black in color. The fleece is moderately short and fine and covers the body and neck to the head, not as a rule passing over the forehead. The legs are woolled to the knees and hocks. The Suffolk is quite hardy and is said to be exempt from foot rot."

There are a few flocks of Suffolks in Canada, but they are not as popular as they are in their native land. Throughout the Southeastern part of England are to be seen some exceptionally fine flocks, and prices obtained have been on a par with those for other breeds. The ewes are prolific and are good mothers. The breed has been distributed over a large area, being found in practically every sheep-producing country. The "Shepherd's Hand-Book" gives the following points regarding the breed: "Head—Hornless; face black (glossy black) and long, and muzzle moderately fine—especially in ewes. (A small quantity of clean, white wool on the forehead not objected to.) Ears—A medium length, black and fine texture. Eyes—Bright and full. Neck—Moderate length and well set. (In rams stronger, with a good crest). Shoulder—Broad and oblique. Chest—Deep and wide. Back and Loin—Long, level, and well covered with meat and muscle; tail broad and well set up; the ribs long and well sprung, with a full flank. Legs and Feet—Straight and black (glossy black), with fine and flat bone. Woolled to knees and hocks, clean below. Fore legs set well apart. Hind legs well filled with mutton. Belly (also Scrotum of Rams)—Well covered with wool. Fleece—Moderately short; close, fine fibre without tendency to mat or felt together, and well defined, i. e., not shading off into dark wool or hair. Skin—Fine, soft, and pink color."

### Western Canada Live Stock Union.

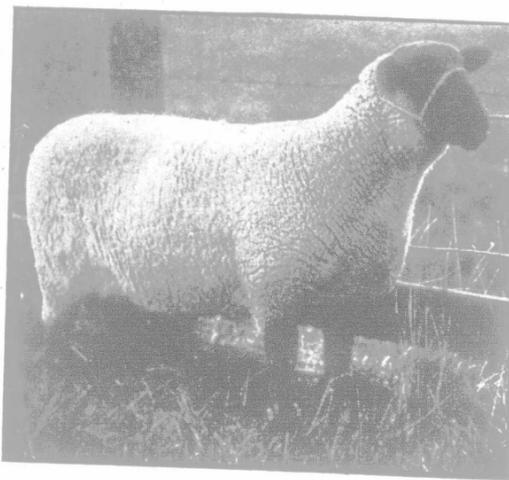
At the annual meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union held recently, a number of live questions were discussed and several important resolutions passed. The Union has done a good work and as the West is not so far removed from the East we believe that a report of their meeting will be of interest to Eastern Live Stock men. While the East has been the breeding ground of pure-bred stock for many years the West is fast becoming a live stock country. Ontario breeders have found the West a good market for surplus stock and problems affecting the western breeders are of vital importance to the Easterner. Dr. Rutherford the President of the Union was in the chair.



Dr. S. F. Tolmie.  
Newly elected President of Western Canada  
Live Stock Union.

In his opening address, the President reviewed briefly the astonishing progress made by agriculture in Western Canada. Speaking of the Western Live Stock Union, Dr. Rutherford sketched its history, showing that it had given the Western breeders a voting power in National live stock circles, which they never possessed before. The Union had also assisted in framing the Live Stock and Live Stock Products Act, and it had blazed the trail to more generous credit facilities for the owner of live stock. Looking into the future, Dr. Rutherford saw great opportunities for the breeder and feeder of good live stock.

Resolutions and the consideration of them, formed the bulk of the program. The meat trade was the basis for a resolution of more than ordinary importance. The preamble to this resolution deplored the excessive prices charged for the consumer's meat, and the amended resolution finally called for an investigation into the matter of meat grading, with the additional recommendation that the public be given instruction in the art of purchasing meat.



Suffolk Ram Lamb.

A resolution was brought in which recommended the grading of live stock on the hoof, but after discussion had been brought to bear on it, the resolution was voted down, on the grounds that it was not practicable to grade meat on the hoof. Another resolution was brought forward, recommending the grading of the killed meat, but the Union declined to endorse it. This resolution was originated at the recent convention of the Manitoba Live Stock Breeders' Associations, where it met the favor of the breeders.

Geo. Hoadley, of Okotoks, Alta., recommended the selling of useless light horses to European countries as food. Mr. Hoadley is the originator of this idea. There are, according to Mr. Hoadley, at least 20,000 light horses available in Western Canada for export as food, and the price of five cents a pound is contemplated.

Markets came in for generous discussion at the

hands of the delegates. The removal of the embargo on shipments to Great Britain was urged by J. D. McGregor, Brandon, and R. M. Douglas, Tantaloo, Sask. The condemnation insurance on all live stock sold on the Union Stock Yards came up for discussion. This insurance is supposed to protect the packers from loss caused by the purchasing of tubercular cattle, but the meeting felt that the wholesale manner of collecting it was unjustifiable.

One of the most interesting discussions which took place at the meeting, centred round the proposed amalgamation of the Western and Eastern Live Stock Union. Discussion elucidated the fact that there was considerable doubt as to whether amalgamation was not already in effect. A number of the members opposed the proposal to amalgamate on the present status, on the grounds that the Eastern wing would hold the balance of power. It was felt also that the offices should be situated in Winnipeg, rather than Ottawa. After considerable discussion, a resolution embracing the whole question was carried. This resolution declared the plan of organization and the constitution of the proposed national council to be unsatisfactory to the Western Union, and it proposed an avenue to further negotiations.

The business of electing officers for 1919 involved the appointing of a successor to Dr. Rutherford, who is now a member of the Canadian Railway Commission. Great regret was expressed at the inability of Dr. Rutherford to stand for re-election, and as a tribute to his valuable services he was appointed Honorary President. The elections resulted as follows:

President: Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria; Vice-Presidents, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man.; F. Hedley Auld, Regina, Sask.; Geo. Hoadley, Okotoks, Alta.; A. D. Patterson, Ladner, B. C.

A pleasant feature of this year's meeting was the banquet tendered to the delegates on Friday evening by the Live Stock Breeders' Associations of Manitoba, the Manitoba Provincial Exhibition Association, and the Manitoba Winter Fair Association. J. D. McGregor occupied the chair, and a lengthy program was indulged in. All of the speakers warmly eulogized Dr. Rutherford, and wished him God speed in his new work. Dr. Rutherford gave an appreciative and reminiscent reply. At the conclusion of the program, the chairman presented Dr. Rutherford with a beautiful illuminated address and a handsome library chair, a climax which taxed the composure of the recipient.

### Resolution Regarding the National Live Stock Council.

Whereas advances have during the past years been made by the Eastern Canada Live Stock Union and the National Record Committee to the Executive of this Union with the object of bringing about the formation of a National Live Stock Council and as a result certain negotiations have been carried on by individual members of the executive subject to and pending the approval or otherwise of the scheme by the membership of this Union; and

Whereas the plan of organization and the constitution which it is proposed to adopt are not satisfactory to this Union;

Therefore, be it resolved that the executive of this Union be authorized to continue negotiations with the above-mentioned bodies with a view to arriving at an agreement mutually satisfactory to all concerned for the formation of a National Live Stock Council, such agreement to be submitted to a general or special meeting of this Union before being finally ratified.

### Resolution Regarding Live Stock Records.

Whereas the Dominion Government has made as one of the regulations under which grants are paid to exhibition associations, a proviso that all pure-bred live stock must be recorded in the name of the exhibitor in the Canadian National Live Stock Records—of which regulation we heartily approve; and,

Whereas, owing to our great distance from the Record Office and the consequent time required to complete registration, exhibitors are frequently unable to comply with this regulation before time of showing their animals; and,

Whereas the refusal of the exhibition association to permit the showing of such animals would create a hardship on the exhibitors; and,

Whereas it has been customary in such cases to permit the exhibitor to compete and afterwards to furnish evidence that he has complied with said regulations; and,

Whereas in some cases it has been very difficult for the Association to obtain this evidence, even though a portion of the prize money offered by the exhibition is withheld; and,

Whereas the Record Associations can easily compel such exhibitors to comply with the regulation in question by refusing to record any further registration or transfer from such exhibitor until the animal or animals in question have been satisfactorily registered or transferred as above set forth;

Therefore, be it resolved that this Union take the matter up with the different Record Associations and endeavor to secure their co-operation in enforcing the regulations.

### Resolution Regarding Horse-breeding Industry.

Whereas it is desirable in the interests of the horse-breeding industry of Western Canada, that in order to improve the standard of horses, the services of better pure-bred sires should be made available; and,

Whereas in comparison with all other schemes which have been tried, the plan now followed by the Dominion Government in giving aid in the hiring of stallions has

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#### National Live Stock

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#### Breeding Industry.

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proved, wherever adopted, to be the only satisfactory and permanent method of bringing about the results desired;

Therefore, the Western Canada Live Stock Union desires to place itself on record as recommending to all Governments wishing to assist the horse-breeding industry in this way, the endorsement and encouragement of that plan.

#### Resolution Regarding Railway Live Stock Contract.

Whereas there has been felt, for a very long time, considerable dissatisfaction on the part of live stock shippers with the railroad live stock contract;

Therefore, be it resolved that in the opinion of this meeting the executive committee of the Western Canada Live Stock Union should vigorously follow up the previous efforts to get redress on the two points still under dispute, viz., the valuation of stock and the compensation for possible injury of attendants.

#### Resolution Regarding Marketing of Inferior Light Horses.

That, having learned that the Federal Department of Agriculture is endeavoring to secure a market in those countries of Europe where horse flesh is regularly used as human food, for the utilization of the large numbers of light horses now consuming valuable grasses on the pasture lands of Western Canada, especially in Southern Alberta and Southwestern Saskatchewan, and which, owing to the general adoption of the motor car as a means of locomotion are practically valueless for any purpose other than that above suggested;

This meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union desires to express its approval of the action of the Dominion Department of Agriculture in the above regard and to urge that no effort be spared to secure such a market at the earliest possible date.

#### Resolution Regarding Meat Prices.

Whereas a great deal of dissatisfaction is being expressed by the consuming public over the excessive cost of meats to the consumer in proportion to the prices paid to the producers; and,

Whereas this excessive cost is greatly limiting consumption of this very valuable food; and,

Whereas live stock is in reality quite strictly graded in the yards by the purchasers; and,

Whereas there is a sliding scale of prices charged by the packers to the retail dealers according to classification and quality; and,

Whereas there is no such sliding scale in the retail shops based on the purchase price at the packing house and practically a flat rate is charged to the consumer without regard to classification; the retail price being based on the maximum; and,

Whereas this practice is causing widespread dissatisfaction among the consuming public, and is greatly aggravating the present unrest among all classes;

Now therefore, be it resolved that this Western Canada Live Stock Union instruct its executive to take this matter up with the Dominion Department of Agriculture with a view to securing full information on the subject especially in regard to what has been accomplished along the lines of meat grading in other countries, and when full information has been obtained, to use their best efforts to have such drastic action taken as will promptly remedy the present very unsatisfactory conditions prevailing.

And further, be it resolved that this Union instruct its executive to take up with the various provincial departments of education the matter of education to instruct the purchasing public as well as the boys and girls in the matter of properly selecting meat products for consumption in the home.

### Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Club.

While the deep-fleshed, thick, low-set Shorthorn of Scotch-bred families are most universally popular, the value of the Shorthorn as a dual-purpose animal is being more and more recognized. There is a branch of the Shorthorn family which has for many decades been developed for milk. Even among the straight beef-bred families are found cows with creditable milk records. In England the Shorthorn cow is depended upon to furnish the bulk of the milk supply. The Shorthorn which combines beef with milk, or, in other words, gives a profitable flow of milk for nine or ten months and produces a calf each year which makes good gains in the feed-lot, was popular with the pioneers in Canada and is to-day a favorite in many agricultural sections. The origin and subsequent selection and breeding of the Shorthorn fits it for premier place in the dual-purpose field. There are those who specialize in milk production; others in beef. For them there are special breeds highly developed along these lines, but there is a big class of farmers who wish to keep a cow that will give six or seven thousand pounds of milk in a year and a calf which will develop into a good feeder. In this way there is a double revenue. The dual-purpose Shorthorn fraternity is gaining in strength. In the Eastern States the movement is fast gaining momentum. Remarkable milk records have been developed in cows showing splendid beef conformation. Breeders of milking or dual-purpose Shorthorns in the United States have an organization for promoting the interests of this class of stock. We understand there is a movement on foot among breeders of dual-purpose Shorthorns in Ontario toward the organizing of a club. We believe it would be a good thing. An organization of this kind is needed so that breeders can meet together to discuss type, records, breeding, feeding, etc. At present some are apparently going so strongly for milk that they are in danger of losing those desirable fleshing qualities for which the Shorthorn has long been noted. We believe

it quite possible to go to such extremes as to make a straight dairy breed out of the Shorthorn. We do not need another dairy breed. There is a sufficient number now to meet the demands. It does seem, however, that there is a place for the dual-purpose animal, and we do not know of any other breed that is so well able to fill this demand as the Shorthorn.

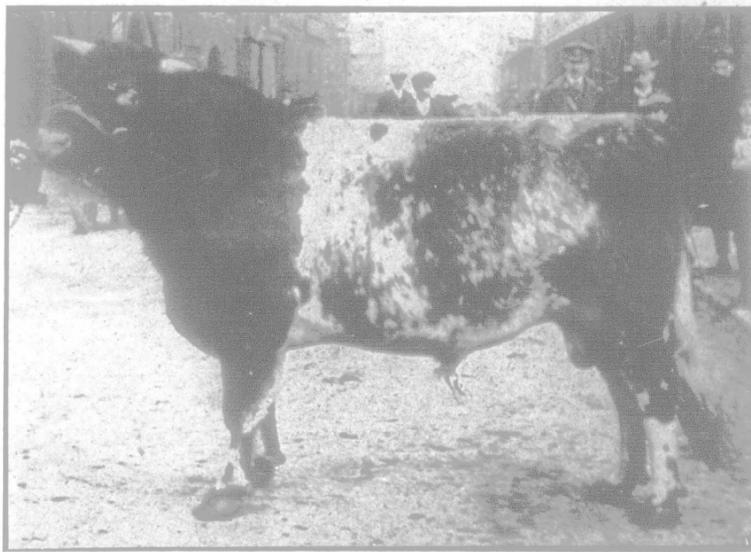
There should, however, be some definite ideal in view for the breeder of dual-purpose Shorthorns to keep in mind when selecting and mating breeding stock. If not, there is liable to be lack of uniformity in type, quality and in the milk-producing propensities. A good deal could be done towards securing a standard if the breeders were organized. There is need for a standard for judging the dual-purpose classes at our exhibitions, and there is room for classes for the dual-purpose Shorthorn of both sex and all ages at our fairs. At present



A Champion Steer at Toronto.

An Angus-Shorthorn cross. Exhibited by Jas. Leask & Sons, Seagrave, Ont.

there is a class for mature cows, but that is as far as it goes. The dual-purpose animal cannot compete in the same class as the straight Scotch-bred animal. If the breeders were organized they could possibly bring pressure to bear upon those responsible for making out the prize lists to include separate classes for the dual-purpose Shorthorn. This would give the public an opportunity to see the results of breeding along the dual-purpose lines, and it would tend toward greater uniformity of type and conformation than exists at the present time. A standard of excellence as a guide for the judge is also essential. Judges' ideas regarding a dual-purpose animal vary; some will sacrifice scale and quality in order to get the indications for milk, while others look first for the fleshing of the animal and leave the milk as a secondary consideration. There must be a balancing of the two, and we believe it possible to breed the big-framed, deep-bodied Shorthorn, that fleshes up when not in milk and that has a large, well-balanced udder which produces a profitable flow of milk during a lactation. Calves from such cows give a good account



Everlasting.

Sold for 3,700 guineas at the Penrith Shorthorn sale.

of themselves in the feed-lot as well as in the show-ring in competition with bullocks of other breeds. There must be scale and quality along with the milk records. Breeders cannot expect to get as high a milk flow as can be secured from a strictly-dairy breed, nor will the beefing qualities be so pronounced as in the straight beef breed. What is aimed at is a combination of the two. There is a good deal which a dual-purpose Shorthorn club could accomplish to promote the interests of this strain. Let us hear from those interested in breeding this class of cattle. A club of this nature would not conflict in any way with the present Shorthorn Breeders' Association, but should be a help in promoting the reds and roans. That the Shorthorn Breeders' Association is in sympathy with the dual-purpose breeders is evidenced by the following paragraph quoted from a pamphlet issued by the Association: "There is a place

for dairy cattle and a place for dual-purpose cattle. Let us as Shorthorn admirers never lose sight of the fact that beef with milk is the true dual-purpose idea, and that the development of beef with milk opens up a field which no breed can occupy so acceptably as the Shorthorn." A club, working through the Association, should be able to do a good deal towards making dual-purpose cattle better known.

## THE FARM.

### Better Farm Labor.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

So much has already been said during the last few years regarding the question of farm labor, that the writer almost apologizes for offering this article. However, since the question seems to have become a perennial one, and is of such vital interest to farmers, there may be some reason for further discussion of the subject.

That the farm labor situation, as it exists to-day, is by no means satisfactory, every one is agreed. For this there are, of course, several reasons: In the first place, there has been no attempt on the part of the laborers to organize, as do other industrial workers, and for this reason the individual worker is practically helpless as regards securing wages worthy of his hire, and other satisfactory conditions. In the second place, little attempt on the part of the farmer has been made to improve the lot of the hired man. And lastly—perhaps the most important factor—rural depopulation.

In the light of these reasons then, it is quite obvious that it is time to improve conditions in the rural district before we can hope for a satisfactory adjustment of labor. The last four years have, of course, been abnormal in the demand upon labor, and had it not been for the timely help of Canada's gallant mothers and younger sons and daughters, where would our farmers be placed to-day? Now that the war is over we can no longer expect such aid, but the need is still great, and the time is surely ripe for the solution of this vital problem.

To deal, then, with some of the more important factors mentioned, let us begin with that of labor organization. So far, the farm laborers have made no attempt to unite, in Ontario at least, for the purpose of asserting their common rights, not even in a local way. No doubt the fact that they are, to a great extent, separated as individuals, helps to account for this lack of unity. The result is that there is no fixed rate of wages, each one securing as high a wage as possible, and that sometimes not very great. Then, again, there is no such thing as a fixed length of day for the man on the farm. He is more or less at the mercy of the farmer, who is very often prone to take advantage of his position. Evidently then, the first step towards improved conditions is the organization of the workers. We are told that agriculture is the backbone of the nation, and this being true, there should be no objection to such a step. In unity there is strength.

Another important factor in this connection is the attitude of the farmers toward their men. True, it is, there are many cases where the hired men are well treated, but on the whole, the lot of the hired man is not, to say the least, an enviable one. Those of us who have worked as hired men—and the writer is among this class—know that there is still much need for improvement. If, instead of looking upon the help as representing so much available energy, the farmer would take the hired man into his confidence and consider him as a co-worker, we would have a much better type of man on the farm to-day. Too many of our farmers consider the question of labor as purely a business transaction evidently forgetting the possible value of the hired man, to say nothing of the increased happiness resulting to both parties, were the farmer to treat him as a member of the family. If, for example, the work was so arranged that, as far as possible, the day's work including chores

would be finished at seven o'clock instead of nine and later, and the evening spent in social enjoyment, there would undoubtedly be a better spirit existing between "boss" and hired man. There is, in the writer's opinion, no doubt but that drudgery is the prime cause of rural discontent to-day. Many a promising young man whose whole aim was to some day manage his own farm, has commenced hiring his services with a farmer in the hope of attaining this end. But alas! His hopes were blasted long before his object was attained—chiefly because of drudgery. This the farmer can do much to remove.

The last factor mentioned was that of rural depopulation. This is, in fact, a result of the conditions just mentioned. It calls for little wonder, when we compare urban with rural conditions, that the flow of population tends towards the larger centres. What, then, is the

inference? Does it not imply that in order to cope with the situation it is necessary for the farmer to make farm life more inviting for the prospective hired man? This might be accomplished in most cases without great cost. The construction of modern, attractive buildings the keeping of good stock, installation of the telephone and rural mail systems, electric lighting, hot-water system, etc., are all improvements well within the reach of all progressive farmers. Besides this, the educational factor cannot afford to be neglected, and the introduction of good, wholesome literature, in addition to the daily newspaper and farm journals, will tend to make farm life more inviting to the hired man.

Closely connected with education is the question of social life on the farm, mentioned in an earlier paragraph, and this, in the writer's opinion, is one respect in which there is great need for improvement. The present lack of social enjoyment on the farm is, perhaps, one of the greatest causes of rural depopulation. It is, therefore, one feature which is well worthy of the farmer's consideration. The very fact that rural people are more widely scattered than their urban cousins is all the greater reason for their meeting more frequently and sharing each other's company. Nor need it be altogether confined to the homes. Both the school and the church might well be used as social centres where various forms of entertainment could be introduced and thus arouse a healthy, community spirit. Such enjoyment which might be at once entertaining and instructive, would go a long way towards keeping the hired man on the farm, to say nothing of the greater happiness of the farmer and his family.

To sum up, there are at least three ways by which the position of the hired help on the farm might be improved: 1. By the organization of the laborers themselves for the purpose of furthering their interests. 2. The offering of higher wages and shortening the hours of work. 3. By making farm life more attractive through the installation of modern conveniences, and the encouragement of educational and social development.

While the writer does not contend that the adoption of these suggestions will cure all the ills of the labor question, yet the fact remains that the solution of the

gether. An amendment to the Adulteration Act was accordingly passed and became effective January 1st, 1915. It prohibits the use of the word "maple" in the sale or advertising of "any other article of food resembling or being an imitation of maple sugar or maple syrup, or which is composed partly of maple sugar or maple syrup, and which is not pure maple sugar or maple syrup."

With this law on the statute books, producers and distributors of pure maple products have been encouraged afresh, and the industry has shown a decided tendency to revive. In 1918, owing to the additional stimulus of high prices and the scarcity of cane sugar, there was a large increase in production, the full result of the extra effort of the increased number of maple sugar makers being mitigated to some degree by a cold, backward season. Nevertheless, exports of maple sugar are shown by Customs records to have increased in value by 76 per cent.

There is said by wholesale dealers to be an increasing foreign demand for Canadian maple products, and the prospects are that Canada may develop a permanent and a considerable export trade in maple sugar and syrup if the farmers where sugar maple trees abound, go wholeheartedly into the business.

### January Chores in Shirt Sleeves.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

January 22nd.—Have just come in from doing the noon chores in my shirt sleeves, bare-handed and with ears uncovered. No, I was not pulling off any Spartan endurance stunt nor flirting with the Flu. It was quite genial on the south side of the stack-protected stables up here in this "balmy, sun-kissed land of grain and gold" four hundred and twenty-six miles north of the forty-ninth parallel. Though freezing a little in the shade, it was thawing in the sun—almost like a sap day in the East.

It has been a wonderfully fine winter so far. This last sentence I pen with trepidation, for it has been my usual experience that whenever I commence to "blow" about even so impersonal a matter as the weather, luck

from June to October, but there is always the possibility of some such freakish exhibition as a snow-storm in May, a freeze-up in July or a fortnight of dry windy weather in August. May is often cold and dry, with frosts cutting back garden stuff and even cereals. None of these conditions, formidable as they might appear to outsiders, prevent us reaping profitable harvests; given the right choice of crops and proper methods; nevertheless, such setbacks are unwelcome. There are, also the mosquitoes indigenous to new countries.

To be sure, the nights are delightfully cool and pleasant for sleep, and the evenings sparing of coal oil, it being possible to read by sunset glow until about eleven p.m. during the latter half of June. Taking everything into consideration, I believe I like the climate better than that of Ontario from the standpoint of habitation, especially the winters. Without excess of snow, there is sleighing the greater part of every winter. The air is clear and bracing; the footing dry, and whilst there are severe cold spells sometimes, these are broken by many delightful changes due to the Chinook.

Live stock need less expensive stabling than in Ontario, and, barring an occasional cold snap, will winter well on less concentrated feed. Oat straw will bring cattle through in fair condition, given well bedded shed shelter, salt ad libitum and plenty of water handy. A little sheaf oats or hay is desirable and profitable but the fact of the cattle being able to get along without it speaks well for the climate.

Prejudices are tenacious and correspondence from Eastern friends still reveals between the lines a sort of mingled admiration and pity for the heroic die-hard who continue to brave the inclemencies of the Arctic winters of the Peace. We have long since grown accustomed to that attitude on the part of those "Outside", knowing that nothing short of experience ever will convince them that here in the Northern half of the "sunny province" is a vast good country with a salubrious and most enjoyable climate, destined to nurture a virile race of millions.

Grande Prairie, Alta.

W. D. ALBRIGHT.

### Deliver the Death Blow to Daylight Saving.

Early in October, 1918, the Right Honorable Sir George Foster publicly announced that the Government were well pleased with the result of daylight saving, and stated that the measure would probably be re-enacted at the next session of Parliament. He furthermore stated that the only objection to the measure seemed to be limited to certain farm papers. The Farmer's Advocate took the matter up immediately, asking for an expression of opinion and the letters received denouncing daylight saving have been so numerous that we have been unable to find space for them in the paper. Several of them, however, were published in the issue of December 5, 1918, but we still have a large number which it will be impossible to reproduce. Practically every correspondent dwells on the handicaps which the measure imposes on the agriculturist, and in almost every instance the Act was pronounced an iniquitous, silly and unnecessary piece of legislation.

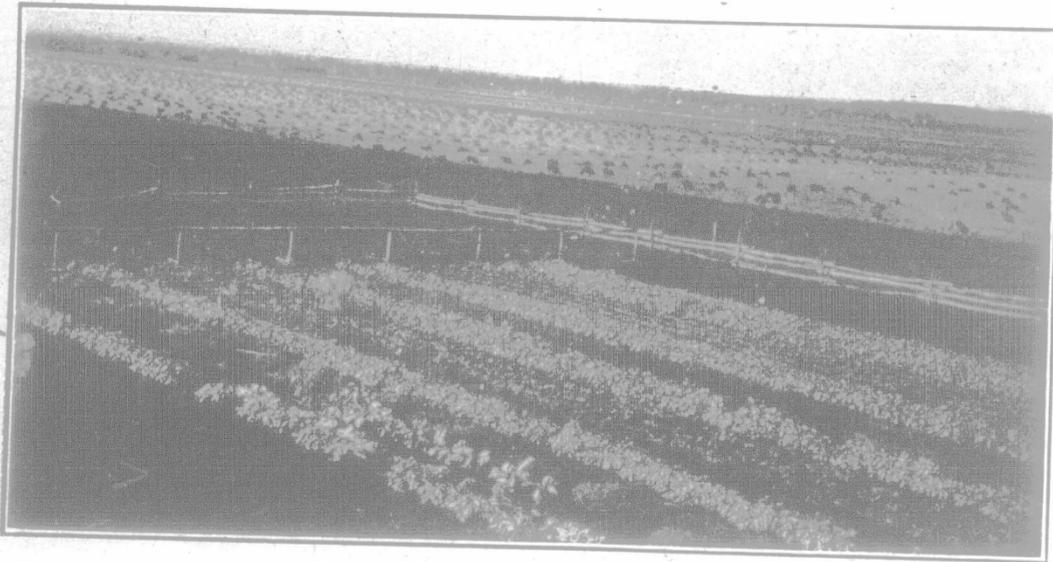
Since the matter was brought to the attention of the farmers they have taken it up at conventions, clubs, county councils and elsewhere, and we are glad to note that in many instances the sentiment of the meeting has been crystallized in the form of a resolution and forwarded to the Government. This is the proper procedure. Let the Government know what you think of daylight saving and ask your representative to oppose it if it is again brought before the House. The war is over and there is now not even an excuse for this ridiculous measure being again introduced. However, deal it a death blow now and put an end to this worse than useless measure which is nothing but a detriment and a nuisance to one-half the population, while it does the other half no particular good. We would suggest that farmers individually and through their organizations respectfully ask the Government not to consider the re-enactment of the Daylight Saving Act.

#### A Daylight Wasting Law.

From Grand Prairie, Alberta, W. D. Albright writes thus:

"You are to be commended for inviting expression of rural opinion concerning the so-called Daylight Saving Law as it affects farm work. Whatever it may be in the city, in the country it proves to be, as you intimate, a daylight-wasting law, or would be if observed. Legislative enactment does not alter Nature's behavior and the farm laborer must harmonize with her or suffer handicap. The sun prevails over the clock. In spring seeding, and again in late autumn, frost often crusts the ground until seven or eight a.m. or even later, and in the spring, particularly, we find that after the frost crust has softened the surface is still left too greasy for harrow or drill to work well. In haying and harvest, dew or sometimes frost delays the morning start no matter where the hands of the clock point and if we were to cease work when the sun said five p.m. it would cut a big slice off the most effective portion of the day. Even at such jobs as clearing land it is pleasanter to work in dry than in dew-saturated jungle of scrub and grass. Then again in the shortening autumn days the farmer with teams to work must be astir before daylight attending to them by lantern light. Advancing the time an hour would increase by one hour the morning's consumption of kerosene without effecting a corresponding saving at supper time, for one can continue to chore about in the evening dusk when it is not practicable to go out and commence work in similar half light in the morning.

"From the farmer's standpoint it would be more



Part of W. D. Albright's Farm at Grand Prairie, Alberta.

January chores are done in shirt sleeves in this "balmy, sun-kissed land of grain and gold," 426 miles north of the 49th parallel.

problem lies largely in the hands of the farmers themselves. It is, therefore, in their interest to consider the problem of labor, for by improving the position of the hired man, they are also improving their own.

Wellington Co.

W. J. L.

### Increased Demand for Maple Syrup.

The following interesting note regarding maple sugar and maple syrup has been received from The Canada Food Board:

Maple sugar and maple syrup might well play a larger part in the national economics of Canada than they do. There are enough sugar maples in Canada, according to the authorities on the subject, to supply our total domestic consumption of commercial sugar, if the trees could be made to yield their full crop. While that, of course, is not practicable, still the industry could be immensely enlarged without interfering with regular farm work. The maple season comes at a time when regular farm work is slack. With a little extra activity some farmers of Eastern Canada make a nice round sum from their maple trees. One such case is reported of a man with 75 acres of bush in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, producing \$1,500 worth of maple sugar and syrup last season alone.

The demand for maple products of genuine quality has long been greater than the supply. So tempting was this market that many unscrupulous firms made a business of adulteration. Commercial brown sugar, mixed with a certain percentage of maple sugar or flavored with maple extract, was sold as pure maple sugar, and gradually discouraged the marketing of the genuine article. Similarly, syrup was adulterated until many people who remembered the flavor of the true maple syrup despaired of producing it after many disappointments with adulterated goods labeled as pure, and stopped buying maple products, so called, alto-

changes and my statements are straightway confounded. According to the rule we shall probably now enter a stormy era of twenty-five or thirty below zero, hence we wish to stress the qualifying adverbs "so far". With this propitiation to the fates, let us proceed to record facts.

Up to date of writing there have been only thirteen nights this winter when the mercury has dropped below zero: one in November, eight in December and four in January. The lowest dip was seventeen below zero one night in December. It is true that on lower levels the mercury dropped that night to minus thirty, but as a whole the winter has been superb. Speculation is rife as to the cause. Some one was explaining the other day that the Japan current has swung fifteen hundred miles further north than usual. Here's hoping it may stay there.

Now, I do not wish to depopulate the rural East by stampeding a rush to this more favored land. It would be a mistake to assume that all our winters are like the present one. The Peace River climate can "do things" when it takes the notion. I merely wish to dispel some prejudices.

A year ago last summer in conversation with a prominent federal official, I administered a rude jolt by remarking that I liked the Peace River winters better than the summers. He looked at me with a startled expression, as though gauging the imminence of my necessary incarceration in an Asylum for the Insane. In vain I assured him that I meant it. "Silenced but unconvinced" was the mental attitude mirrored in his eyes.

Of course I meant it relatively. There is no Province of Canada whose summers are not more welcome than the winters. But comparing the Peace River winter with the Eastern winter and summers ditto, I consider the winters make relatively the better showing. The summers are good enough, too, in their way, especially

always the possibility as a snow-storm in the night of dry windy cold and dry, with even cereals. None they might appear profitable harvests, and proper methods, welcome. There are new countries. Delightfully cool and sparing of coal oil, et glow until about the 1st of June. Taking I like the climate the standpoint of Without excess of part of every winter. ting dry, and whilst these are broken the Chinook. stabling than in cold snap, will ed. Oat straw will addition, given well um and plenty of hay is desirable and being able to get climate. correspondence from the lines a sort the heroic die-harda encies of the Arctic long since grown part of those "Out- of experience ever Northern half of the untry with a salu- destined to nurture D. ALBRIGHT.

**to Daylight**

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Albright writes

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to the purpose to set the clocks back an hour instead of moving the hands ahead. Even from the city man's standpoint it has always seemed to me the daylight-saving idea was an unthinking man's fad. Long years of custom have established certain hours of work as most conducive in the long run to the convenience of the majority in respect to work, recreation and rest. Legislation may temporarily enforce changes upon factory employees but in the end Nature will supersede the clock and I expect people will gradually substitute eight o'clock fast time for the seven o'clock old time to which they have been accustomed. That is what many farmers have already done. We synchronize our clocks with city time but go to the field at eight, dine at one, and sup at seven. Our attitude toward legislative interference in this matter is like that of the Cornishman whose wife was beating him over the head: 'Oh,' he said to a sympathizing spectator, 'it pleases she and don't hurt me.'

"The daylight law to a farmer appears a piece of officious nonsense but if it affords our legislative busy-bodies any degree of comfort we can adapt ourselves and put up with it. It is by no means the greatest of the farmer's burdens. Still, I would vote to give the law a six-years' hoist."

From the other end of Canada comes a similar note of dissatisfaction with so-called daylight saving. W. B. Price, of Annapolis County, expresses the following opinion: "It is certainly a disadvantage to farmers, who have to employ hired help. It shortens the night's rest materially of those who are accustomed to work while there is daylight of an evening. I, for one have had to rise by lamplight in the summertime. If we keep the standard time in spite of the Act, we lose touch with evening meetings."

The sentiment in Quebec is crystallized, we believe, in a letter from W. C. McNeill, who describes the inconveniences and losses occasioned by daylight saving, and writes: "I hope our farmer representatives in Parliament will unite at the next session to block any attempt of the gentry in the House to have this silly law renewed."

A farmer writing from Grenville County, Ontario, cites many instances of just how the Act affected them, particularly in regard to threshing where some were endeavoring to follow daylight-saving time and others would not tolerate it. The helpers came at all hours, but quit at six, thus discounting in many instances the effectiveness of the gang. He says: "I think it was the greatest nuisance ever passed off on the farmers and called a benefit."

W. J. Moodie, Manitoulin, objects to the measure on account of the school hours being unsuitable for little children, who are obliged to rise earlier than is conducive to health.

George Griffin, who has been on the one farm in Oxford County for sixty-seven years, briefly expresses his opinion thus: "The new time is a nuisance Sunday or Monday for the farmer." Another Oxford County Farmer voices a similar opinion, and from his letter we quote: "I have been asking my neighbors what they thought of it and could not find one in favor of the new time. We live a long distance from school, which was run on new time from April until midsummer holidays. Then at the request of several families the school was run on standard time from the first of September, which was much more satisfactory to us all. There are farmers who attend service at the town and city churches and when evening meetings are held through the week it means they have to quit work in the fields one hour earlier. Daylight saving was unsatisfactory when engaging help, and it also caused much confusion while threshing, as some got their meals by new time while the threshers maintained that the old time was the only practical time to thresh by."

Farmers in Dufferin County have also found daylight saving a decided disadvantage for John E. Berry describes the many disadvantages which accrue from it in haying time, and when doing business in town. "It is no earthly use," he writes. In Elgin County, too, a decided preference for the old time prevails. One correspondent argues thus: "Of course some say let the farmer keep to the old time, but he must deal with the town people at the bank or the railway station, and if he has children to send to school they must breakfast earlier and be off while the dew is on the grass. It is a great inconvenience to the farmer. I have spoken to many on this subject and have failed to find one in favor of it in this locality."

In the opinion of R. R. Robertson, of Bruce County, the labor question is most unfavorably affected by the change in time, while H. A. Holdsworth, of Northumberland County, feels that "the real and great disadvantage comes in when we have to deal with others who are compelled to use daylight-saving time, but work a shorter day than we do."

In Kent County, too, the daylight saving time was used by some and disregarded by others, which made it very confusing. M. Hugh Green, of that County, describes it thus: "However, this daylight saving scheme was detrimental to the farmers in many different ways as in cases where he attended meetings in the town it was necessary to quit an hour earlier, and it was also confusing when doing business at the banks, or catching trains. So far as the farmer's work is concerned, it is much better and easier done by the right time, as anyone with the least experience knows that the cultivation and hoeing of corn, beans, potatoes, tobacco, tomatoes, etc., should be done when there is no dew on the plants. In haying and harvest one hour in the late afternoon is worth two in the early morning, when the dew is on the crops."

In this resume we have only given a brief summary of the arguments expressed in a few of the letters re-

ceived, but they are all unanimous in condemning the measure. With feeling so strong in the country against any re-enactment of the Daylight Saving Act, there should be no consideration given to it at the coming session of the House, and farmers should see to it that daylight saving is given a long hoist.

**Possibilities in the Far North.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Now the war is over our young men will begin to return. Faith and hope have carried them through hardship and reverse, some through the terrors and slaughter of a four-years' war—others, alas! are "at rest," having given their lives. That right will triumph over might has been vindicated. Many of the North Country boys left in 1914, having joined up previous to the great fire, leaving their humble shacks and small clearings and returning will find great changes. Many acres of green bush have been transformed into practically clear land, old land marks have disappeared, and a wonderful change throughout this Northern Ontario was brought about by the devastating fire. The losses were heavy that year, but there are compensations too. Faith has carried many through hardships and reverses here, and hope, the essence of life, springs up making the future encouraging with bright prospects. "There's a good time coming." In spite of an exceptionally wet summer, and a continuing rain when winter was due, the optimistic settler remained cheerful and carried on his daily work with an abounding faith in his country's future.

It is encouraging, too, in this far Northland to hear Mr. Stefansson has discovered a land within the Arctic Circle adaptable for agriculture, and it may possibly enlighten many people, who have "frozen" ideas about our Northland beyond the 50 parallel, to hear something about the possibilities of James Bay, which is generally looked upon as belonging to the frozen North, and dis-

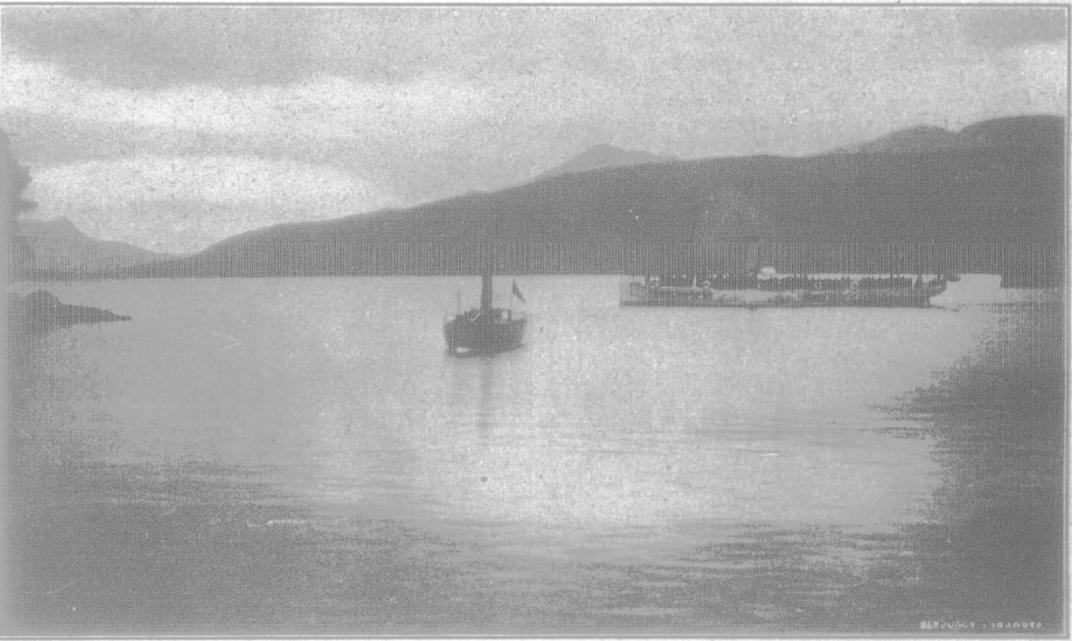
to get over about 150 miles of wilderness. Immediately ahead of us is inevitably Canada's time of expansion. In the hands of an energetic government the necessary halt of four years will give place to "advance." Development should be our watchword now. Our great natural resources now lying quiescent call for development. The loose ends of enterprise should be connected up with the natural wealth which abounds almost unheeded in this great country. It is good business and, therefore, calls for the loosening of the purse strings. As a typical "loose end" take the T. & N. O. Railway. Its terminus is Cochrane. Numerous survey records must grace the Government Archives for connecting up this loose end by an extension to James Bay, a distance of about 150 miles in a direct line without any great engineering feat, thus making a lame Government railway a sound and paying one.

To many the possible want of employment haunts the near future for those of our best sons who will be returning from overseas; some will take up their work somewhat handicapped by being a few years older, others unable to do this but wanting some employment. A large number will be added to the present population in this North country. The fascination inherent in many people for new territory keeps them in such places in spite of many inconveniences. Reconstruction and development will be the platform of progressive government in the days to come, and surely the Belcher Islands and the lands at and near James Bay would be included in any program of development of our country. The returned soldier with his training in construction behind the lines will be able to use his knowledge advantageously. New openings for permanent occupations and homes must follow the opening up of such places as James Bay, which have been proved so valuable in natural resources.

Timiskaming, Ont. H. W. PARSONS.

**Cleaning the Seed Grain.**

The season of the year has arrived when attention should be given to the supply of grain and seeds for the coming spring. It is a poor plan to delay this until the last minute. It is advisable to clean up the grain while



"The Lady of the Lake," Leaving Stronachlachar Pier, on Loch Katrine, Scotland.

tinctly beyond the pale of agriculture. As a matter of fact, such ideas prevail owing to lack of easy transportation. It is not only for this reason, however, it remains an almost "Terra-incognita." It is rich in fur-bearing animals. For more than 100 miles north of the terminus of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario railway towards James Bay the clay belt extends covered with a heavy growth of spruce, jack pine, etc., well fitted for pulp and paper industry. After this the land slopes sharply towards the sea, plentifully supplied with water-falls and rapids. The undeveloped water power of this country is immense. Recent discoveries have been made on Belcher Islands, in James Bay, of minerals. Millions of tons of iron deposit are available without extraordinary efforts, and nearby large deposits of gypsum, lignite and other valuable minerals are awaiting development. The more these silent solitudes are investigated the more urgent becomes the necessity for transportation.

In the neighborhood of James Bay there is no summer frost. That bane of the pioneer, which frequently destroys his year's hopes in vegetables, and ruins his seed grains, is vanquished by the sea air, and—be it whispered—"the growing season is more favorable there than it is two or three hundred miles south."

Six hundred miles from the largest city in Ontario—a twenty-four-hour run by train—lies a summer paradise, a land of fabulous mineral wealth, unlimited water power, pulp wood to supply paper to all Canada for years; a hunter's dream; a magnificent bay and shores, the "deep blue sea"—a health resort and summer holiday playground for the city dweller, yet in order to get to this El-Dorado under present conditions it takes about a week or more of canoe work and a few Indians

there is plenty to select from. Some have the idea that the grain is ready for sowing if it is merely passed through the fanning mill and the dust and chaff blown out. Experiments have proven that it pays to grade the seed, and in some cases it may be necessary to screen out about half the grain before a satisfactory sample is obtained. This small grain which is screened out makes as good feed for the stock as the larger kernels. With every fanning mill there is a set of screens and sieves, with directions for using. If these directions are followed fairly good results should be obtained. However, it may be necessary to do a little experimenting and use different sized screens in order to get the desired results. The lower screen in most mills does the grading and takes out the weed seeds, the small grains and seeds dropping into what is usually termed the "chess box." In order to separate the large from the small grades, and to remove all the weed seeds, the mill must not be crowded. This is one job in which it does not pay to be in too much of a rush. Run the grain through slowly so that the screens will have a chance to grade the seeds. If the sieves or screens in the old mill are not satisfactory, new screens of different meshes can be obtained. For grading oats, some find a screen with a mesh two by twelve, or two wires to the inch one way and twelve the other, gives satisfaction. A two by five-mesh sieve in the upper shoe may be used to advantage. For wheat, a two by eleven or a nine by nine-mesh proves serviceable, if a three-sixteenth inch perforated sieve is used on the top. The cockle can be pretty well cleaned out by the use of a seven by seven-mesh screen. For barley a two by ten-mesh screen in the lower part of the mill and a five-sixteenth-inch screen in the upper part makes a very good sample.

There are mills on the market which are especially constructed and fitted with a series of screens for grading the grain. It is also possible to take a large percentage of barley out of oats. Oil-cloth or slats rest on a screen to prevent the grain from jumping and going through endwise. For instance, oats will go endwise through an opening which will permit wheat to pass through, but if they are kept flat the wheat drops through and the oats are carried to the end of the screen and removed through a spout in the side of the mill. The grain passes over four or five screens on its way from the top of the mill to the bottom. The bottom screen removes the small seeds. In order to make an extra good sample, this bottom screen may be made about twice the usual length. It is important when preparing seed grain to take time to do a good job. There is more time now for cleaning and grading the grain than there will be two months from now. Experiments have shown a difference of ten bushels of oats in yield between large and small seed. When oats are selling at 65 cents per bushel this would mean a considerable difference in the revenue from a twenty-acre field.

Care should be taken to remove the weed seeds from the grain. Wild oats is one weed which is hard to remove, and it is a weed which lowers the value of the crop. Once it becomes established on the farm it is no easy task to get rid of it. Consequently, it is important that the grain sown be free from this pest. The cockle and chess are two common weeds which are found in wheat. Both can be removed by the use of the proper screens.

Many weeds are brought on to a farm in grass seed. So many of the weed seeds are about the same size as clover and grasses that it is rather difficult to separate them. Thus the importance of securing seed from a field that is free from weeds. To remove shrunken seeds, rib grass, lamb's quarters, plantain and similar sized seeds from red clover, use a fifteen-inch perforated sieve in the upper part and four by twenty-four or four by twenty-six mesh screens in the lower. Alsike is about the smallest of our seeds. To clean it use a one-eighth-inch perforated zinc sieve and a twenty-two by thirty-two woven wire mesh screen. Screens eighteen by thirty and twenty by twenty are frequently used in cleaning timothy. Some of the screens above mentioned are not part of the equipment of many mills. However, they may be secured from the mill manufacturer or the maker of wire cloth.

### CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

#### Public Speaking and Debating.

BY G. H. UNWIN, O. A. C., GUELPH.

##### Part VI.—Building up a Vocabulary.

The actual number of words employed in ordinary speech is surprisingly small. Our verbal equipment—to use an appropriate comparison—resembles that of an army in war time. Only a part of the forces are in actual conflict in the front trenches, the rest being held back in reserve. Similarly, only a part of the words which we know are in actual use. In the back areas of our brain are stored reserves of words and expressions which we can recognize and understand but which are not immediately available. To improve one's vocabulary is simply to bring up these reserves where they can be used at a moment's notice.

If a man is to be an effective speaker he must be able to express a thought in more ways than one. A speech filled with hackneyed terms is a weariness of the flesh. We hear the same old and moss-grown phrases, we are told that progress is being made "along these lines," that the farmer is the "backbone of the country," that Canada has "great natural resources," that "data have been collected," and so on, and so forth. None of these facts impress us, since they appear in worn-out dress. They have lost all semblance of freshness. Quiller-couch has an amusing chapter on the use of stereotyped phrases, the formulae of officialdom, which he calls "Jargon." This is separate and distinct from Journalese. The newspaper man tries honestly—even if he sometimes overdoes it—to make our tongue more picturesque. He has the same pride in the possibilities of language as the Bengali Babu who, reporting his mother's death, wrote: "Sorry to inform you, hand that rocked the cradle has kicked the bucket!"

Jargon is something quite different. It is—but let Sir Arthur define it.

"The practitioners of Jargon are most of them, douce, respectable persons. Caution is its father: the instinct to save everything and especially trouble; its mother Indolence. It looks precise, but is not. It is, in these times, safe: a thousand men have said it before and not one, to your knowledge, has been prosecuted for it.—It is the language of Parliament; it has become the medium through which Boards of Government, County Councils, Syndicates, Committees, Commercial Firms, express the process as well as the conclusions of their thought."

With all due respect to Q. we must take his statements with a grain of salt. It would be difficult to write a business letter without using some of those old and trusty phrases. But his main argument cannot be denied. Dullness in speaking is one of the unpardonable sins; moreover it frequently springs from laziness, a disinclination to seek for new turns to old thoughts.

Practice in speaking should open the way to a wider use of our rich language. The mere exercise of forcing oneself to express an idea in several ways is an education.

More than this it is a "sine qua non" of effective speaking. A bald statement of fact or opinion is not sufficient on the platform. The idea must be repeated, enlarged, illustrated, and driven home. For instance note Macaulay's method in his description of the great William Pitt.

- "No man knew better how to be *luminous* or how to be *obscure*. When he wished to be understood, he never failed to make himself understood. He could with ease present to his audience, not perhaps an exact or profound, but a clear, popular, and plausible view of the most extensive and complicated subject. Nothing was out of place; nothing was forgotten; minute details, dates, sums of money, were all faithfully preserved in his memory. Even intricate questions of finance, when explained by him, seemed clear to the plainest man among his hearers. On the other hand, when he did not wish to be explicit—and no man who is at the head of affairs always wishes to be explicit—he had a marvellous power of saying nothing in language which left on his audience the impression that he had said a great deal. He was at once the only man who could open a budget without notes, and the only man who as Wyndham said, could speak that most elaborately evasive and unmeaning of human compositions, a King's speech, without premeditation."

The structure of this paragraph is so clear that it is a good example of how a statement is expanded. The paragraph has four parts (a) the bald statement; (b) illustration of the word "luminous"; (c) illustration of the word "obscure"; (d) a summing up of the two, in Mac's usual forcible manner.

This process of expansion is, as already observed one of the fundamentals of the speaker's art. On the printed page the reader has a thought in permanent shape before him, but in a speech, a statement once made



Stalled in an Ice Field.

lives only in the memory of the listener. It must, therefore, be enlarged and reinforced, and to this end the speaker must draw upon his reserves of language and ideas and must develop his command of words. Hence the importance of building a vocabulary.

### Get All the Schooling Possible!

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Now that the war is over, that is, so far as the British Empire is concerned, we are confronted with the problem of readjustment to peace times. To touch on all phases of the reconstruction problem is, of course, beyond the scope of any single human being, but I wish to speak especially of the farm boy and the subject of education. There are those, of course, who smile at what they apparently consider an incongruous association of names, to wit, "farmer" and "education," but fortunately their day is rapidly passing. The time was, of course, when if a man was no good for anything else he became a farmer. There also was a time when it was possible to be "too good to farm," but "the old order changeth yielding place to new" and now it is impossible to be good enough to farm. And by farming I mean "farming," and not simply living in the country.

What possible profession could demand greater knowledge? Science? The modern farmer is a scientist. Mechanic? He is that too. Yes! take all the professions, veterinarian, capitalist or financier, labor leader, architect, carpenter, mason; all callings and all professions come his way, as he manages his farm, manages what hired labor he may need, and does the thousand and one jobs necessary in practical agriculture. And yet scorners

say, "he is too good to farm," or "he is good for nothing else," when as a matter of fact to be a successful farmer needs more brains and solid ability than any other profession. But, to come to my point, I have said what everyone knew before. If education is necessary to farm, and I believe no one now questions this, should we not make every effort to get our farm boys to school. On the outbreak of the war and for some time after, practically all farm boys in our district, and I have no reason to suppose other districts are different, quit high school, and some even public school, to help out in agriculture. And they were right too! It was the duty of everyone physically able to help out in the national effort to produce food. But now that the war is over, would it not be the part of wisdom to resume school?

Every adult should make an effort to help them and encourage them in that line. It is unfair in the extreme, to the boys, to break into their school life and tear from them the best "learning" years of their life, and never give them a chance to try again. Three or four years out of school may have made them seem too big to go back, and they may have grown rusty mentally, but it is worth it; so if any way is possible, send them again.

But after all the real responsibility rests on the heads of the boys. Parents are few and far between who would refuse their boy the chance of an education, if it was possible for them to give it to them. But, boys, take your chance; you will never regret it. The entrance used to be the minimum, or rather the standard farm education, but now the standard is the matriculation. Those who wish something better get an Associate Degree at Guelph, while the pinnacle of educational glory is the proud title of B. S. A.

The entrance was good enough, but "Ye who have a chance beware how ye cast it away," for a new era is dawning and to win you must know how. The U. F. O. are striving to bring that era, but if they fail it must come anyway. The war for the first time showed the farmer's strength in the national life. For a time the British cause almost depended on the Canadian farmer's produce, and the sleepy farmer suddenly became alive to his importance. But opportunities do not come rolling into your basket, and we must be prepared to seize them. The present marketing system is utterly inadequate to present day farming. The buyer tells the farmer what he will give him for his produce, and the farmer thanks him meekly and takes it. The farmer then goes to the retailer to buy; the retailer tells him what he must pay, and again the farmer smiles mildly and pays it. There are a thousand such grievances and the hour seems to have come when the farmer will demand a voice in such affairs.

There are also certain Government troubles which are a load on the farmer, and all because of his own carelessness. The time has come when a political and commercial co-operation among farmers will be completed. No longer will the leaders from cities be elected by a farm vote, and farm leaders and representatives will be necessary. Are you ready, boys, to accept the position of local leader, or do you need more schooling? Never in the history of agriculture has there been such a chance as the next half-century will bring to you. And if you accept that opportunity, or if you must fight for it, be prepared to fight with wisdom, and to make the farmers respected.

The standard of education has advanced, and, unless the prospective farmer gets a more thorough training than he has at present, his education will become the subject of derision. Boys, don't let it! If there is any way possible for you to return to school and secure the education which will mean so much to the farmers of the future, "go to it."

Brant Co., Ont.

R. L. E.

### AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

#### Cause of Heating in Engine Parts.

Should the crank pin end of the connecting heat, see if the caps or liners bind on the crank pin. If such is the case, and the rod is of the marine type, loosen the nuts, and if necessary, insert new, thin liners between the two halves of the bushings, taking care that the liners are of exactly the same thickness. Never loosen the nuts without inserting liners, as pounding would be the result. When tightening the nuts, tighten both the same amount. Watch all bearings, especially when new; if they run hot stop the engine and determine the cause. If the box binds on one side of the bearing, it should be scraped down carefully where it shows the most wear. If there is a burr or any roughness in the box, smooth it down.

Dry bearings will heat quickly; see that the oil holes are not clogged with gum or dirt, that the tubes conveying the oil are not crushed or bent, and the pump is working properly if forced feed is used.

Dirt or grit in the bearing is a prolific cause of heating and the entrance of dirt to the bearings should be carefully guarded against. Use only clean oil of a good grade and filter all used oil if returned to the system. Clean with kerosene. If the bushing turns or slips within the shell of the rod the oil holes in the bushing and shell will no longer be in line with each other, and consequently no oil will reach the bearing. If this occurs the bearing will run dry and will heat rapidly. The only remedy is to pin the bushing to the rod.

Scored or roughened crank pin will always cause heating, and should be attended to at once. The scores appear as annular scratches more or less deep, and if

"he is good for nothing... be a successful farmer... ability than any other... point, I have said what... is necessary to... questions this, should... farm boys to school... for some time after... district, and I have no... acts are different, quit... school, to help out in... too! It was the duty... out in the national... that the war is over... to resume school?... effort to help them and... unfair in the extreme... school life and tear from... of their life, and never... Three or four years... seem too big to go... rusty mentally, but it... le, send them again... ability rests on the... few and far between... chance of an education... to them. But, boys... regret it. The en... rather the standard... dard is the matricula... get a better get an... the pinnacle of educa... S. A.

... but "Ye who have... away," for a new era... st know how. The... era, but if they fail... the first time showed... nal life. For a time... ed on the Canadian... farmer suddenly be... But opportunities... ket, and we must be... ent marketing system... day farming. The... will give him for his... meekly and takes... retailer to buy; the... and again the farmer... are a thousand such... have come when the... affairs.

... ment troubles which... because of his own... when a political and... rmers will be com... from cities be elected... and representatives... boys, to accept the... more schooling?... has there been such... ll bring to you. And... ou must fight for it... and to make the... advanced, and, un... re thorough training... on will become the... it! If there is any... hool and secure the... o the farmers of the

R. L. E.

**MOTORS  
MERY.**

**Engine Parts.**

... connecting heat... rank pin. If such... rian type, loosen... w, thin liners be... s, taking care that... thickness. Never... rs, as pounding... g the nuts, tighten... earings, especially... ine and determine... de of the bearing... here it shows the... roughness in the

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... ic cause of heat... earings should be... clean oil of a... returned to the... e bushing turns... e oil holes in the... n line with each... ach the bearing... y and will heat... e bushing to the

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very bad should be placed in the lathe and machined until all of the scores are removed. If the scores are slight and hardly more than scratches, they can be removed by careful scraping. (Bronze Bearings.) If the bearings have seized and cut it, generally it may be necessary to replace the bushings, as reboring would make them too large. The new bushings should be bored a trifle too small and carefully scraped to a perfect fit. If babbitted bearings are used it will be necessary either to procure new bushings, or pour new babbitt around the pin. If babbitt metal is used never use emery cloth to smooth it into shape as small particles of emery will become imbedded in the babbitt and ruin the shaft. When the crank pin has been machined or scraped it will be necessary to install new bushings as they will be too large for the pin.

Bent or sprung crank shaft will cause heating due to binding the only remedy is to have a machinist straighten it.

Poor alignment of crank shaft will cause binding and heating and should be remedied at once. Poor alignment is liable to heat bearing in the engine.

Pins out of round or worn oval will cause beating. They should be tested with calipers when the bushings are removed, and should be trued up in the lathe.

Bent connecting rod will heat due to binding and is generally caused by preignition.—From "Gas Engine Troubles and Installation," by J. B. Rathbun.

**Absolute Efficiency of Various Engines.**

The mechanical efficiency of most engines is about 80 per cent. That is, the power given out by the engine is about 80 per cent. of that put into the engine. In a steam engine, for example, the power of the expanding steam exerted on the piston is the power put into the engine. About 80 per cent. of this is available for use at the belt pulley of the engine. There is another efficiency, however, which we may call the absolute efficiency. It is the proportion of the total power which could be exerted on the engine, that is given off at the belt pulley. In the steam engine, for example, only a portion of the expansive power of the steam is exerted on the piston. There is a tremendous loss in the exhaust steam. The same is true of the gasoline engine. There is a tremendous loss in the exhaust and in the heat radiated from the cylinder. In the windmill there is a loss due to the fact that some of the air goes through the wheel between the vanes and some of it exerts a portion of its force on the vanes.

Absolute efficiency of any engine depends largely on the theory and design of that engine, while mechanical efficiency depends largely on the care used in manufacturing the engine and in keeping it oiled and running properly.

**Absolute Efficiencies.**

Steam engine.....	8 to 12 per cent.
Gasoline and kerosene engines.....	20 to 30 per cent.
Diesel oil engines.....	30 to 40 per cent.
Windmills.....	10 to 25 per cent.
Water-wheels:	
Pelton.....	80 to 85 per cent.
Overshot.....	65 to 75 per cent.
Undershot.....	25 to 45 per cent.
Breast.....	55 to 65 per cent.
Turbine.....	55 to 85 per cent.

From "Practical Talks on Farm Engineering," by R. P. Clarkson.

**THE DAIRY.**

**Indigestion in Cattle.**

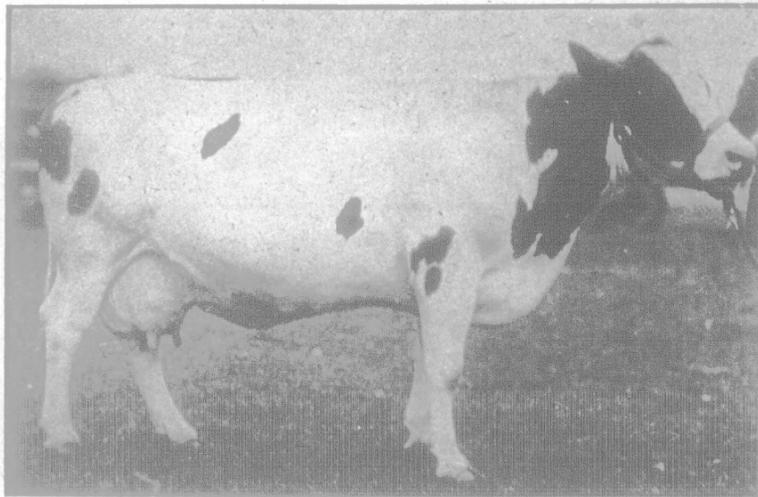
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

At this season of the year a common trouble affecting cows, especially those that are somewhat "forced" in feeding in order to increase the secretion of milk, is very prevalent and severe losses occur; not perhaps in one herd, but one loss in a barn and another loss in another amounts in the aggregate to large sums. This condition or ailment may be termed "Indigestion" and may be classified under the headings "Indigestion where bloating is present," and "Indigestion unaccompanied by bloating." The causes are generally attributed to dietetic errors in feeding, either in the quality of the food given, or in the quantity consumed. If the animal be giving milk the first symptom noticed is a diminution in the quantity of milk given, loss of appetite and suspension of rumination. Beyond this there may be no outstanding symptoms till the next milking, when it is noticed that the secretion of milk is further lessened, or may be absent entirely. The cow will shift her weight from one hind leg to the other leg, and the respirations are accompanied by a grunt at irregular periods. If the temperature be taken, the thermometer may register 104 degrees Fahrenheit. During the first two or three days of the attack the bowels may be fairly regular and then either constipation or a mild diarrhoea; and just here it is well to remember that the diarrhoea or constipation is merely a symptom of a condition not localized in the bowels. If the case is a severe one it is ushered in by a chill, which often, however, passes off without being noticed by the owner.

The treatment in both forms is much the same, differing slightly where there is bloating. The first step is to remove all feed—not a sprig, not a grain should be allowed until rumination (commonly called chewing the cud) is again established. Take everything out of the manger and arrange matters so that the patient

cannot reach food thrown to other cows. If bloating be present to a considerable degree give four ounces of turpentine and three ounces of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a pint and a half of raw linseed oil. The turpentine is always at hand, and owners of large herds will be well advised if they keep on hand a pint or so of the aromatic spirits, as its uses are not confined to these cases of indigestion. If the food is of a dry quality it is seldom that the bloating is severe enough to call for tapping or puncturing the rumen. The above dose may be repeated in an hour but if the rumen is distended greatly it may be necessary to tap the animal; and here a word of warning—clip the hair, yes, shave the hair at the point selected for puncturing and have the instrument clean, wash the spot with a solution of some good antiseptic, or, better still, paint the spot with tincture of iodine. Unless the hair be removed the instrument will carry hairs to the covering of the stomach and septic peritonitis may result, and often fatally.

Allow all the cold water the animal will drink, but the withholding of all food constitutes the major part of the treatment. If, however, there is no improvement in six or eight hours, as evidenced by regurgitation of gas from the stomach and the return of rumination more or less regular, it is well to give a small dose of Epsom salts, about half a pound, and if constipation follow another half pound may be given. Better results are obtained by giving a small dose of salts and repeating than by giving a large dose. If this treatment is not followed by marked improvement in twenty-four hours, it is advisable to seek the best veterinary skill available for many of these neglected cases terminate in "Impaction of the Rumen," which is a very serious matter. PRESCOTT, Co., Ont. C. M. HIGGINSON, D.V.S.



Fairview Posch.

First prize dry cow at the Western Fair, 1918, for A. E. Hulet, Norwich, Ont.

**THE APIARY.**

**Bees at Experimental Farms.**

Bees are now kept at sixteen of the Dominion Experimental Farms as compared with only five in 1913. During the past few years the number of colonies at some of the Farms have increased, while at others they have decreased, chiefly through loss in winter. Methods of preventing much of this loss were worked out.

Taking a period of six years (1913-1918 inclusive), the highest returns have been obtained at the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa where the average annual yield of honey per colony, spring count, for the six years, amounted to 121.6 pounds. The next highest yield was at Nappan, N. S. where the average yield was 102.2 pounds for a period of five years (1913-1917); Lethbridge, Alta. gave 76.2 pounds (1913-1918); Invermere, B. C., gave 70.5 pounds (1914-1918); Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que., 59.4 pounds (1913-1917); Cap Rouge, Que., 58.7 pounds (1913-1918); Lacombe, Alta., 52.6 pounds (1915-1918); Fredericton, N. B. 50.9 pounds (1914-1918); Kentville, N. S. 47.4 pounds (1914-1918).

The above gives only the amount of surplus honey obtained; to this must be added the net increase made in bees during the same period. The average value of the honey, the price of which varied at the different Farms, and of the increase of bees per colony during the same number of years is as follows:—Ottawa \$17.27, 1913-1918; Lethbridge, Alta., \$16.49, 1914-1918; Nappan, N. S., \$13.41, 1913-1917; Invermere, B. C., \$13.26, 1914-1918; Lacombe, Alta. \$12.79, 1915-1918; Indian Head, Sask. \$11.83, 1915-1917; Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Que. \$10.42, 1913-1917; Fredericton, N. B. \$9.91, 1914-1918; Summerland, B. C., \$9.38, 1916-1917; Cap Rouge, Que. \$8.79, 1913-1918; Kentville, N. S. \$8.11, 1914-1918.

White and alsike clover were the principal sources of honey at all the Farms except Lethbridge where the honey came from alfalfa. All the honey produced was of good quality, that from Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere being exceptionally fine.

Management was found to be an important factor in honey production. The men in charge of the apiaries who had over two years experience did much better than those with less. The bees at Ottawa have been

under expert care all the time, and if those at Nappan, Lethbridge, and a few of the other places had received similar care, equal, if not larger returns might have been obtained. It was also noticed that horticulture and beekeeping make a better combination than poultry and bees, as the men engaged in horticulture take a keener interest in bees. Many horticulturists and small farmers find beekeeping both a congenial and profitable side line.

There are few places in Canada where beekeeping cannot be carried on profitably. There are also many farming areas, excellent for beekeeping, where it is largely neglected. For example, Prince Edward Island, certain marsh lands in Nova Scotia, the St. John River Valley, N. B., the Lake St. John district, Que., and many places in Ontario and Manitoba.—Experimental Farms Note.

**Wintering Bees.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

How easy it looks to the uninitiated—the large surplus of honey some beekeepers get from their bees each year. All that the "wise ones" think is necessary, is for the beeman to set a hive of bees out in the spring, place one or more supers on top of it, and in the fall, remove the supers "chuck" full of honey and carry the old hive down cellar again till the next spring. How easy it all looks to be sure. But to the successful beekeeper, the one who gets results, almost every day in the year he needs must work with his bees. It may be only a few minutes work each day, but he is there to do it. In summer, contracting the entrance of a weak colony where he notices robbers about, or enlarging another entrance where a strong colony must be kept from swarming, or again in winter time regulating the temperature of the cellar, making sure the bees are getting the proper quantity of fresh air and listening for the "roar" of any hives, which would indicate lack of stores, foul air, or dysentery.

As a general rule it is not good practice to winter bees outside during our severe Canadian winters. A house cellar is more favorable to success, providing we have not a regular bee cellar. A space should be curtained off from the main cellar, so as to keep the bees in darkness. Light makes them restless, especially in early spring and many of them may fly about in the cellar, become chilled and die. In case of a furnace being in the cellar, you will need to build a wall of brick or a tight board partition between the bees and the furnace, as too high a temperature without ventilation in the cellar will also cause the bees to fly out or be smothered in the hive, due to lack of fresh air.

The ideal temperature is about 45 degrees F., as read on a good, tested thermometer, with fresh air being admitted every hour of the day. A good plan is to tack a strip of cotton over the open window in the corner of the cellar where the bees are, shading the cellar window again on the outside, so that no light may pass through the window to the bees.

When your bees "roar", or a great number are noticed dead on the cellar floor, you may depend upon it, something is wrong. A disposition to roar, calls for more ventilation and a reduced temperature. If this will not quiet them, examine the hives by carefully lifting the burlap sacking and see if they are short of stores. If so, give them a comb of sealed honey or rock candy, laid upon a couple of sticks directly above the brood nest. On top of this sealed honey, or candy, should be placed two other strips and then the burlap sacking, or you may take out an empty frame and put a full frame of sealed honey in its place.

It is not a good plan to try feeding syrup or soft candy to them in winter-time, because it has a tendency to get the bees excited, thereby rousing other hives and, also, the bees of the hive you may be feeding are very apt to eat too much of the syrup and as they cannot take a cleansing flight, dysentery is the result. Dysentery or diarrhoea of bees in the cellar usually is the result of an overeating of stores, caused by either too low or too high a temperature, or it may be from eating honey of a poor quality. The bees are not able to expel the faeces, the intestines become distended, resulting in purging. Such a colony should be placed outside the first warm day to allow the bees a cleansing flight. Twenty-four hours should be long enough.

Having a dry cellar properly partitioned off, with your bees in darkness, the temperature as near as possible around 45 degrees F., fresh air always, and an abundance of a good quality of sealed stores, your bees should come out in the spring in A 1 condition. Heavy loss in wintering, in most cases is the direct result of carelessness or ignorance on the part of the man in charge.

Careful wintering or careless wintering, makes all the difference between profit and loss to the beekeeper at the end of the honey season.

Northumberland Co.

EARL BEDAL.

## HORTICULTURE.

### The Vineyard of Germany.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Although we have been justly inclined during the past four years of war to look upon everything German with dislike and even distrust, nevertheless one cannot refrain from admiring the beauties of the fields, mountain and streams of the Fatherland. Especially is this the case in that portion known as the Valley of the Rhine, along the banks of which the Canadians have taken their stand with the victorious armies of occupation.

The Rhine, with its 730 miles of length, is the longest river in Germany, and in this country lies the most beautiful portion of its winding course. The valley is divided into three parts, namely, the Upper Rhine, extending from Basel to Bingen; Middle Rhine, from Bingen to the great City of Cologne; and the Lower Rhine, from Cologne to the river mouth in the North Sea, the scenery along this last portion being the least beautiful of all.

The shipping trade of this river dates back to a very early date, and as early in the middle ages as the tenth century it was the natural outlet for exchange of goods between Germany and England, the sea-going vessels even coming inland as far as Cologne; from here goods were forwarded by the smaller river craft to more advanced destinations.

The chief feature of the Upper Rhine is the great wealth-producing vineyards where the choicest of grapes are reared, and the tourist to-day may travel in one of the magnificent steamers and fill his glass with sparkling Rhine wine as he glides silently down stream past the vine-clad hills. But little does he appreciate the cares and worries of the vine-grower, who anxiously watches the skies and prays that Heaven's blessing will be his, that bountiful harvest may be gathered; for rain, abundant sunshine, and excessive toil on the part of the vine-grower are essentials if first-class fruit is to be gathered. It is estimated that only once in ten years is a full harvest procured.

In March and April of every spring the stems of the vines are carefully pruned and tied with straw supports. Much damage is caused to the vines by insect pests, and a regularly planned campaign of destruction is carried on against these in May and July, when school children are employed for the purpose. This campaign is usually in the hands of the chief citizen of the community and the materials, usually consisting of sticky fans and lime, are provided by the communities themselves. Lamps which attract the insects are frequently used with success in certain districts. Naturally, the eastern or south-eastern slopes are the best situations for the vineyards, and the nature of the soil is to a large degree responsible for the quality of the grapes grown.

Before the harvest, and about the middle or end of August, the vineyards are closed by order of the authorities. There are really two closings, the first one prohibiting children and strangers to enter the vineyards, and demanding that the vinedresser put the finishing touches to his work; and the second or "large closing", after which time entrance is stringently forbidden to all except the possessors by law of the vineyard. All paths leading near these areas are closed, and very carefully guarded.

At last, by a meeting of the town or village council and the officers of landward court, the date for the harvest is fixed for each separate district, and made known by bell. To us this custom seems strange; one would imagine that each vine-grower would commence his picking when he considered his fruit matured, but such is by no means the case.

Before the pure wine is obtained from the grape, two stages have to be passed through; in the first of these we get "must", then secondly "Federweisser," or new wine. When complete fermentation of the juice has taken place the wines are valued and labelled, the best being No. 1, second best No. 2, and so on, even the poorest wines on the market being assured of a ready sale.

Such a vast wealth-producing portion of Germany as this historic Rhineland has always been, should prove a valuable asset to the country which for years to come will labor under the burden of heavy taxation brought about by a ruthless and autocratic people.

Canadian Engineers, SIG. J. CLAZIE.  
B. E. F., France.

## POULTRY.

### Feeding Poultry for Good Results.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

There is as much, if not more, in the feed than in the breed. To secure the best results one must feed the right amount of feed of the right kind and at the right time. You must closely watch the appetites of the birds so that you can properly cater to them. What would be right for one flock might be wrong for another. Fowls in a wild state live on seeds, green feed, bugs and worms; so to get the best results from our birds we must supply them with these articles of feed in some form or other.

About the most hungry period in a bird's life is just before it is matured. It will eat more then than at any other time, and if it does not get all it wants then, more harm may be done than can ever be repaired. If you take the trouble once in a while to examine the crops of your fowl at night when they are on the roost, it can be determined whether they are being fed sufficient or not. If their crops are hard you are feeding too much, while if nearly empty not enough is being given. The grain in the crop should fill it comfortably full;

the skin should not be tight but rather loose. The healthy hen is a hearty eater. The good layer will be found scratching around after the poor layer is gone to roost at night; also, she will be first off the roost in the morning.

The man who studies the appetites of his flock and feeds accordingly, generally puts his feed to the best advantage. It is a good plan to have the fowls partially hungry all day until night. This will induce them to scratch, hoping to find some stray bits of feed. As scratching is the best exercise hens can get, have the floor of their house covered with about six inches of good, dry straw, and any time you happen to be in the poultry house it is a good plan to rake all the litter into a heap in the middle of the pen, as they will at once start to pull it down and so give them more exercise. It is well to examine this litter every day to see if any grain is being left, and if there is feed a little less. To be always changing their bill-of-fare does more harm than benefit. Have one system of feeding, but let that system contain as much variety as possible.

To feed properly, conditions must be studied. The amount and quality of food that would keep a Wyandotte in good condition might overfatten a Rock. Over-feeding is not good feeding, as it is what a fowl is able to digest and assimilate and not what she eats that makes eggs and flesh. The hen needs a balanced ration and regular feeding, not a large amount one day and a little the next.

If the birds are doing well with the present feed it will not be wise to make a change. There can be no set rules for feeding. A fowl, on an average, will eat two ounces of grain in the morning and four ounces at night. For the noon feed it is a good plan to feed a mixture of ground grains and beef scrap in a hopper, opening the hopper at noon and leaving it open for a couple of hours.

Like human beings, fowls like a variety of feed. One of the best feeds is wheat, but it is not a good idea to feed any one kind of feed alone. Mix all the different kinds at hand together, giving a liberal supply of corn in the winter months.



The First Hatch of the Season.

Some fowls can exist and be profitable on a great deal less feed than would be needed for others, so when this is noticed in a flock it is advisable to cut down their allowance to meet the demand. As a general rule, more fowls are underfed than overfed, especially when small flocks are kept. While overfeeding has its bad effects, underfeeding is just as bad. An underfed bird may receive sufficient food to sustain the body, but there is a lack of food for egg making. The first feed a fowl takes goes to build up the body, and the remainder to the making of eggs or fat, according to the quality of food given.

Charcoal, oyster shell and grit should be kept in hoppers before the fowls all the time, and in winter green feed, such as sprouted oats or mangels should be fed. Always have a liberal supply of good clean water before the birds, and in real cold weather warm it for them. Once every week their drinking vessels should be scalded out. In very cold weather if the mixed grain for the evening feed is browned in the oven and fed warm it is relished very much by the birds.

One other important thing in the feeding of poultry is to be as quiet as possible in the poultry house, not arousing any alarm amongst the birds. Have them so you can go amongst them without them being scared of you and flying away from you every time you go near them.

Middlesex Co.

W. A. S.

### Mating for the Hatching Season.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It seems obvious that the demand for poultry meat and eggs will increase materially as time goes on. The poultry industry of Canada has experienced trying times during the past four years, and because of high feed prices maximum production has not been attained. The situation should change, however, with the gradual decline in feed prices. The prospects of the future are very bright indeed, because profits from a well-conducted plant are pretty sure of being good. There is great room for expansion as is evidenced by the fact that for the past four years Canada has been importing enormous quantities of eggs, and also by the fact that there has been opened up an excellent export channel. Great Britain will take for sometime all the eggs of good quality which Canada can produce. Unfortunately the importations of eggs are being increased and the exportations are being decreased. This is the situation which should be changed, and I think this will be accomplished through the gradual decrease in feed prices,

particularly if prices for poultry meat and eggs remain relatively as good as they have been during the past two years.

In 1916 Canada exported 7,898,322 dozen eggs, while in 1918 the figure was 4,896,793 dozen. In 1916 Canada imported 3,783,952 dozen eggs, while in 1918 the figure was 4,274,452 dozen. In other words, in 1916 the exports exceeded the imports by 4,114,370 dozen, while in 1918 exports exceeded the imports by only 622,341 dozen. This shows the great shrinkage in the production of eggs in Canada during the last two years.

Existing conditions demand greater production, and if the poultry industry is to play its part in the greatly increased agricultural production, which is required in order that the country may establish a favorable trade balance, then farmers throughout the country must give greater attention to their farm flocks.

One of the most important problems making for a larger egg crop is the hatching of the maximum number of pullets at the right time of the year. Early hatching is advisable. The scarcity of new-laid eggs in the fall and early winter is due to the moulting of the old stock and the non-production of the pullets. Therefore, in order to supply the shortage, pullets should be hatched so that they will begin to lay in October or November. Birds of the American breeds should be hatched any time up to the fore part of May, while birds of the Mediterranean breeds should be hatched any time up to the middle of June. Farmers should always remember that late-hatched pullets are rarely profitable.

Mating should be carried out in such a way as to insure highest fertility. Those who are doing trap-nesting and who are doing consistent breeding work will practice individual mating. Where the males are kept in coops and mated with the females, much as in the case with other classes of live stock, mating should be done about ten days before the selection of eggs for hatching. In pen mating, where a number of males are placed in the female flock, the male birds should be placed in the pens about three weeks before hatching eggs are required.

The proportion of females to males depends to a certain extent upon the breeding. In the American breeds the proportion should be about ten or twelve females to one male, while in Mediterranean breeds the proportion should be about fifteen to one.

The percentage of fertile eggs produced may be increased by the use of breeding boards. These are portable partitions about six feet long and two feet high, which are placed about the pen to insure greater frequency of mating without the male birds disturbing each other.

A high percentage of fertile eggs does not necessarily insure the hatching of a large number of chicks. The fertile eggs must be hatchable, and this demands breeding stock of good constitutional vigor.

Another important matter which must not be overlooked is the frequency of gathering the eggs. In cold weather the eggs should be gathered frequently to prevent them from becoming chilled, otherwise their hatchability may be affected. Gather the eggs as soon as possible after being laid and store them in a suitable place where the temperature is about 50 degrees F. Do not keep them much over ten days before incubating, remembering that the fresher the eggs the more suitable they are for incubating.

Macdonald College, Que.

M. A. JULI.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Notes From Victoria County.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Winter is again well under way. We have experienced a very mild one so far. It has been quite a contrast to last winter, which was claimed to be the coldest and roughest in seventy years. We had a regular January thaw about the middle of last month, and sleighing is now very poor. We had a very wet fall, setting in about the last of August, and it was catchy weather for finishing harvest. Many fields of buckwheat were never cut. Some fields of corn had also to be left standing. There will be a great deal of spring plowing to be done, as it was nearly impossible to plow many fields owing to continued heavy rains. Some had scarcely a score plowed at the first of November, but more favorable weather set in then and people caught up somewhat with their work. November was very open all through, and stock pastured out until the first of December. They came off the grass in fair condition and are wintering well. With plenty of straw, roots and silage on hand they should go out in good fit.

The quiet feature of the live-stock business appears to be the horse market. The demand is very light for the time of year, and, of course, with poor demand you can expect prices accordingly. There are not many farmers who could not spare a horse or two. However, they are not going to give them away yet. According to reliable reports the horse market is very strong in the Old Country and prices are very high. The tractors are taking the place of the heavy draft horse to some extent, but for this class of animal there will always be a demand. The vast number of automobiles in use will have a bad effect on the light-horse industry, but a first-class harness horse (roadster or carriage) will be worth raising. The inferior kind are not wanted. There is nothing more pleasing to the eye than a good horse of any breed. I should be sorry, indeed, to see the time when the horse will be extinct, as some people think they will. However, that time is surely far away. Let us take off our hats to the noble horse, truly man's best friend in the animal world.

Victoria Co., Ont.

A SUBSCRIBER.

# Meetings of Stockmen Optimistic Throughout.

## Shorthorn Breeders Aim to Greatly Extend Their Business.

It was a representative gathering of Shorthorn breeders that convened in annual meeting at the Prince George Hotel on February 4. Shorthorn breeders have had a record year, and are optimistic regarding the future. President W. A. Dryden occupied the chair, and in his opening remarks expressed his pleasure at seeing such a large attendance at the annual meeting. The Shorthorn breed being built up on its utility, the President saw no reason why its scope of usefulness during the reconstruction period and on in the future should not be greater than in the past. The registration of Shorthorns is now greater than the other breeds of beef cattle combined, said the speaker, but that is no reason for breeders or the Association to rest on its oars. There is still room for expansion and growth. The small breeder who is not specializing in a certain line wants a breed which will produce milk, but at the same time produce calves which make profitable feeders. The Shorthorn serves in this dual-purpose capacity. While the Shorthorn is found in every country where grass grows, the President voiced the need for good bulls at the head of our herds in order that the quality be further improved. The future holds great promise for the breed, and Canada has a great opportunity. Mr. Dryden warned breeders against sacrificing the character, quality and conformation of their herds on the altar of fashionable blood lines. Good blood and individuality are essential, but this may be found outside what is recognized as fashionable families. Whitehall Sultan and Gainford Marquis were cited as two great sires which did much for the breed, but their connection with fashionable families was not prominent. However, they had the individuality and quality, which they stamped upon their progeny. The war has led people to analyze the importance of the farm, and the President believed that the assistance of the farmer and stock breeder was as essential during the reconstruction period as it had been in war times. The shortage of meats in Europe should make conditions for live stock satisfactory. Breeders were advised to bend every effort to boost their favorite breed.

Prof. Geo. E. Day, Secretary of the Association, in his report gave a resume of the work which had been done since he took office, and outlined the work which the executive had in mind for the furthering of the interests of the breed. At the last meeting a considerable sum of money was voted to be used in publicity work and a like sum was again set aside for a similar purpose. The Secretary explained that there was a good deal of competition from other breed associations to contend with, especially in new districts. By the issuing of pamphlets setting forth the qualities of the Shorthorn breed and its accomplishments when in competition with other breeds, and by giving grants at exhibitions to encourage the showing of fat steers, it is believed that the farmer faltering between opinions as to which breed to work with will be induced to choose the Shorthorn on its merits. The enthusiastic co-operation of the breeders was asked for by the Secretary for the promotion of the interests of the breed. Considerable discussion arose regarding the most efficient way of assisting the breeders and of furthering the interests of the breed as a whole. Some did not think that enough had been accomplished for the money expended, apparently forgetting that this is an innovation on the part of the Association, and that it takes time for a movement to gain momentum. That the meeting had confidence that the work was being done most efficiently was shown by the old executive being returned for another term. The financial statement showed the Association to be in a prosperous condition. The assets over liabilities amounts to \$51,305.02, which is a slight increase over last year. The 1918 membership reached 3,177, an increase of 305. Ontario has 1,796 members; Man., 414; Sask., 356; Alta., 395; B. C., 24; Que., 102; N. B., 24; N. S., 40; P. E. I., 19; U. S., 7. The receipts from memberships were \$5,910, and from registrations, \$27,575.10.

### Registrations, etc., by Provinces.

Province	Registrations	Transfers	Membership
Ont.	10,132	5,874	\$3,362.00
Man.	2,151	929	758.00
Sask.	1,734	1,841	686.00
Alta.	2,101	2,567	722.00
B. C.	42	57	42.00
Que.	778	343	188.00
N. B.	158	62	44.00
N. S.	149	66	74.00
P. E. I.	137	70	30.00
U. S.	11	50	18.00
Ancestors	16		
Total	17,409	11,859	\$5,924.00

The following notices of motion by H. M. Pettit were discussed and adopted:

That there be added to Section 5 of Article 4 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, the following clause:

"Persons in arrears for membership fees for three years or more, shall be required to pay three years' arrears of membership fees in order to renew their membership in the Association."

That the following clause be added to Article 5 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association:

"If the President, Vice-President, or Second Vice-President of the Association resides outside the Province of Ontario, and if his name appears upon any of the ballots returned to the Secretary, the Secretary shall not count the votes cast for him, but this shall not affect his eligibility for re-election or promotion at the following Annual Meeting. Members of good standing shall receive list of members in each province."

"That provision be made for the registration by members of the Association of Herd or Farm names, to be used as prefix in recording names, at a charge of \$1.00 each."

That those clauses of Section 2 of Article 7 and Section 9 of Article 17 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, which deal with registration fees required for animals of different ages, be struck out, and the following substituted therefor:

"Fees for Registration shall be—To members, animals under 12 months, \$1.00 for each animal. To non-members, animals under 12 months, \$2.00 for each animal. To all, animals over 12 months and under 5 years, \$10.00 for each animal. To become effective Jan. 1, 1920."

That Clause C, Section 1, of Article 14 of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association be amended to read as follows:

"Animals under five years old, the progeny of animals recorded in the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book."

A sum not exceeding \$6,000 was set aside for grants to exhibitions, and a special appropriation not exceeding \$1,000 was also made to exhibitors, the distribution of which was left to the directors. The excessive freight rates were discussed and the associations advised to make representation against increase of rates. The matter of "day-light saving" as in force last summer was up for discussion, and a resolution was passed to the effect that the Association protest against a similar order being brought into effect this year.

The election of officers resulted in W. A. Dryden being returned for the third term. All the Ontario directors were re-elected, and the executive remains the same as last year. The directors for provinces other than Ontario were elected by ballot previous to annual meeting. Following are the names of the officers:

President, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; Vice-President, J. F. Mitchell, Burlington; Second Vice-President, J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man.; Secretary-Treasurer, G. E. Day, Guelph; Registrar, R. G. T. Hitchman, Ottawa; Auditor, G. De Warren Green, Toronto. Directors.—Ontario: John Gardhouse, Weston; Robt. T. Amos, Moffat; J. D. Brien, Ridgeway, Jas. Kyle, Drumbo; Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; H. M. Pettit, Freeman; J. A. Watt, Elora; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia. Manitoba: J. G. Barron, J. B. Davidson, R. W. Creswell. Saskatchewan: R. M. Douglas, Tantalton. Alberta and British Columbia: Hon. D. Marshall, Wm. Sharp. Quebec: J. A. McClary, Lennoxville. Maritime Provinces: A. N. Griffin, New Minas, N.S. Executive and Finance Committee: W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Chairman; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Vice-Chairman; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; H. Smith, Hay; H. M. Pettit, Freeman.

## Canadian Swine Breeders Discuss Market Conditions.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association was held in the Carls-Rite Hotel on February 3. The attendance was not so large as on former occasions, and the meeting did not proceed with the swing which characterized it in previous years. There appeared to be some reticences on the part of the members present to discuss what, to some, were considered vital questions to swine breeders at the present time. Canadian bacon meets with favor in Britain, but there is keen competition from other countries, Denmark in particular, for this important trade. A standardization of our product is necessary.

J. E. Brethour, who has been in close touch with the market situation, explained the reason for the Imperial authorities placing an embargo on Canadian bacon, resulting in a lowering of the price of live hogs. The Imperial authorities had bought heavily in the fall in order to insure against shortage which might result from submarine warfare. When the Armistice was signed there were vast quantities of pork, a good deal of it American heavy salted meats, piled up on the other side of the Atlantic. This quality of meat is not favorable to the British trade, thus there has been a lowering in consumption. An endeavor is being made to unload this heavy meat in the European countries. The British prefer prime bacon, and Mr. Brethour believes that in the course of a month or two there will be no difficulty in disposing of all our bacon at remunerative prices. If feed lowers in price there will be profit in hogs, even if the market for the finished product does not keep at the high level of the past two years.

Prof. Archibald, of Ottawa, gave a short resume of the work done on the Experimental Farms, and showed how an endeavor was being made to help swine breeders. Of the 30 experimental farms and stations live stock is kept on 21, and on 17 of these pure-bred swine are kept. Prof. Archibald stated that there were upwards of 1,500 hogs on these farms at present, but that during the summer there would be at least 3,000. Breeding stock is sent out to surrounding districts, especially to localities where the industry is backward, thus the markets for pure-bred stock is really being

extended. The speaker outlined some of the work which they had under way. The work is experimental and demonstrational along lines of feeding, housing, breeding and general problems. An endeavor is made to find out for the swine breeders what is the cheapest and best methods of raising pork as regards feeds, pastures, housing, etc.

W. B. Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, explained how the Department was a medium through which information obtained at experimental stations was conveyed to farmers by the work carried on in short courses, demonstrations, etc. While markets appear uncertain at present, Mr. Roadhouse was optimistic regarding the future of the industry. Although there is a depression at present, he believes that the industry is on a solid foundation and the underlying conditions are sound. The speaker contended that things would right themselves in the interests of the producer, and could see no reason why a swine industry of great magnitude could not be built up.

The address of Prof. H. H. Le Drew, of Guelph, on the Bacon Industry was listened to with a great deal of interest. Prof. Le Drew is a student of economic matters, and has made a careful study of the bacon industry in Denmark, our greatest rival on the world's market for prime bacon. While not knowing what steps were under way by the British or Canadian authorities to relieve the present depression in the hog market, the speaker firmly believed that something was being done and that the present conditions were but temporary. Prof. Le Drew explained how the Danes had built up a big bacon trade with Britain on the merit of the product, and showed how the British trade was the very life of the nation. He characterized the turning of their trade to Germany during the war as the "blackest spot in Danish history." When the Danes defaulted, England appealed to the colonies for greater production and got it. Now the Danes are working feverishly to regain their lost market. They are turning all their machinery loose to recuperate this trade, and, owing to having a standardized product and being close to the market they have advantages in their favor. Prof. Le Drew claims this is Canada's opportunity, but that no time should be lost in arriving at a standardization of product and of equalizing distances between Canada and the British market and Denmark and the same market. This is a matter of transportation. The speaker gave the following advantages in favor of Canada holding the trade: Sentiment, owing to what Canada has done at home and abroad during the war; Canadians are better farmers, have cheaper feeds and are ahead of the Danes in hog population at present. On the other hand, the Danes have a standardized system working satisfactorily. There is no grievance between packer and grower, as the producer controls the product through the co-operative associations. The Danes understand the British market and have an organization for holding it, and they are nearer to the market. However, the speaker contends that Danish opportunities can be met by Canada. This is Canada's opportunity to win, but there must be no hesitation.

Several resolutions were brought before the meeting and adopted. Among them was one regarding the paying of grants to provincial associations. The Constitution calls for a detailed statement re the expenditures of the money, but in some instances the letter of the law has not been followed. In case any provincial association refuses or neglects to furnish such report by March 31 in any year, the executive shall apportion the grant for that year between such exhibitions as are held. The question of accepting the Large Black and Mule Footed breed of hogs on the records was favorably considered. Representatives to the various fair boards were appointed.

The financial statement of the Association showed cash on hand of \$6,961.86, which is several hundred dollars ahead of last year. During 1918 there were recorded: Yorkshires, 5,362; Duroc Jerseys, 2,512; Poland Chinas, 784; Berkshires, 3,801; Tamworths, 748; Hampshires, 179; Chester Whites, 1,905. The registrations exceeded last year by 2,654, which is a substantial increase.

### Registrations, etc., by Provinces.

Province	Registrations	Transfers	Membership
Ont.	4,828	4,085	\$708.00
Man.	1,529	903	332.00
Sask.	1,999	1,743	648.00
Alta.	2,747	2,100	568.00
B. C.	467	254	108.00
Que.	2,807	2,287	690.00
N. B.	257	214	48.00
N. S.	125	118	20.00
P. E. I.	86	71	30.00
U. S.	13	5	
Total	14,858	11,780	\$3,152.00

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, H. M. Vanderlip, Brantford; First Vice-Pres., M. W. Miller, Brome Centre, Que.; Sec.-Treas., R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Directors: Ontario: J. E. Brethour, Burford; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; Maritime Provinces: Peter Brodie, Little York, P. E. I. Manitoba: W. H. English, Harding. Sask.: S. V. Tomecho, Lipton. British Columbia: Dr. S. F. Tolmie Victoria. Quebec: F. Byrne, Charlesbourg.

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M. A. JULL.

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A SUBSCRIBER.

### Canadian Sheep Breeders Have A Banner Year.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association on the evening of February 4. The past two years have been prosperous ones for sheep breeders, and have given a decided impetus to the industry. Representatives were present from one end of Canada to the other. President W. A. Dryden was in the chair, and in his opening remarks referred to 1918 as being a banner year for the Association. Reference was made to the new conditions brought about by signing of the Armistice. While the prices of mutton and wool are likely to drop below the level of the past few years, the industry should not be seriously affected. The President advocated the further development of the Canadian market for surplus rams. The United States now affords a big market. Mr. Dryden explained what had been done in an endeavor to get reciprocity in registrations between the Canadian and American associations. He believes that it will be accomplished in the near future. This will eliminate a good deal of the trouble now experienced by breeders having a trade on the other side of the line.

Dr. C. D. McGilivray gave a very instructive address on the value of maintaining the health of the flock. "Sheep are one of the healthiest classes of live stock," said the speaker, "and Ontario is freer from sheep ailments than most other countries." Keeping the sheep on the high, dry land was advised. The Doctor discussed the parasites affecting the skin of sheep, dealing particularly with lice, ticks and scab. These parasites cause sheep to be unthrifty, but the speaker contended that there is no reason for existence where sheep receive proper attention. Arsenical, coal-tar products and lime-sulphur dips were discussed at some length. All are beneficial but the speaker believes they are improved by the addition of soap and pine tar, as these substances add more body to the dip. The speaker advised breeders to prevent, so far as possible, the flock becoming infested with internal parasites as round worms, tape worms, lung worms, nodular worms, etc. Some of these are introduced through the purchase of new stock. The round or stomach worm causes considerable trouble, and Dr. McGilivray recommended oil of turpentine one-half ounce per sheep as a satisfactory remedy. Feeding salt regularly was also advised as a preventive measure for worms.

C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who has recently returned from a trip to England and Europe, pictured conditions in the devastated area and gave a resume of farming and live-stock conditions. While big crops are grown it is at great expense of labor. The speaker believed that it will take considerable time for stock to be restored to its position of pre-war days, and predicted a good future for Canadian live stock.

Dr. Tolmie brought greetings for the Pacific coast. He referred to our \$400,000,000 live-stock industry and the necessity of keeping it as free as possible from disease. The Doctor predicts a lowering in price of mutton and wool, but as there will also be a decrease in feed prices net returns should be satisfactory. A campaign to stimulate increased consumption of mutton was advised.

A number of communications were read and discussed. In regard to paying grants to the provincial associations it was decided by the meeting that where a detailed statement was not given by March 31 that the money be proportioned among the different fairs without working through the provincial association. In regard to fair boards withholding the prize money from all exhibitors because one breeder failed to have his entry properly recorded, it was decided to withhold the prize money from the defaulter only rather than penalize all exhibitors because of one man's neglect.

The membership of the Association now totals 1,006, which is a substantial increase over last year. The financial statement for 1918 showed registrations to have given a revenue of \$6,638.26, and membership fees \$2,204. During the year the following amounts were paid to the provincial associations: Ontario, \$1,346.39; Manitoba, \$265.49; Sask., \$221.53; Alta., \$426.58; B. C., \$59.11; Maritime Provinces, \$219.31.

Registrations, etc., by Provinces.

Province	Registrations	Transfers	Membership
Ont.	4,454	1,585	\$798.00
Man.	817	282	118.00
Sask.	799	563	168.00
Alta.	1,160	471	176.00
B. Col.	200	75	50.00
Quebec	2,282	1,124	754.00
N. B.	221	74	36.00
N. S.	145	141	36.00
P. E. I.	144	107	42.00
United States	33	152	24.00
Total	10,255	4,574	\$2,202.00

Sheep recorded in 1918, according to breeds, were as follows: Shropshire, 3,410; Leicester, 1,859; Cotswold, 499; Oxford Down, 2,478; Lincoln, 225; Dorset Horn, 323; Suffolk, 429; Hampshire, 453; Southdown, 263; Cheviot, 80; Romney, 319; Rambouillet, 23.

The officers for 1919 are: Pres., W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; Vice-Pres., J. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Sec.-Treas., R. W. Wade, Parl. Bldgs., Toronto. Directors: Lt.-Col. Robt. McEwen, London; J. Snell, Clinton; J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; W. B. Bishop, St. John, N. B.;

V. Sylvestre, Clairvaux de Bagot, Que.; A. Denis, St. Norbert Sta., Que.; W. H. English, Harding, Man.; F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, Sask.; R. Knight, Calgary, Alta.; Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C.

### Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association Adopts New Constitution.

The Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association is just getting under way. In the past the Dominion Cattle Breeders Association did much the same work as the Ontario Association is undertaking. President Gardhouse was in the chair, and in his address voiced the sentiment of the meeting, that much could be done to improve the live stock of the country if better bulls were kept on the farms of the province. "Too many scrubs are still in use," said the President. "Ontario should be the breeder of foundation stock for the newer parts of the Dominion just as Britain has bred foundation stock for the colonies." Considerable discussion followed relating to the co-operative shipments of live stock to the West. Rates have gone up one-third, and the expenses of a man going with the stock has materially increased. Funds to defray such expense have been secured from the department, so that the expense to the consignee is not heavy. However, Secretary R. W. Wade felt that unless a larger grant be secured the charges to the individual shippers would of necessity have to be raised. In 1918 there were 501 head of stock shipped in these association cars, made up of 67 horses, 250 cattle, 180 sheep and 4 hogs. The Constitution was read and adopted clause by clause with the exception of membership fee, which was left for further consideration. The directors are chosen from the different breed associations on a basis of one representative for each 250 members residing in Ontario.

Hon. Geo. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, delivered a short address, in which he expressed his sympathy with any movement for the furthering and betterment of the live stock of this province.

C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who has recently returned from Europe, gave a brief outline of live-stock conditions as they exist at present. England, said the speaker, has as much live stock to-day as she had in 1914. However, France is believed to have lost at least 20 per cent. of her live stock and Italy 40 per cent. After talking with prominent breeders in England Mr. Bailey does not believe that there will be much demand overseas for pure-bred stock from Canada, but there may be a good market for high-class grade stock. The class of stock kept on the continent is different from ours, and the speaker believed that the people would endeavor to build up the herds they have rather than import other pure-bred breeds. Mr. Bailey believed that something should and would be worked out to eliminate the scrub bull from our herds. A poor bull is a menace to the success of the cattle industry.

E. H. Stonehouse delivered a pithy address on the development of Canada's dairy markets. The speaker gave a resume of the growth of our live-stock population. Exports of meats and grains from Canada were shown to be pitiable small when compared with the exports of other countries less favorably situated for the production of these products. The special effort during the war resulted in a substantial increase in production and in exports. The same effort put forth in peace times would soon place Canada in a more favorable light from a production standpoint. Mr. Stonehouse believes that dairying and meat production will be remunerative for years to come, and that Canada has a great opportunity for the expansion and development of her agricultural industries. Quality in our produce was urged.

The following representatives were chosen to represent the different breeds on the directorate.—Shorthorns: H. Smith, Hay; W. C. Sutherland, Galt; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; G. E. Day, Guelph; H. Pettit, Freeman; J. F. Mitchell, Burlington; J. Gardhouse, Weston. Holsteins: R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson; D. C. Flatt, Hamilton; R. A. Stevenson, Ancaster; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, and M. L. Haley, Springford. Ayrshires: J. McKee, Norwich; W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford. Herefords: H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Angus: Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Jerseys: H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham. Galloway: Col. McCray, Guelph.

### Canadian Jersey Cattle Club.

The Canadian Jersey Cattle Club convened in annual meeting on Wednesday, February 5, at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto. There was a very fair attendance, marked by the presence of breeders from British Columbia to Quebec. President D. O. Bull occupied the chair, and in his presidential address stated that he had for fifteen years been actively connected with the work of the Jersey Cattle Club, and that he had accepted the presidency during the past year in order that he could more effectively assist in consummating a reciprocal registration agreement with the American Jersey Cattle Club. This has been accomplished satisfactorily during the year, and he now felt that he should retire from the directorate. The President called attention to the fact that the average amount of butterfat produced by Jerseys in the four R. O. P. classes is larger than that of any other breed, and the additional fact was emphasized that a larger percentage of registered Jerseys were entered in R. O. P. work than of any other breed. At the present time there are 221 Jersey cattle entered in the Record of Performance work. The standard of Jerseys was said by the President to be higher in Canada than in any other country. Jerseys are becoming increasingly popular, and the splendid

exhibits made by Canadian breeders at Toronto, Sherbrooke, Vancouver, and at the National Dairy Show, Columbus, Ohio, bear evidence of this fact. The value of exhibitions and advertising was clearly pointed out. It was further stated that if registrations came in as they were expected to do, another Herd Book, Volume 4, would probably be sent to press during the coming summer. The total amount of cash received during 1918 by the registration office was \$3,346.42. During the year there were 1,519 registrations; 1,297 transfers, and a membership receipt of \$815.

A stimulating and progressive report was heard from E. H. Barton, Chilliwack, B.C., as to the work of Jersey breeders in the Pacific province. Breeders everywhere were urged to go in strongly for the R. O. P. work, particularly in the younger classes where Jerseys most clearly show their superiority. Mr. Barton brought up the question of the value of Jerseys for beef purposes and adverse criticism in this regard, but he pointed out the fact that Jerseys mature from four to six months earlier than other breeds, and during this time more than make up in the production of butterfat for what may be lost when the animal may finally be sold for beef. The speaker stated that all milk in his locality was sold by test, and that Jersey breeders were putting up a strong fight to maintain the favorable position their favorite breed now occupies. A resolution was passed providing that the \$25 prize awarded for each of the four classes in R. O. P. work should be given in the form of a gold medal, but that each breeder, if he so desired, have the option of taking the twenty-five dollars in cash. It was decided to prepare and print a circular letter to each of the breeders in which would be outlined about fifteen points demonstrating the qualities of the breed, and that this circular be sent out as one means of further stimulating interest in the breed. Henry Glendinning, in this connection, pointed to a relation between Jerseys and cheese production, showing that from tests conducted by the Eastern Dairy School, Kingston, there is no comparing the yield of cheese made from low and high-testing milk, the latter being much superior. The Dairy Standards Act was defended by Mr. Glendinning, who believed that the Club should work to have it put in force in the province.

R. W. Wade urged the co-operation of the Club in the work of the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, especially at this time in their fight against the increase in express rates. He hoped that in case an increase was allowed, pure-bred stock could be carried at a reduced rate. A protest was registered by Jean Baldwin, of Coaticook, Que., against the continuance of regulations prohibiting dairymen from exporting milk and cream to the United States. Mr. Baldwin claimed that the Canadian farmer is in a worse position than the American dairy manufacturer who can buy cream much cheaper than in his own country, while the dairy farmer in Canada cannot ship across the line and get the higher United States price. About a month ago the wholesale price of butter was 20 cents lower in Canada than in the United States. A resolution was passed to memorialize the Government with a view to having these export privileges granted to Canadian dairy farmers. Dr. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General, and W. R. Reek, Assistant-Live Stock Commissioner, each spoke very briefly during the course of the meeting, the former holding out little hope that the embargo on cattle imports from the Old Country would be permanently removed for some time.

About one hundred members were struck off the list because of being three or more years in arrears. The question of moving pictures was left to the Executive, with the possibility of getting for use in Canada a copy of the film "Hearts and Jerseys," prepared by the A. J. C. C. It was decided that in case of an R. O. P. bull four progeny would be accepted as qualifications instead of four tested daughters. It was decided also to ask for a monthly inspection of R. O. P. test work (instead of an inspection eight times yearly), with a view to publishing a Canadian 50-lb. list; and that the Government be memorialized to this effect. A resolution passed by the Dominion Dairy Conference asking for the compulsory payment for milk by test was endorsed by the Club, and the Executive were given power to act in the matter of suggesting a herdsman's prize at Toronto exhibition. Notice of motion was given that at the next annual meeting the matter of raising the membership and registration fees would be discussed. The usual grants to fairs were given; \$50 to Toronto, \$25 to London and Ottawa; Guelph the same as last year, and in addition \$25 was granted to St. Schollastique; \$25 to New Westminster; \$25 to Vancouver, and \$100 to Sherbrooke if local exhibitors raised \$100 and an extra \$100 were added to the prize-list by the Fair Association. The same arrangement was made with respect to Vancouver. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year; and other appointments made: Directors: E. H. Barton, Chilliwack, B.C.; G. S. Harris, Moresby Island, B.C.; George Bagg, Edgeley; R. J. Fleming, Toronto; Gordon D. Duncan, Todmorden; John Pringle, London; H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; J. Lee Alexander, Hillhurst, Que. Executive: President, E. H. Barton; First Vice-President, J. Lee Alexander; Second Vice-President, Geo. Bagg; Secretary, B. A. Bull, Brampton. Fair Representatives: Toronto, D. O. Bull; Ottawa, the President and W. Hurdman; London, Thos. O'Brien and John Pringle. Record Board: Gordon Duncan, B. A. Bull. Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association: H. A. Dolson and Gordon Duncan. Eastern Canada Live Stock Union: D. O. Bull. Western Canada Live Stock Union: C. A. J. Sharman. Judges: Toronto, Hugh G. Van Pelt, Waterloo, Ia.; Sherbrooke, John A. Lee, Shelbyville, Ky.; Quebec, Gordon Duncan; St. Schollastique, E. S. Archibald, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Guelph Winter Fair, H. A. Dolson.

## Holstein Men Have Bright Meeting.

President S. F. Tolmie, M.P., Victoria, B.C., in opening the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, held at the Prince George Hotel on Thursday, February 6, called attention to the notable progress of the breed in Canada since the last annual meeting. In the course of the presidential address Dr. Tolmie said: "You were, no doubt, all glad to learn that the Committee that met the Executive of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America with a view to securing a satisfactory system of registration between the two countries, was successful."

"These improved conditions should prove of immense benefit to the Holstein breed in as much as it will greatly stimulate traffic in Holsteins between the two countries. Incidentally the Canadian breeder will have opened up to him a market of 110,000,000 people, while the Americans will have presented to them a market in this vast sparsely-settled country where more and better cattle are going to be required for many years to come."

"The matter of market extension for Canadian Holsteins has been a live issue with your Executive during the year. Realizing that the removal of the embargo on Canadian cattle entering Great Britain would be of great advantage to the breeders of this country, your Executive has brought this matter to the attention of the Government on every possible opportunity, and I am glad to say that I have information to the effect that this matter has been taken up with the British authorities by the Honorable Premier; and is now under discussion. We have also had representatives from the continent of Europe looking over the Holstein herds of this country, and the prospects of export trade appear to be good. In this connection I would like to suggest that a committee of this Association be appointed at this meeting to secure such information as will enable it to form an estimate as to the number of exportable Holstein cattle in this country, so that prompt and definite information can be given to prospective buyers. At this point I would like to seriously call attention to the necessity of our breeders exercising the most scrupulous care in selling animals for export. If we expect to build up and retain this valuable business we must deal honestly with the buyer, and we must not be tempted to sell undesirable stock."

The Secretary, W. A. Clemons, in his report likewise reported progress, and the following facts are abstracted: "Registration for the year out-numbered by more than a thousand those of 1917, reaching a total of 13,046. At the end of 1918 there were recorded 100,725 animals, about 54 per cent. of which have been registered in the last five years. Transfer certificates to the number of 12,165 were issued during the year, a gain of 1,500 over 1917. Four hundred and thirty-two new names were added during the year, an increase of fifty members over any previous year. Certificates were issued for 770 tests made under R. O. M. rules; 343 of these were for cows tested the first time. Lakeview Dutchland Artis, in the senior three-year-old class, and Lakeview Dutchland Calamity Rose, in the senior two-year-old class, came to the front as new champions during the year in the seven-day classes; all of these champions now being 30-lb. cows or better. There were no new champions in the 30-day classes, but Colony Aaggie Pietertje, with 881.84 lbs. butter, from 21,161.8 lbs. of milk as a junior two-year-old, established a world's record for her class. There are now 4,231 cows entered in the Record of Merit, and 1,457 in the Record of Performance; 171 cows having qualified in the R.O.P. during the year. There are now a total of 61 qualified R. O. P. bulls, 12 of which, having sired four tested daughters, were added during the year. Posch Queen Wayne and Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd are new champions in the mature and three-year-old R.O.P. classes, respectively. Volume 21 of the Herd Book was distributed to members in June, and registrations for Volume 22 are in the hands of the printers, awaiting only the minutes of this annual meeting. The publicity work was reported on favorably, and at many fairs Holsteins took first place in the prize money. Thirty new farm names were registered. The balance on hand at the end of 1918 was \$4,731.11, as compared with \$2,080.24 at the end of 1917. Grants to fairs amounted to \$4,365; R. O. P. prizes, \$560; R. O. M. prizes, \$2,015; advertising, \$1,314. Membership fees amounted to \$2,160; registry and transfer fees, \$21,971.25, and annual dues, \$2,325. The assets of the Association amount to \$27,731.11, with no liabilities except current accounts."

It was decided to continue the R. O. M. appropriation of \$1,000 and the R. O. P. appropriation of \$540. Requests from several county fairs were turned down so far as grants for prize money were concerned. It was moved and carried unanimously that unless reasonable improvements in the accommodation for Holstein cattle in the dairy test at the Guelph Winter Fair are made so as to be satisfactory to a committee which was appointed, the grant to the Provincial Winter Fair would be withheld. Partly, at least, because of the inadequate accommodation at Guelph, it was decided not to recommend or establish a junior two-year-old class for the dairy test.

It was decided not to ask that the four R. O. P. classes now existing be split into junior and senior sections. The Secretary's salary was fixed at \$3,000, the Association, contrary to the former practice, agreeing to pay all office expenses. The auditors' salaries will be \$25 each, and the \$1,500 grant for publicity purposes was passed without discussion. The standards for mature cows, as the result of recommendations from the

British Columbia Holstein-Friesian Association were raised in the R. O. P. work from 357 lbs. butter-fat to 400 lbs.; standards for younger classes to be adjusted automatically. This recommendation came largely as a result of competition from the Jersey breeders in British Columbia. It was also decided that four progeny rather than four tested daughters make the sire eligible for R. O. P., admitting the possibility of a sire with four proven sons and no tested daughters gaining R. O. P. distinction.

The successful negotiations conducted by the President and Secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America in the matter of reciprocal registration and transfer of animals were accorded a very favorable reception, and hearty applause greeted the announcement that the Association as a whole approved of the agreement. R. W. E. Burnaby spoke to the motion, of which notice was given, reducing from \$10 for females and \$25 for males, to one dollar for each, the import certificate fee. This was carried. It was decided to join both the Eastern and Western Canada Live Stock Unions, and D. C. Flatt and W. Cumming were appointed representative to these organizations respectively. It was decided to supply Prof. H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph, with six Babcock tester outfits for testing work. Strong resolutions were passed against the continued manufacture and sale of oleomargarine in Canada and against the re-enactment of the Daylight Saving Law. Both of these measures were enthusiastically dealt with. The question raised by a request last summer from the British Friesian Cattle Society, that the word Holstein be dropped from the name of the Canadian Association, as of German origin, and not indicative of the origin of the breed, was discussed at length. The Executive Committee brought in a recommendation that the word be dropped, and that the breed be known as Friesian cattle in Canada, as they are now known in Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa. A very animated discussion greeted this recommendation, and a motion was finally passed to lay the matter on the table for one year. Rather curiously, there was no discussion on the probability of export trade in pure-bred cattle, although the President's address laid stress upon this point. A committee appointed at the last annual meeting to report on the matter of false entries at the large dairy shows by members who make a practice of borrowing cattle for show purposes and exhibiting them under their own names, reported several offences during the year. The biggest objection seems to be in this connection that in the herd classes a man who really tries to exhibit honestly and fairly must often compete against herds containing the best animals belonging to several breeders. After considerable discussion and many humorous confessions by members whose names were read out as having been caught red-handed at this nefarious practice, a motion was passed designed to remedy matters. Most of the sinful, although humble and contrite enough and desirous of fair play for all, were yet not unduly abashed because of a confidence that everybody was doing it. The decision of the meeting was that the Secretary should send out a form of agreement, to be signed by each of the Holstein exhibitors at Toronto and other large exhibitions for the last three years, whereby each man would pledge himself not to exhibit in his own name, animals of which he is not the bona fide owner, at any large exhibition.

A committee consisting of the President, Secretary and R. W. E. Burnaby was appointed to look into the question of office accommodation for the Association, with power to make temporary arrangements if thought necessary and report back to the next annual meeting. Grants to fair banquets were the same as in 1918. Attention was called to the fact that the Ontario Government will grant three dollars for each head of cattle sold at a consignment sale, the total grant for one year to any club not to exceed \$150. A resolution criticizing the dairymen's associations of Eastern and Western Ontario was forwarded by the Oxford County Association, and called for a re-organization of a dairy producers' organization along representative lines. This resolution was laid on the table. A standing vote pledged the silent acquiescence of the membership to the suggestion that a letter of condolence be sent to the family of the late A. C. Hallman, the only active member and breeder, at the time of his death, of those who in 1883 organized the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada.

Officers of the Association and directors for the Province of Ontario were elected as follows for the ensuing year.—Directors: R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook; R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson; A. E. Hulet, Norwich; M. H. Haley, Springford; N. P. Sager, St. George; G. A. Brethen, Norwood; R. M. Holtby, Port Perry; F. R. Mallory, Frankford. Executive: President, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., Victoria, B.C.; First Vice-Pres., F. R. Mallory; Second Vice-Pres., Neil Sangster, Orms-town, Que.; Third Vice-Pres., G. A. Brethen; Fourth Vice-Pres., A. E. Hulet; Secretary, W. A. Clemons, St. George. Auditors: E. Mallory, Belleville; J. W. Richardson, Caledonia. Delegate to the Canadian National Exhibition: R. F. Hicks.

A report of the annual meeting of the Holstein-Friesian Association would be incomplete without some mention of the Annual Banquet which preceded it on Wednesday evening at the Carls-Rite Hotel. A splendid musical entertainment, a bounteous repast and excellent addresses marked this festive occasion. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, the President, presided, and speeches were made by the Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education for Ontario; Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario; M. Cumming, Secretary for Agriculture in Nova Scotia, and Mrs. G. A. Brodie, President of the United Farm Women of Ontario.

## Hereford Breeders Had A Good Year

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on February 6. There was a good attendance, members being present from the different parts of Canada. The financial statement indicated that the Association had a prosperous year. There is now a membership of 596, and the registrations for 1918 totalled 5,228, with 3,149 transfers. Alberta led in the number of registrations, with Ontario second. The general feeling at the meeting was for greater publicity of the breed. Indications are that the White-faces are making rapid strides throughout the West, and are gradually gaining ground in Ontario and the other provinces. Considerable discussion took place over several notices of motion which had been made. Relating to the rules of entry, it was decided to strike the following words from the last line of Section 1, Article 16, of the Constitution, which reads: "Fifteen months old at the time she was served," and substitute therein the words "Twenty-seven months old at the time she gave birth to the calf." This rule to go into effect January 1, 1920. Considerable discussion took place over the proposed increase of the membership fee, which would include a year's subscription to the Hereford Journal. It was decided, however, to leave the membership fee as it was. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; Vice-President, W. H. Hunter, Orangeville. Directors: J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; F. Collicut, Calgary, Alta.; S. Downey, Carstairs, Alta.; J. C. Sherry, Edmonton, Alta.; L. Christie, Kamsacks, Sask.; G. E. Reynolds, Elora; J. Page, Wallacetown; W. Readhead, Milton; H. J. Reid, Hamilton; F. J. Eaton, Meaford; A. E. Roseveau, Cobourg. Secretary, H. D. Smith, Hamilton. The apportioning of grants was left in the hands of the directors.

## Ontario Sheep Breeders Hold Enthusiastic Meeting.

The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, a very substantial organization which is accomplishing a good deal for the sheep industry, held one of the best attended and most interesting meetings of the week of the Live Stock Organization Annual Meetings. The Association has been instrumental in having in force in Ontario one of the best dog laws in the world, and they inaugurated the wool grading and co-operative selling of the product, which has been of great financial benefit to the sheepmen. The various matters brought up at the meeting were freely discussed. The financial statement showed cash on hand of \$2,330.09.

President Jas. Douglas, in a brief address, outlined a scheme to encourage sheep improvement, which if put into effect should bring results. His idea is to have a competition worked on much the same plan as the present Field Crop Competitions. He suggested giving prizes in a number of counties for the best-kept flocks on the farms, the prizes to be awarded according to a score card standard, taking into consideration the general condition of the flock, the type of ram used, the condition of the wool, the lamb crop, etc. Mr. Douglas' suggestion was discussed and heartily approved of by the meeting. The incoming executive were authorized to consider it.

Prof. Barton, of Macdonald College, Quebec, delivered an excellent address on "Flock Improvement." The Professor has been instrumental in accomplishing much good along this line in Quebec. Realizing the field for work along the line of flock improvement in his province, a man was appointed and put in the field to make sheep a feature of his work, and to talk sheep on every possible occasion. Demonstration flocks were started and the most approved methods used in handling them. Good sires were insisted upon, and the results were so apparent that the breeder who had been careless regarding the quality of stock, care of it, handling of wool, etc., took a keen interest and the movement spread rapidly. Prof. Barton believed that the competition which the President mentioned could also be used for demonstration purposes. Field days could be held at which shearing, docking, castrating, etc., could be done. He believed it necessary to create a sheep instinct in the breeder if the greatest success is to be obtained. Use of pure-bred rams in grade flocks; ram sales, marketing of lambs and marketing of wool have been features of the work which have brought success. After conducting the work for several years Prof. Barton's impressions were that for success in sheep husbandry a definite interest must be created. The continued use of ram lambs year after year is not good practice. Improvement will come through preserving the outstanding ewes in the flock and saving the ewe lambs from these. The breeding of ewe lambs was also discouraged, except where the individual was early and well developed. Prof. Barton does not believe in the theory that sheep can look after themselves. If success is to be obtained they must have care, and he recommends paying attention to the housing and equipment, having them convenient and clean, and things arranged in such a way as to be conducive to the production of clean wool. Weeding out the weaklings from the breeding flock and taking preventive measures was strongly advised by the speaker. The usefulness of some of the best ewes is sometimes cut short by udder trouble. The speaker contends that with a little attention at weaning time there will be little trouble of this nature.

A communication was read from a member in Northern Ontario, asking the Association to use its influence in effecting greater protection of the flocks in the new land where wild animals are numerous and cause considerable loss to sheep owners. The feeling

of the meeting was that everything possible should be done to encourage sheep raising in Northern Ontario. Considerable discussion arose over the value of type and character of the entries competing for the Ontario Sheep Breeders' cup at Guelph Winter Fair. It was thought by some that character and conformation are taken too little into consideration in judging fat classes of pure-bred stock. The question arose as to how local dealers could pay more for wool than was received from the co-operative marketing of the product. The Secretary, R. W. Wade, ably explained prices and grading. It was clearly shown how purchasing on a flat rate, as many dealers do, that the man with low-grade wool gets a high price at the expense of the producer of high-grade wool. If it had not been for the co-operative association there is reason to believe that the prices paid by the local dealer would not have been anything like as high as it was. Members were advised to stick together in the matter of marketing wool and not give outside interests the slightest chance of breaking up the Association.

The apportioning of grants was left in the hands of the directors. The election of officers resulted in the following board being elected for the ensuing year:

Directors elected.—Cotswolds: J. D. Brien, Ridgeway. Leicesters: James Douglas, Caledonia. Lincolns: E. Robson, Denfield. Oxfords: J. E. Cousins, Harriston. Shropshires: W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove. Dorsets: Cecil Stobbs, Leamington. Hampshires: Geo. L. Telfer, Paris. Suffolks: Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Southdowns: J. W. Springstead, Hamilton. General Directors: H. M. Lee, Highgate and W. Whitelaw, Guelph. Geo. L. Telfer was re-elected President, E. Robson, Vice-President, and R. W. Wade, Secretary-Treasurer. Auditor, G. de W. Green.

### Ontario Swine Breeders Hold Interesting Session.

On Tuesday, February 4, the Ontario Swine Breeders, one of Ontario's youngest live-stock associations, held its fourth annual meeting at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, and from beginning to end it proved a most interesting and instructive meeting. Following the President's address, in which he discussed at length the present market crisis, the Live-Stock Branch at Ottawa came in for considerable criticism for not having had the foresight to recognize the necessity of having a man in England immediately after the signing of the Armistice to safeguard the market for Canada's pork and other products. If the Government claimed to have been in touch at all with the situation some one had blundered. But it seemed to be the feeling of the meeting that the responsibility rested not with the Branch mentioned, but with those at Ottawa higher up. Other speakers thought the present decline in prices was only a matter of adjustment. A petition, however, was drafted to be forwarded to the Acting Premier, asking that the Allied Purchasing Commission be replaced by a special Canadian representative, whose duty it would be to see that Canadian bacon received proper recognition.

Dr. Torrance, the Veterinary Director-General, championed the Government's course in treating hog cholera, and proceeded to show how fortunate Canada had been in comparison with other countries in controlling the disease. The figures, he stated, were much the same as those given at this meeting last year other than that the figures pertaining to our own losses were slightly less in 1917, while those furnished by the United States Department again showed an increase over the previous year. He added that the single treatment was by far the safer for Canada, and under no case could he allow serum and virus to be used by others than officers of his branch. In reply to a notice of motion passed by the meeting asking that the maximum valuation of hogs slaughtered by the Government be raised, in view of the increased values since the maximum was established, Dr. Torrance stated that while he personally would be pleased to see breeders fully compensated for their losses, they must remember that the hogs were only slaughtered when they were in an advanced stage of the disease and, as they would eventually die, full value could not be placed on those that were so affected.

Prof. E. S. Archibald, Acting Director, Experimental Farms, Ottawa, spoke on the results obtained by various rationing and feeding experiments carried on at all the Government farms throughout Canada, as well as the systems that are best suited for the housing of the herds in the different seasons. He advised against expensive piggeries, and strongly recommended small, dry, portable colony houses for all climates and, excepting farrowing sows, for pigs of all ages.

In the course of the general business it was decided that a recommendation of a motion should go forward from the meeting to the Dominion Swine Breeders' Association, asking that an import fee of \$50.00 be charged against American Berkshires entering Canada. A committee was also appointed to interview the Dominion Swine Breeders with the object of appointing a further committee to confer with the Minister of Agriculture as to the possibilities of the English bacon trade.

The financial statement for the year showed expenses amounting to \$1,549.67 and a balance on hand of \$380.77, an increase of \$110.42 over the same date last year. The Directors elected for the various breeds are—Yorkshires: J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; J. I. Flatt, Hamilton; A. Leitch, Guelph; J. Brethour, Burford. Berkshires: H. A. Dolson, Alloo; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown. Duroc-Jerseys: Cecil Stobbs, Leamington. Tamworths: Geo. Douglas, Mitchell. Chester Whites: W. F. Wright, Glanworth. Poldans and Hampshires: Geo. G. Gould, Essex. Executive

Committee: Geo. Douglas, W. F. Wright. Directors: A. Leitch, Jno. I. Flatt, H. A. Dolson, W. W. Brownridge, Geo. G. Gould, J. K. Featherston. President, Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin; Vice-Pres., Cecil Stobbs; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

### Ontario Yorkshire Club.

Owing to the multiplicity of meetings, and some of them running over schedule time, the Yorkshire Club annual meeting was not a lengthy session. A few of the breeders met, and after discussing the hog situation and talking over the work of the Club during the past year they were unanimous in re-electing the 1918 board of directors to office for the ensuing year. The usual grants were made to the exhibitions, with an additional sum to Ottawa Winter Fair. Directors: J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; H. Capes, Wyoming; G. Barbour, Crosshill; Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin; J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. C. Stuart, Osgoode; R. Garbutt, Belleville. J. C. Stuart was re-elected President; R. Garbutt Vice-Pres., and R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Sec.-Treas. The President, Vice-President, Secretary, Wm. Jones and J. E. Brethour constitute the Executive.

### Ontario Berkshire Breeders Meet.

A number of the Berkshire swine breeders of the province convened in annual meeting on February 5. The attendance was not large, but the breeders present were optimistic regarding the future prosperity of the breed. During the year 3,801 Berkshires were recorded in the Dominion, which is nearly 400 in excess of the previous year. This is considered to be a good increase, and shows that the breed is rapidly gaining a firm foothold in the Dominion. The financial statement showed the club to be in good standing. Grants were made to the various exhibitions. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; Vice-Pres., H. B. Jeffs, Bond Head; Sec.-Treas., R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Directors: W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; H. A. Dolson, H. B. Jeffs; A. Thomson, Shakespeare; Chas. Boynton, Dollar; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming. W. W. Brownridge, and P. J. McEwen, with the President and Vice-President and Secretary constitute the Executive.

### Clydesdale Association Will Purchase A Six-Horse Team.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Association was held in Toronto on February 6. There was a representative gathering of Clydesdale breeders, and impressions gathered from the discussions would indicate that the breeders were optimistic regarding the future of the draft horse. The directors' report fully reviewed the situation. In regard to the outlook at home they said:

"A year or two ago when the farm tractor was introduced it was claimed by many that the day of the horse was doomed. Experience has shown that the tractor has displaced the horse only to a very limited extent if at all on the farms of this country. This is true of Eastern Canada. So far as the West is concerned, there are no signs yet of any great displacement of the horse on prairie farms by the tractor. In fact, only recently one of the Provincial Governments of the West has inaugurated a campaign to increase the production of draft horses, with a view to meeting future needs on the farms of that province. This we take to be proof that the farm tractor has not so far displaced the horse nor is it likely to for sometime to come.

"In cities and towns there is still a good demand for the draft horse of size and weight. The big transport companies are still using horses, and our information is they would use more of them if they could secure horses of the kind they want. These should be good, big, active horses, sound and weighing seventeen and eighteen hundred pounds and over. There are too few horses of this description in the country to-day to supply the demand, and this is the chief reason why motor power is replacing the horse for heavy teaming in cities. Transport companies are finding it increasingly difficult to get the kind of horses they need. There are plenty of the other kind in the country, but not enough of good heavy draft horses of the weight named and of the kind that can be produced by breeding the Clydesdale of weight and size. The farmer to-day who will breed this kind will have a good market for them for some years to come."

The directors pointed out that the outlook abroad was favorable. During demobilization it was expected that a great many horses would be thrown on the market, which may tend to lower the price for the present. It is expected, however, that when conditions become normal breeders will be able to do business abroad in the regular way. In Scotland, Clydesdale geldings have sold for from \$1,300 to \$1,500 each, which are record prices. In England, draft geldings have reached a high level. The directors were not prepared to say whether there would be a demand for breeding stock from Canada in Europe, but the culling out of grade stallions in Ontario, under the Stallion Enrolment and Inspection Act, should greatly increase the demand for pure-bred stallions. The directors referred to the part played by Clydesdales in the show circuit last year. At all the exhibitions, both East and West, the Canadian-bred animal was to the front as never before. It is believed that the breeders are aiming for greater size and weight, combined with quality. Grants totalling \$7,150 were made to exhibitions during the year, distributed as nearly as practicable upon the basis of receipts from registrations and members' fees from each of the provinces. The financial statement showed the expenditures to be considerably increased over the

previous year. There was an increased expenditure for printing and binding of Stud Books, and also in enlarging the grants to fairs. The balance on hand totalled \$6,523.30; excess of assets over liabilities, \$23,937.26.

President William Graham gave a comprehensive address, in which he referred to the position occupied by the Clydesdale at the present time. The President mentioned different ways in which the work of the Association was growing. Requests for information are coming in all the time regarding transfer of Clydesdales and for copies of the Stud Book. These enquiries are coming from the West as well as from the East. Mr. Graham spoke favorably of the standard of Clydesdales appearing at our Canadian shows, and commented on the Clydesdales in harness and a six-horse team which were in competition at the Chicago International.

A recommendation from the directors that the regulation with regard to payment of grants at fairs be modified, so that no delay would occur in making payment of prizes won by duly qualified entries, was adopted.

Considerable discussion took place relative to the best means of advertising the breed. It was suggested in the directors' report that the qualities of the draft horse might be demonstrated by the Association having a six-horse team shown at the Eastern and Western fairs, and possibly at a number of fairs throughout the States. This suggestion met with unanimous approval. Prof. Toole, of the O. A. C., Guelph, in his remarks relative to this matter suggested the following up of this scheme with a good pamphlet setting forth the qualities of the breed. A resolution to the effect that the incoming Board of Directors be given the power by this Association to secure a six-horse team of Canadian-bred Clydesdale geldings, with suitable equipment to cover the fairs in Western and Eastern Canada, and if desirable the leading fairs in the United States, for the purpose of demonstrating the very excellent qualities of the Clydesdale as a draft horse, was adopted.

### Registrations, etc., by Provinces.

Province	Registrations	Transfers	Membership
Ontario	1,471	1,061	\$1,706.00
Manitoba	530	339	572.00
Saskatchewan	780	1,166	680.00
Alberta	521	1,105	382.00
British Columbia	44	29	44.00
Quebec	73	82	120.00
New Brunswick	18	13	16.00
Nova Scotia	13	12	10.00
P. E. Island	12	8	2.00
United States	10	4	2.00
Ancestors	54		
Total	3,526	3,819	\$3,534.00

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, Wm. Graham, Claremont; Vice-Pres., Jas. Torrance, Markham; Sec.-Treas., J. W. Wheaton, Toronto. Directors: Fred Richardson, Columbus; J. Henderson, Thamesford; J. A. Boag, Queensville; T. H. Hassard, Markham; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; W. L. Scott, Sutton West; W. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.

### Shires Gaining in Favor.

The annual meeting of the Shire Horse Association of Canada was held at Toronto on February 3, and a good sprinkling of Ontario breeders were present. The address of the Secretary was full of optimism as to the brightening future of the Shire horse in Canada, and called attention to the pleasing prices paid for individuals of the breed in England during the past twelve months. The financial statement showed the Association to be in excellent standing, the balance of \$1,218.65 cash on hand being \$177.40 in excess of that for the corresponding date in 1918. The membership fees for the year had been almost identical with those received during the twelve months previous, but registration fees showed a pleasing advance. The total number of the latter being 178. Of these Alberta led by a large margin with 51.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Jas. Bovaird, Brampton; Vice-President, G. D. Morden, Oakville. Directors: Amos Agar, Nashville; T. Rawlinson, Innisfail, Alta.; W. J. Gardhouse, Weston; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Andrew A. Miller, Middlemarch; C. E. Porter, Appleby; J. W. Forster, Nateby, Alta. Secretary-Treasurer, G. de W. Green, Toronto.

### Hackney Horse Breeders Optimistic.

The Canadian Hackney Horse Society held its annual meeting in the Carls-Rite Hotel on February 5. There was a representative gathering, and matters of interest to the Society were freely discussed. The Society has a membership of 117, and pedigrees recorded to December 31st, 1918, totaled 2,240. During the year 93 horses were recorded and 122 transfers made. The Province of Ontario has the largest number of registrations with Quebec and Alberta second and third. The Society decided to join the Eastern and Western Live Stock Unions, and appointed representatives to the same. Secretary H. M. Robinson was very optimistic regarding the future of the Hackney breed.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Pres., Robt. Graham, Toronto; Vice-Pres., W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville; Sec.-Treas., H. M. Robinson, Toronto. Directors: J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; J. Tilt, Brampton; J. J. Telfer, Milton; W. E. Shields, Canfield; T. A. Graham, Claremont, and P. Boag, Queensville.

Canadian Thoroughbred Attendance Light.

The attendance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society at Toronto on Tuesday, Feb. 4, was unusually light. The Secretary's report, however, showed a balance of \$2,936.06 cash on hand; a very substantial gain over the corresponding date of last year. Following the motion carried last year to strike off all members over three years in arrears, there had been a slight reduction in the membership, although the cash receipts from this source had increased. The registrations for the year numbered 177, Ontario leading the other provinces with 75. There were over 1,000 registrations in Canada since Volume 1 of the stud book was issued, and a motion was passed instructing the issue of another volume that shall be classed as Volume II of the Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society Stud Book. A recommendation was also forwarded to the Canadian National Exhibition Board asking that prizes be added for foals to the prize-list for 1919; fifty per cent. of such prize-list to be paid by this Society. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Vice-President, A. E. Dymont, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, T. J. Macabe, Toronto. Directors: R. W. Davies, Toronto; T. A. Crowe, Toronto; T. J. Macabe; J. Bovaird, Brampton; J. K. L. Ross, Montreal; D. K. Smith, Toronto; E. D. Adams, Calgary.

Canadian Trotting Association Meet.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Trotting Association, held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, was fairly well attended. The financial statement showed a substantial balance at the close of the year. Considerable discussion took place relative to racing at fall fairs. A motion of Controller McBride's to the effect that licensed starters report the time of winning horses at fall fair races to the Secretary was adopted. Officers elected for the coming year were: President, O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; Vice-Pres., Geo. McCaul, St. Thomas; Sec.-Treas., W. A. McCullough, Toronto. Ontario Directors: S. A. Procter, Toronto; F. Scott, Galt; J. Russell, Toronto.

Ontario Horse Breeders Have A Representative Meeting.

Wm. Smith, M.P., President of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, presided at the annual meeting, held in the Carls-Rite Hotel on February 6. The attendance was larger than usual, and a keen interest was taken in the business of the Association. The President spoke of the work the Canadians had done at the front, and trusted that those returning would be provided for. The speaker was not optimistic regarding a large percentage of returned men going on farms, but whether they went on farms or remained in the towns and cities, employees should not expect them to immediately buckle into the work. He believed it will take time for them to get changed over to civilian life. Referring to army horses, the President did not believe that the Canadian farmer received the full benefit of the horse market during the war. He understood that some army horses used at the front were being left in France and Flanders for use by the civilians in reconstruction work. Others were shipped to England to be sold by auction. When the armistice was signed there was an order for horses to be sold where they were at that time, explained the speaker. This worked a hardship in Canada, as about 7,000 horses had just come into Canada from U. S. in transit overseas. It was understood, however, that some, at least, of these had been reshipped across the line. Mr. Smith believes that the good horse will find a ready market, but that culls will be a drug.

C. M. MacRae, of the Live Stock Branch, Ottawa, explained what had been done by the Department to assist farmers securing the services of a first-class stallion. By organizing horse breeders' clubs and securing a horse of a certain standard, assistance was given the farmers by the Department meeting part of the service fees. Upwards of 175 clubs are now in existence, and the scheme has done much to improve the class of horses, especially in districts where but second or third grade horses had been used. Before granting assistance the Department must be assured that the horse is sound and of desirable size and conformation. Mr. MacRae contended that a draft horse should weigh at least 1,700 pounds. The speaker believed that Ontario breeders should give attention to Western market.

The financial statement showed cash on hand to be \$173.46, which is slightly less than at the last annual meeting. The Association granted fifty dollars to the Bright Memorial Fund, but left the apportioning of fair grants to the directors.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Wm. Smith, M. P., Columbus; Vice-Pres., John Boag, Queensville; Sec.-Treas., R. W. Wade, Toronto. Directors from the different breed associations were elected for the ensuing year as follows—Clydesdales: J. Boag, Queensville; Wm. Smith, Columbus; J. Moore, Queensville; Peter Christie, Port Perry; Wm. Graham, Claremont; Jas. Torrance, Markham; F. Batty, Brooklin; F. Richardson, Columbus; Jas. Henderson, Thamesford; T. H. Hassard, Markham; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; W. Scott, Sutton West; Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's; J. Gould, Uxbridge. Shires: J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; C. E. Porter, Appleby. Percherons: E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; W. G. Hill, Queensville, Belgians: C. A. Gurney, Paris. Hackneys: J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Harry Robinson, Toronto. Standard-Breds: W. J.

Cowan, Cannington; Geo. Pepper, Toronto. Thoroughbreds: E. B. Clancy, Guelph; G. B. Elliott, Newtonbrook. Ponies: Jno. Miller, Jr., Claremont; Jno. Crech, Lampton Mills.

The Standard Bred-Horse Society.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, held in Toronto on Tuesday, February 4, as usual developed into one of the most interesting meetings of the live-stock series. The attendance was slightly over normal, but the various motions on the order paper as usual came in for considerable discussion before they were finally passed or laid aside by the meeting. It was again the feeling of the meeting that they had been legislated against by the total cessation of racing, and expressed the wish for the early removal of the ban. The meeting was also unanimous in the appointment of a committee to confer with the Canadian National Exhibition authorities with the view of making one more attempt towards obtaining again the trials of speed at Toronto Exhibition.

The Society had experienced a good year in the way of registrations as well as in the way of obtaining new members. In registrations Ontario led with 99, Saskatchewan and Quebec following in the order named, with 54 and 52 respectively.

Following a request from J. W. Wheaton, Secretary of the Bright Memorial Fund, the Society voted \$50 as a tribute to the late Mr. Bright and his services rendered the horse breeders of Canada during his term of office as Live Stock Commissioner. The financial statement showed the total assets to be \$4,737.89, which amount includes \$3,229.53 cash in bank on January 1, 1919. The total expenditures for the year 1918 amounted to \$1,126.80, which sum included grants to fairs, office and other expenditures. The officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Sam McBride, Toronto; Vice-President, F. S. Scott, Galt; Secretary-Treasurer, Jno. W. Brant, Ottawa. Directors: Harford Ashley, Foxboro; T. A. Crowe, Toronto; Robt. Graham, Toronto; W. A. McCullough, Toronto; S. A. Procter, Toronto; T. A. Graham, Claremont; T. H. Hassard, Markham; C. M. McCaul, Thamesville; Geo. S. McCall, Toronto; Thos. Bartran, Toronto; H. M. Robson, Toronto; O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; D. M. White, Chatham.

Canadian Pony Society Hold Well-Attended Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Pony Society was held at Toronto on Monday, Feb. 3, and was unusually well attended. The report brought in by the Secretary was very brief, and while the financial statement showed a slight decrease in cash on hand, the figure was sufficiently small to be almost unnoticeable. The registrations for all the provinces totaled 69, and from this source \$96.00 were received. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Vice-President, Dr. Fowler, Toronto. Directors: Robert Graham, Toronto; A. E. Major, Whitevale; G. A. Brodie, Newmarket; J. C. Chandler, Montreal, Que.; C. E. Stone, Toronto; W. J. Start, Edmonton, Alta.; H. M. Robson, Toronto; Wm. Brice, Arbury, Sask.; J. E. Jamieson, Lennoxville, Que.; T. H. Hassard, Markham. Secretary-Treasurer, G. de W. Green, Toronto.

Eastern Canada Live-Stock Union.

The different live-stock breed associations were represented at the annual meeting of the Eastern Union on Friday, February 7. Wm. Smith, M.P., the President, occupied the chair and gave an inkling of what the Live-Stock Union had accomplished during its first year. The question of freight and express rates was discussed. Geo. Pepper threw considerable light on the matter and showed how the Executives of the Live-Stock Union and the National Live-Stock Council had been instrumental in accomplishing a good deal for the producer, and, by agitating against raise in rates a year ago, had saved the farmers many millions of dollars. A correspondence was read from Secretary of Western Canada Live-Stock Union regarding the Constitution and work of the National Live-Stock Council which organization was formulated one year ago. The Constitution, as drawn up last year, has not met with approval in its entirety of the Western Union. However, it is evident that both Eastern and Western Live-Stock Unions see the necessity of a national organization and are anxious to see the National Council formed. R. W. E. Burnaby, speaking about the organization, believed that the various live-stock industries should be linked up through a national organization. A motion was passed to the effect that the Eastern Live-Stock Union negotiate with the Western Live-Stock Union relative to the forming of a National Live-Stock Council.

The following officers were elected: President, Wm. Smith, M.P., Columbus; Vice-Pres., J. Gardhouse, Weston; Second Vice-Pres., F. Fuller, Truro, N.S.; Third Vice-Pres., R. Ness, Howick, Que. Executive: Horses, Geo. Pepper; Cattle, H. D. Smith, Ancaster; Sheep, J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; Swine, J. E. Brethour, Burford; Poultry, J. Saunders, London. Sec.-Treas., R. W. Wade, Parl. Bldgs., Toronto.

The Canadian Co-Operative Wool Growers' Annual Meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers Limited was held on Thursday, February 6. President Col. Robert McEwen was in the chair, and there was a representative gathering present

from the different provinces of the Dominion. This organization is the largest of its kind on the continent. While it has only been in operation for one year it has conclusively justified its existence. About four and a half million pounds of the Canadian clip was handled this year in such an efficient manner that the price, taking all grades into consideration, gave the Canadian producer a higher price per pound than any other wool growers on the continent, which speaks well for the Executive and Manager of this young but thriving organization. A report of the meeting and the transactions of the year will be given in the following issue of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Live-Stock Men the Guests of C. N. E. Directors.

Honorable T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, was the speaker of the evening at a complimentary banquet tendered by the directors of the Canadian National Exhibition, at the King Edward Hotel, Thursday evening, February 6, to the live-stock breeders, exhibitors and other agriculturists who were holding their annual meetings in the city. Over 300 men were within hearing of the Minister of Agriculture's voice, and appreciated his remarks referring to the Department's contemplated aid towards the expansion of Canada's markets and the improved facilities for handling the products of the farm. Live-stock men have felt that facilities were inadequate for the efficient handling of a large export trade in meat products. Naturally, they were much pleased to have the Minister state that nearly one million dollars had been included in the estimates this year for the building of a large cold storage plant in Montreal, so as to make the ocean port one of the best in the world for the shipping of meat. Reference was made to the inadequacy of equipment at the ocean ports in the Maritime Provinces for the shipping and handling of meat. Mr. Crerar intimated that he expected a suitable plant would be provided in Halifax in the not too distant future. The Minister also dealt with the embargo on cattle in England, and informed those present that the Government was endeavoring to have it removed. Canadian cattle are the most free from disease of any in the world, and Mr. Crerar believed that the discrimination against Canadian cattle would soon be a thing of the past. In the course of his remarks the Minister voiced his regret that Canadian-raised cattle did not kill out as well as those in the United States and the Argentine, owing to not being so well finished. Live-stock men were advised to pay more attention to the quality of the stock which they were marketing. Breeders were advised to weed out the inferior sires and use only the best, as this was believed to be one means of improving the quality. Mr. Crerar assured those present that the interests of Canada were not being neglected in any way.

Professor Cumming, of Truro Agricultural College, Nova Scotia, delivered a splendid address, in which he referred to the needs of the Maritime Provinces in order that live stock might be more advantageously handled. Owing to lack of abattoirs and cold-storage facilities there is an inadequate market for stock in the Maritime Provinces, consequently there is but little inducement for the farmers to raise and finish stock. Prof. Cumming pointed out that a wider market for live-stock products would tend to greatly increase the number of stock raised in the East. "More cattle and better cattle is what is needed," said the Professor.

Among the speakers of the evening were Mayor Church, of Toronto, who extended a welcome to the live-stock men. The Japanese Ambassador to Canada also delivered an address, in which he intimated that he was proud to be connected with a country of such high ideals and apparently unlimited natural resources. The banquet, addresses and musical entertainment were thoroughly enjoyed by the live-stock men present.

Thirty-Six Shorthorn Females Average \$522.50.

One of the best Shorthorn sales of the season was held at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Wednesday, February 5, when C. M. Jones, Chicago, and T. E. Robson, London, disposed of 48 head of roans and reds contributed by J. Miller Jr., of Ashburn; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; A. G. Farrow, Oakville, and Robt. Miller, of Stouffville. Representatives of the best and most fashionable families in the Shorthorn breed went under the hammer. Thirty-six females made an average of \$522.50, and the 12 males, \$331.67. Practically all the cattle remain in Ontario. The highest-priced animal of the sale was Douglas Beauty 2nd, an imported cow, from the herd of J. Miller. She went to the bid of S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, for \$1,200. There were five females which went for \$1,000 or over. The animals were all in the pink of condition and well brought out. A number of them were imported. Following is a list of the animals selling, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Address, Price. Includes entries like Maggie of Rosedale, J. T. Gibson, Denfield, \$425; Missie May 5th, Jas. Bonsfield, McGregor, Man., 500; Lady Ann 6th (Imp.), F. Stacey, Cresswell, 675; Lady Dorothy 2nd, W. R. Elliott, Guelph, 475; Broadhooks Rosie, C. W. Chandler, Iowa, 500; Flora 54th, Emslie Bros., Oakville, 415; Matchless May 3rd, C. W. Chandler, 235; Lucy Gray, D. E. Kay, Elmira, 305; Glen Buell Clipper 2nd, Geo. Fletcher, Erin, 300; Clementina 17th (Imp.), A. Hetherington, Exeter, 650.

increased expenditure... Books, and also in... The balance on hand... assets over liabilities... have a comprehensive... the position occupied... time. The President... which the work of the... ests for information... ng transfer of Clydes... ook. These enquiries... all as from the East... e standard of Clydes... n shows, and comm... nness and a six-hor... t the Chicago Inter... ctors that the regula... ts at fairs be mod... in making payment... es, was adopted... lace relative to the... d. It was suggested... ualities of the draft... e Association having... eastern and Western... fairs throughout the... unanimous approval... ph, in his remarks... the following up of... t setting forth the... n to the effect that... be given the power... six-horse team of... gs, with suitable... eastern and Eastern... fairs in the United... t the very excel... a draft horse, was... provinces... ransfers... Membership... 061 \$1,706.00... 339 572.00... 166 680.00... 105 382.00... 29 44.00... 82 120.00... 13 16.00... 12 10.00... 8 2.00... 4 2.00... 1919 \$3,534.00... are: President... , Jas. Torrance... eaton, Toronto... s; J. Henderson... T. H. Hassard... L. Scott, Sutton... favor... rse Association... ebruary 3, and a... s were present... of optimism as... rse in Canada... rices paid for... during the past... ent showed the... , the balance of... in excess of that... The membership... tical with those... ous, but registra... the total number... a led by a large... year are: Presi... -resident, G. D... gar, Nashville... house, Weston... Miller, Middle... rster, Nateby... een, Toronto... ptimistic... held its annual... uary 5. There... ters of interest... The Society... es recorded to... uring the year... rs made. The... ber of registra... third. The... Western Live... vatives to the... ery optimistic... as follows:... W. E. Jewell... son, Toronto... t, Brampton... nfield; T. A... nsville.

Jilt Queen, W. H. Elliott.....	\$ 450
Marigold 13th (Imp.), A. Hetherington.....	1,000
Golden Glow, E. Robson, Denfield.....	510
Red Dairymaid (Imp.), A. Hetherington.....	550
Nonpareil 65th, C. W. Chandler.....	300
Statley (Imp.), John Mitchell, Burlington.....	1,000
Kilblean Beauty 11th, Henry Lawrence, Mitchell.....	470
Lady Braemar, Jas. Fallis, Brampton.....	390
Cinderella 12th, W. R. Elliott.....	525
Dunglass Beauty 2nd (Imp.), S. McLaughlin, Oshawa.....	1,200
Nonpareil 73rd, Chas. Stanton, Taunton.....	195
Mysie 56th, J. A. Watt, Elora.....	510
Roan Tulip, E. H. Graham, Carp.....	400
Jubilee Jilt 3rd, J. J. Merner, Seaforth.....	330
Strowan Gem (Imp.), A. Hetherington.....	1,000
Mary Anne of Lancaster 16th, F. W. Meek, Port Stanley.....	390
Inverness Royal Broadhooks (Imp.), R. D. Ferguson, Port Stanley.....	1,000
Lady Clemence (Imp.), Jas. Norris, Mitchell.....	885
Missie Beauty 2nd, E. H. Graham.....	425
Wartle Golden Drop (Imp.), R. D. Ferguson.....	810
Roan Beauty, Chas. Stanton.....	250
Sittyton Gloster 14th, H. B. Peters, Michigan.....	460
Sittyton Mysie, J. E. McKinnon, Erin.....	275
Nonpareil 54th, C. W. Chandler.....	225
Sittyton Mysie, H. B. Peters.....	280
Sittyton Mina 2nd, H. B. Peters.....	500

**Males.**

Butterfly Duke.....	200
Nonpareil Chief, Wm. Park, Belwood.....	175
Oakville Masterpiece, Wm. Wilson, Guelph.....	450
Balnakyle Count, C. W. Chandler.....	700
Augusta Baron, Frank Taylor, Markdale.....	390
Secret Master 2nd, Jas. I. Miller, Myrtle, Man.....	375
Goodfellow, A. E. Kenny, Agincourt.....	265
Proud Duke, John Goodfellow, Bolton.....	225
Home Rule, W. P. Dodds.....	200
Fancy Sort, Jas. I. Miller.....	630
Earl of Ballechin, J. Thompson, Woodbridge.....	170
Clipper Dale, G. W. Morden, Oakville.....	200

**The Mercer-Curry Sale.**

On February 6, 65 highly-bred Scotch Shorthorns from the herds of T. L. Mercer and F. J. Curry, of Markdale, were sold by auctioneers Jones & Robson. In looking over the catalogue it will be noticed that the breeding is of the best; in fact, it is seldom that so many fashionably-bred animals are offered in one sale. It was unfortunate for the owners of the cattle that they were not in a little higher flesh, as undoubtedly the condition of the animals tended to keep the average lower than what it otherwise would have been. There were a number of bargains obtained by different breeders. The sale averaged \$271.40. This included males and females of different ages. The females averaged \$297. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

**Females.**

Matchless of Cedardale 2nd, Mr. Davidson, Myrtle, Man.....	\$235
Nonpareil of Hillside 6th, Jas. Fallis, Brampton.....	360
Lovely Matchless 15th, W. J. Church, Arthur.....	375
Meadowflower Lin, J. Patrick & Son, Ilderton.....	110
Meadowflower Bell, J. Patrick & Son.....	105
Rosemary of Dublane, H. B. Peters, Michigan.....	215
Matchless of Cedardale, J. A. Watt, Elora.....	350
Annie Stamford 2nd, Wm. T. Hopper, Paisley.....	390
Claret Princess 8th, H. Dymont, Barrie.....	310
Claret's Pride, Geo. M. McCallum, Alton.....	350
Claret Princess 9th, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston.....	320
Lavender Gem, J. A. Watt.....	325
Lady Riverside G. 5th, G. B. Warren, Warren.....	150
Rosewood Lady, C. W. Chandler, Iowa.....	120
Meadowsweet Jewel 2nd, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat.....	200
Meadowsweet Jewel, Geo. Lea, Princeton.....	235
Money May, J. J. Merner, Seaforth.....	125
Scottish Maid 53rd, T. A. Russel, Downsview.....	510
Princess Ramsden 3rd, Wm. Dobson, Woodbridge.....	120
Princess Ramsden 2nd, Geo. Lea.....	240
Princess Ramsden, Geo. McLelland, Alton.....	390
Rosetta, J. R. Johnson, Ashburn.....	300
Rosemary Blossom, J. J. Merner.....	310
Red Rose, J. A. Watt.....	350
Red Beauty, J. M. Gardhouse.....	375
Rosabel, O. H. Downey, Myrtle.....	360
Village Star, Geo. McLelland.....	210
Village Queen 6th, J. M. Gardhouse.....	460
Verbena's Grace, J. J. Merner.....	205
Ballechin Daisy 2nd, Geo. Amos & Son.....	240
Fanny Belle, J. S. Osborne, Newmarket.....	280
Fanny Florence, J. R. Johnson.....	200
Fanny J., E. T. McKinnon, Orton.....	275
Fanny R., J. J. Merner.....	215
Fanny B., J. S. Osborne.....	480
Fanny L., J. S. Osborne.....	445
Queen-Mary, J. Pearson, Toronto.....	500
Red Queen, J. H. Clare, Tweed.....	390
Village Girl 17th, J. J. Merner.....	500
Vivian Royal, Ernest Robson, Denfield.....	430
Claret Cup, C. N. Stanton, Hampton.....	170
Flora K., C. W. Chandler.....	250
Village Queen 7th, W. J. Church.....	300

**Males.**

Lancaster Boy, R. E. Coulter, St. Mary's.....	350
Claret Prince, H. Hulse, Newmarket.....	125
Roan Rosewood, J. F. Playter, Newmarket.....	165
Master Rosewood, H. Hulse.....	125
Rosewood Claret, C. W. Dunsmore, St. Paul's Station.....	300

Nonpareil Rosewood, A. Purvis, Craigvale.....	\$110
Red Hero, J. C. Skeen, Long Branch.....	105
Bull calf, L. C. Wilkin, Manitoba.....	145
Baron Rosewood, J. Watson, Todmorden.....	130
Markdale Laddie, J. C. Skeen.....	105
Christmas Gift, T. W. Ellis, Clifford.....	305
Village Lad, A. McCausland, Stayner.....	200
Rockfeller, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin.....	405
Village Baron, C. W. Chandler.....	120

**The Hereford Breeders' Association First Auction Sale.**

On February 7, of the week of the Live Stock Breeders' meetings in Toronto, the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association held their consignment sale at the Exhibition grounds, Toronto. Consignments were made by some of the best breeders in Ontario. The animals were of excellent breeding and high quality. Some of them, however, were getting up in years, and others were not in as high fit as they might have been in order to appeal to the prospective buyer. The prices obtained for some of the individuals were rather disappointing. There were a number of bargains secured; but what was the consignor's loss was the purchaser's gain. It was gratifying to the Association that many of the animals were purchased by beginners in the Hereford business. Publisher 5th, a show bull, consigned by Walter Readhead, Milton, topped the sale at \$600. He goes to the herd of W. Hammell, of Singhampton. The bulls averaged \$242, and the females in the neighborhood of \$254. F. Smith & Son, Waterdown, Ontario, were the auctioneers. Among the contributors were: W. Bell, L. O. Clifford, D. Granger, J. E. Harris, J. Hooper, Hunter Bros., F. Martin, Mitchell Bros., McNeil & McNeil, A. E. Nokes, J. Page, E. Readhead, W. Readhead, G. E. Reynolds, T. B. Aitken, W. May. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Refiner Boy, A. E. Perry, Appin.....	\$180
Mary B., J. Black & Son, Amaranth.....	210
Oakland Fairy, F. J. Eaton, Meaford.....	150
Oakland Pansy, W. G. McClure, Brampton.....	135
Oakland Mischieff, F. J. Eaton.....	125
Oakland Donald, B. F. Bradley, Chatham.....	120
Bud 2nd, Hunter Bros., Orangeville.....	205
Annie Fairfax, A. A. MacDonald, Victoria Road.....	275
Miss Brae 5th, Wm. Oakley, Sutton West.....	345
Rosette Fairfax 3rd, L. Christie, Kamsack, Sask.....	500
Princess Fairfax, D. Granger, Creemore.....	450
Miss Sylvia, Wm. Mitchell, Norham.....	170
Money Maker, W. Hayward, Islington.....	150
Isabella, J. Black & Son.....	300
Disturber, B. F. Bradley.....	100
Miss Bess, Wm. Mitchell.....	200
Vera Albany 3rd, Wm. Oakley.....	500
Belle, Hunter Bros.....	285
Belle Britisher 4th, Wm. Wright, Sunderland.....	360
Bonnie Donald, Jos. Lowe, Meaford.....	280
Sarah, Wm. Mitchell.....	230
Princess Louise, R. F. Cunningham, Mt. Elgin.....	310
Jewele 2nd, H. T. Piedre, Wingham.....	275
Kathleen, Roy Murrell, Sutton West.....	230
Beatrice Lake, B. F. Bradley.....	155
Beauty Lass, B. F. Bradley.....	140
Lady Bell, W. Lindsay, Herschel, Sask.....	255
Emperor Donald, J. Black & Son.....	290
Brae Princess, Jos. Wright, Brighton.....	175
Dorcas, A. A. MacDonald.....	315
Costella, F. J. Bennett, Sunderland.....	295
Brilliant, Lowe Evans, Norham.....	275
Maryland, B. F. Bradley.....	150
Sophie Lass, Wm. Wright.....	210
Abdallah 2nd, Wm. Wright.....	280
Miss Fairfax, W. G. McClure.....	225
Brae Real Sr., W. Hayward.....	205
Miss Fairfax 2nd, L. Christie.....	200
Rubella 13th of Ingleside, M. Ryan, Everett.....	275
Jennie, J. C. Skeen, Longbranch.....	205
Miss Keep On, Hunter Bros.....	225
Roseleaf Ingleside 38th, H. A. Vallentyne, Sunderland.....	260
Publisher 5th, W. Hammell, Singhampton.....	600
Rosetta, J. C. Fletcher, Newtonbrook.....	320
Cassius of Brookdale, H. J. Reid, Hamilton.....	410
Reliance 9th, W. Hammell.....	175
Miss Reliance 5th, L. O. Clifford, Oshawa.....	200
Tiny, J. C. Fletcher, Newtonbrook.....	180
Reliance 8th, G. H. Morden, Grand Valley.....	155
Miss Reliance 9th, J. Hooper & Son, St. Mary's.....	155
Reliance 11th, Hunter Bros.....	170

**Lambton County Breeders Have Satisfactory Sale.**

The Lambton County Live Stock Breeders' Association held their third annual consignment sale at Petrolia on Thursday, February 6, with satisfactory results. It was a busy week with stockmen on account of the breed association meetings in Toronto and many very important sales, but in spite of the handicaps, the Lambton breeders passed 51 head through the ring

and cashed them for \$7,313. The major part of the offering remained in the county, but much of it would probably have gone farther afield if breeders from outside had been able to attend. There was a noticeable improvement in the condition of the stock presented over that of previous occasions, the majority of the younger stuff being in good fit. Those offering cows and heifers, however, might find it profitable to give a little more attention to their future consignments and have them better fleshed. With the exception of two Aberdeen-Angus the consignment was made up of Shorthorns entirely. One Angus female, Black Fairy 3rd, changed hands at \$250. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 or over, with the prices paid and the names of the purchasers:

**Females.**

Scottish Fair Queen, J. H. Patrick, Ilderton.....	\$185
Golden Gem 8th, Angus Stonehouse, Wyoming.....	160
Sailor's Lassie, Peter Stewart, Petrolia.....	135
Susie, J. W. Carter, Mooretown.....	220
Blinkbonny, Bruce Odell, Oil Springs.....	165
Roan Beauty, T. E. Poland, Brigden.....	265
Nancy Lee, Duncan White, Mooretown.....	135
Molly, A. B. Douglas, Strathroy.....	265
Susan, Ernest Ross, Alvinston.....	265
Rosa Princess, Ira Donner, Strathroy.....	175
Woodland Bessie, Jas. Hartley, Oil City.....	180
Missie of Dawn, Peter Stewart.....	142
Snowdrop, Jas. H. Stothers, Mooretown.....	140

**Males.**

Jealous Sailor, R. A. Johnstone, Brigden.....	165
Lancaster Select, Thos. Johnstone, Petrolia.....	140
Umbra, Angus McDonald, Glencoe.....	160
Baron Rosemary 8th, Fred Postil, Mooretown.....	135
Tidy Sultan, Jas. Gilbert, Glencoe.....	140
Flower Prince, J. W. Carter, Mooretown.....	137
Sunbeam Sultan, Angus McDonald.....	165
Gallant Boy, Isaac Griffin, Sarnia.....	100
Elmdale Lad, Jas. King, Brigden.....	115
Jack's the Lad, A. Bygrove, Petrolia.....	115
Roan Lad =125318=, Wm. Manning, Forest.....	145
Sir Arthur, Geo. Cheser, Petrolia.....	100
Farmer's Pride, N. Lewis, Petrolia.....	110
Meadow Prince, John A. McManus, Wyoming.....	155
Roan Lad =124289=, Sidney Currah, Camlachie.....	205
Village Royal, Angus McDonald, Glencoe.....	185
Village Victor, Jas. Gilbert, Glencoe.....	185
Dandy Boy, Jas. Gilbert.....	135
Royal Hampton, J. A. Leikie, Mooretown.....	137
Royal Jilt, R. Johnston, Alvinston.....	110
General French, Jas. Whitehead, Petrolia.....	137
Cranberry Victor's Heir, Angus Stonehouse, Wyoming.....	150
Prince Victor, Jas. T. Hillis, Oil Springs.....	135
Royal Senator, Wm. A. Taylor, Alvinston.....	175
Royal Boy, Angus McDonald.....	185
Vimy Comet, Fred Shepherd, Thedford.....	110

**Victoria County Shorthorn Sale.**

The tenth annual sale to be held under the auspices of the Victoria County Pure-Bred Stock Association was held the latter part of January. Sixty head of Shorthorns were offered, and the prices were gratifying to the Association. Animals of choice breeding and good individuality went under the hammer. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the name of the purchasers and their addresses:

Bobbie Burns, Russell McLeod, Woodville.....	\$180
Annabelle, W. C. Kimble, Bobcaygeon.....	100
Ringleader 2nd, A. H. Veals, Franklin.....	125
Red Duke, D. A. McPherson, Woodville.....	135
Rosebud, R. Kimble, Bobcaygeon.....	135
Sir John, Herb. Hardy, Lindsay.....	115
March On, Verulam Agric. Society, Bobcaygeon.....	150
Mickyfree, John Vipond, Brooklin.....	120
Model Flora, Stewart Graham, Lindsay.....	125
Easy Fortune, W. T. Rutherford, Kendall.....	130
Dunsford Boy, John Mortimer, Minden.....	100
Geneva's Pride, R. Naylor, Cameron.....	100
Miss Susie, W. Roddy, Cameron.....	105
Roan Boy, R. B. Smith, Reaboro.....	100
Royal Prince, H. Gunn, Lindsay.....	135
Young Joe, W. Roddy, Cameron.....	145
Daisy, J. J. Murray, Lindsay.....	135
Sir Matthew, John Britton, Fenelon Falls.....	155
Sir Nelson, Geo. Woolf, Fenelon Falls.....	145
Joe Link, R. J. Tully, Peterboro.....	200
Red Link, J. D. Cayley, Lindsay.....	100
Wallace 2nd, Wm. Grant, Woodville.....	100
Sir George, John Westlake, Beaverton.....	130
Victor Pride, F. H. Ward, Bethany.....	170
Waterloo Garland, C. N. Vassar, Kirkfield.....	165
Maid, M. Fitzpatrick, Downeyville.....	150
Rose, Frank Brady, Lindsay.....	135
Elm Princess, H. Gunn, Lindsay.....	125
Chief Boy, D. R. McHattie, Beaverton.....	255
Baron Lavender, Sam Fletcher, Eldon Station.....	100
Count Victor 2nd, John Roche, Lindsay.....	160
King Lavender, John Ward, Woodville.....	200
Rosebud Chief, Fred Humphrey, Dunsford.....	105
Peacemaker, John Foreman, Kirkfield.....	150
Snowdrop, Verulam Agric. Society, Bobcaygeon.....	125
Captain Link, Angus Ross, Beaverton.....	145
Bandsman, W. Weldon, Oakwood.....	215
Sir John, Stewart Graham, Lindsay.....	120



Incorporated 1855

AT ANY OF THE BRANCHES OF

**The Molsons Bank**

FARMERS ARE WELCOME

Local Managers are instructed to consult with them, and by every legitimate means assist in securing the utmost developing of our farms.

Savings Department at all Branches.  
Interest at Highest Current Rate.

696 calves, 3,368 hogs and 4,220 sheep; compared with 3,848 cattle, 794 calves, 3,706 hogs and 4,149 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

**Toronto Produce.**

Receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, On Monday, February 10, consisted of 211 cars, 4,269 cattle, 103 calves, 1,127 hogs, 939 sheep and lambs. Strong, active market. Top, heavy steers, \$17.25 for six head, averaging 1,230 lbs. Top for loads, \$16 for forty-eight head, average weight 1,120 pounds. Cows averaged 50 cents higher, top being \$11 per hundred. Bulls strong, choice selling at \$10.50 to \$11.50. Calves steady. Sheep steady; lambs strong, top \$16.25. Hogs strong, fed and watered selling at \$17 per hundred.

**Breadstuffs.**

Wheat.—Ontario f.o.b. shipping points, (according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William, not including war tax)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 2 C. W., 65c.; No. 3 C. W., 58c.; extra No. 1 feed, 60c.; No. 1 feed, 56c.; No. 2 feed, 52½c.

Oats.—Ontario, (new crop), according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 59c. to 62c.; No. 3 white, 58c. to 61c.

Corn.—American, (track, Toronto, Jan. shipment) No. 3 yellow, \$1.52; No. 4 yellow, \$1.49.

Barley (according to freights outside)—malting, 73c. to 78c., nominal.

Barley.—(Manitoba in store, Fort William), No. 3 C. W., 76½c.; No. 4 C. W., 71½c.; rejected, 65½c.; feed, 63½c.

Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.25, nominal.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$2.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1, nominal.

Flour—Ontario (prompt shipment) Government Standard, \$10 in bags; Montreal and Toronto.

**Hay and Millfeed.**

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$22 to \$23; mixed per ton \$20 to \$21.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Bran.—Per ton, \$37.25; shorts, per ton, \$42.25; good feed flour, per bag, \$3.40.

**Hides and Wool.**

Price delivered, Toronto:

City Hides—City butcher hides, green, flat, 18c.; calf skins, green, flat, 30c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3 to \$4.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4. Horse hair, farmer's stock, \$28.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 14c. to 16c.; country solids in barrels No. 1, 14c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 50c. to 55c.; washed wool, fine, 75c. to 80c.

**Country Produce.**

Butter.—Butter prices remained sta-

tionary on the wholesales, selling as follows. Creamery, fresh-made lb. squares 56c. to 57c. per lb.; creamery cut solids 54c. to 55c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Oleomargarine kept stationary in price, selling at 33c. to 34c. per lb.

Eggs.—The bottom literally fell out of the egg market during the past week. New laid selling at 53c. to 56c. per dozen, while the cold-storage variety were practically down and out with "no market".

Cheese.—New, 28c. per lb.; twins, 28½c. per lb.

Honey.—Honey prices kept firm on the wholesales, being quoted as follows: 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, 28c. per lb.; comb sections, 30c. to 40c. each.

Poultry.—Prices being paid to producer, live weight: Chickens, 23c. to 25c. per lb.; fowl under 4 lbs., 20c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and over, 25c. to 27c. per lb. ducks, 25c. per lb.; geese, 18c. per lb.; turkeys, 35c. per lb.

**Seed Quotations.**

Wholesales dealers were offering the following prices for seeds delivered at country points (in bushels)—Alsike, No. 1 fancy, \$15 to \$15.50; No. 1, ordinary, \$13.75 to \$14.25; No. 2 ordinary, \$12.50 to \$14; No. 3 ordinary, \$11.50 to \$12.50; export, No. 1, \$13 to \$13.25; No. 2, \$13 to \$13.25; No. 3, \$11.50 to \$12.25.

**Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.**

The wholesale fruit and vegetable market continued to keep in its exceptionally dull and draggy condition, during the past week the wholesalers losing money on nearly everything they are handling—(The worst condition in the history of the market).

Apples are one bright spot as the export demand has helped wonderfully; Ontarios selling at \$1.50 to \$3.75 per box and \$3.50 to \$8 per bbl.; Westerns at \$3.25 to \$4.25 per box.

Beans.—Dried prime white beans brought \$4.50 to \$5 per bushel.

Beets kept stationary at 90c. to \$1 per bag.

Cabbage remained unchanged at \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl.

Carrots sold at 75c. per bag.

Potatoes.—The market is very dull—good Ontarios selling at \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bag.

Turnips did not vary in price selling at 60c. to 75c. per bag.

**Buffalo.**

Cattle.—A very high cattle market at Buffalo last week, in which Canadians were substantial beneficiaries, quite a lot of stuff coming out of the Dominion and selling very high. Prices on steers the greater part of the week were from a quarter to a half dollar above the previous week's range and the trade was very active and lively. Canadian steers recorded the highest price of the year, \$17 per cwt. and a medium to fair kind of steers sold on a very high range. Steers sold to better advantage than females, generally, though good, fat butchering heifers brought stronger prices but on the general run of cows it was a steady to strong market. Bulls were about steady, stocker and feeder trade a trifle better, while good, steady prices prevailed on milk cows and springers. Offerings for the week totaled 5,500 head, as compared with 4,800 for the previous week and as compared with 3,925 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$18.50; fair to good, \$16 to \$16.50; plain and medium, \$11.50 to \$12.50; coarse and common, \$10.50 to \$11.

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best heavy, \$16.50 to \$17; fair to good, \$15.25 to \$16.50; common and plain, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$16 to \$16.50; fair to good, \$14 to \$15; best handy, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$14.50; light and common, \$10 to \$11.50 yearlings, choice to prime, \$15 to \$16.50; medium to good, \$13 to \$14.50.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11.50 to \$12.50; good butchering heifers, \$11.50 to \$12; fair butchering heifers, \$9.50 to \$10.50; light common, \$8 to \$9; very fancy fat cows, \$11 to \$11.50; best heavy fat cows, \$9 to \$10; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$6.50 to \$6.75; canners, \$5.25 to \$5.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10 to \$11; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.50; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders,

**Draw on Your Customers**

21

through the Merchants Bank. With Branches in all parts of Canada, and correspondents abroad, this Bank is in a position to present Drafts promptly, have them accepted, and collect payment, with the least possible trouble and cost to you.

The Manager will be glad to take up this matter with you

**THE MERCHANTS BANK**

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864  
With its 107 Branches in Ontario, 34 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 25 Branches in Manitoba, 34 Branches in Saskatchewan, 65 Branches in Alberta and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.  
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH

ESTABLISHED 1875

**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

CAPITAL PAID UP, \$7,000,000. RESERVE FUND, \$7,000,000

**RAISE MORE HOGS**

To produce more hogs is the national demand to-day. If you require a loan to finance increased production, our local manager will discuss the matter with you.

101

126 Branches in Dominion of Canada.

\$10.50 to \$11; common to fair, \$8 to \$9.50; best stockers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$5 to \$7.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, (small lots), \$100 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, (small lots), \$80 to \$85; in carloads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Receipts were moderate last week and market occupied a very favorable position, the feature of the trade being the big jump in prices on the underweight hogs. Monday several decks of good hogs sold at \$18 but the bulk went at \$17.90 and Canadian hogs, of which there were around 25 decks, moved largely at \$17.65. Pig weights, which showed a dollar advance, sold mostly at \$17.50. Tuesday a deck of light hogs reached \$18.25, few went at \$18.20 and the bulk of all grades landed at \$18.15. Wednesday the general market for all grades was \$18.50, Thursday underweights ranged from \$18 to \$18.25, with better weights selling from \$18.25 to \$18.50 and Friday the bulk of the good hogs moved at \$18.50, while lights and pigs ranged from \$18.25 to \$18.50. Wednesday a deck of Canadian hogs sold at \$18 and \$18.25, the heavy end going at the low figure and Friday eight decks of Canadians brought \$18.25, with two decks \$18.40. Good throwout roughs ranged from \$15.50 to \$16, and stags \$13 down. Receipts for the past week were 21,400 head, being against 24,096 head for the week before and 21,700 head for the same week a year ago.

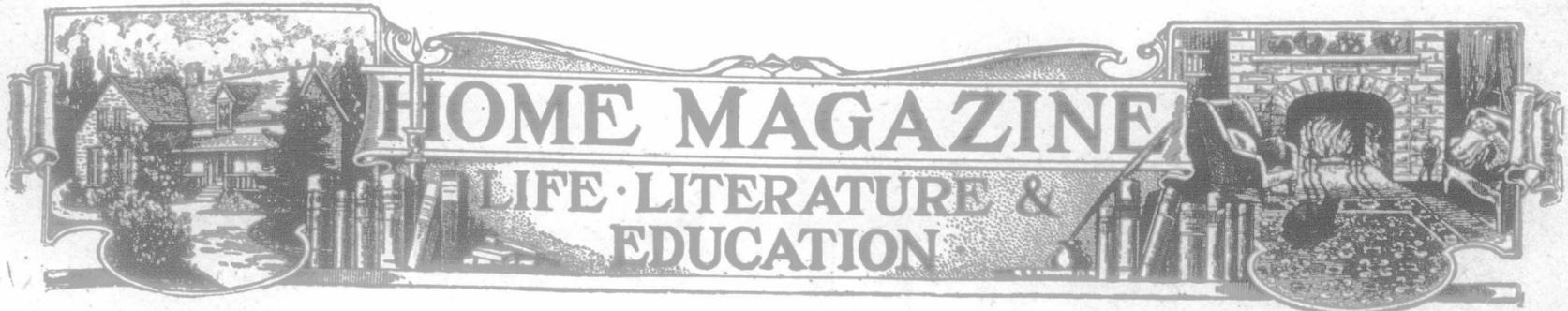
Sheep and Lambs.—Buffalo had a good supply last week, grand total being 27,000 head. Offerings were against 17,286 head for the week preceding and 10,500 head for the same week a year ago. Over ninety per cent. of the offerings consisted of lambs and market in this division was a little slow all week. Monday top lambs sold from \$17.25 to \$17.40, Tuesday the general range was from \$17 to \$17.25, Wednesday and Thursday prices ranged up to \$17.75 and Friday the best went at \$17.25 and \$17.40. Cull lambs the fore part of the week sold up to \$16.25 and the latter part they went from \$16 down. Sheep and yearlings were scarce and prices on these were strong all week. Best yearlings brought \$15, top for wether sheep was \$12 and good to choice ewes sold from \$10.50 to \$11.

Calves.—Demand last week was good and prices were higher as the week advanced. Monday tops sold at \$18.25, Tuesday the best ranged from \$18.50 to \$19, Wednesday's top was \$19.00, Thursday some reached \$20 and Friday the bulk sold at \$21. Monday cull calves sold from \$15 down and Friday they reached up to \$17. The past week's receipts were 2,850 head, being against 2,771 head for the same week a year ago.

Continued on page 272

**Sale Dates.**

February 17, 1919.—C. F. Jackson & J. L. Black, Fingal, Ont.—Farmstock.  
Feb. 20, 1919.—T. J. Spaulding, Aurora, Ont.—Jerseys.  
Feb. 26, 1919.—N. Dymont & Sons, Brantford, Ont.—Ayreshires.  
March 3 and 4, 1919.—Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont.—Horses.  
March 5, 1919.—Guelph Fat Stock Club, Guelph, Ont.—Pure-bred Stock.—J. M. Duff, Secretary.  
March 5, 1919.—Elsworth Plant, Burford, Ont.—Holsteins.  
March 6, 1919.—Bruce County Breeders' Club, Walkerton, Ont.—Shorthorns—N. C. McKay, Secretary.  
March 6, 1919.—Irwin McMahon Hawkstone, Ont.—Shorthorns.  
March 6, 1919.—Caledonia Shorthorn Breeders' Consignment Sale.—Shorthorns. H. A. Scott, Secretary.  
March 6, 1919.—Geo. E. Morden, Oakville, Ont.—Shorthorns.  
March 12, 1919.—Perth District Holstein Breeders' Club, Stratford, Ont.—A. C. Park, Secretary.  
March 13, 1919.—London District Holstein Breeders' London, Ont.  
March 13, 1919.—Wm. T. McCormick, R. R. No. 1, Paris, Ont.—Shorthorns, Horses, etc.  
March 18, 1919.—A. Hughes & Son, Sarnia, Ont.—Jerseys.  
March 20, 1919.—W. B. Poole and A. Groves, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.—Holsteins.  
March 19, 1919.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, Ont.—W. E. Thomson, Sec.—Treas.  
March 26, 1919.—Brant County Holstein Breeders' Brantford, Ont.—N. P. Sager, Sec., St. George, Ont.  
April 3 and 4, 1919.—Western Canada Shorthorn Show and Sale, Brandon, Man.



### The Home Port.

There may be joy in leaving  
Some gray old Port of Home,  
With hope of high achieving  
On seas where brave hearts roam;

To seek, with eager questing,  
The happy Isles of Dreams  
Where life knows no unresting,  
But with peace perfect teems.

But he who seeks the Islands  
That lie on chartless seas—  
The Isles with sunny highlands,  
Fair meadows, singing trees,

Finds years go swift and never  
The shining hills appear,  
Nor harbor he can enter  
O'er sands of silver clear.

So joy is his far sweeter,  
Who vows no more to roam;  
And bids the winds be fleetier  
To waft his worn bark home!  
ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

### Central Ontario Women's Institute Convention.

IN point of numbers, at this time of writing, at the close of the first day of the Convention in the big Technical school on Harbord and Lippincott streets, the seventeenth annual assembly of the Women's Institute surpasses all of the preceding. Not only is the body of the hall filled with women, but a considerable number have assembled in the galleries also. Yesterday the question came up as to whether women's organizations in general have outlived their efficiency. Enthusiasm and attendance are a sure test, and, judging by these, the members of this great body are well justified in their claim that the Women's Institute at least has not outlived its efficiency, but rather, as Dr. Patterson remarked during the afternoon, is "just beginning" the real work it was destined to do. As though to set the sign manual upon this statement of "aliveness," the directors had chosen Dr. Patterson herself, as presiding officer for the first day, and it was she who occupied the chair at both sessions.

Throughout the whole of yesterday's deliberations (Feb. 4th) the note of *building and reconstruction* was very much in evidence. Lady Hearst dwelt upon it in her address of welcome; after congratulating the women on their splendid services during the war, she turned to the thought that it is now our "sacred charge" to take care that the widows and orphans of the men who gave their lives for our freedom shall be given their full chance in the world. Miss Haycraft of Bowmanville, in her reply also pointed out the necessity of immediate steps towards "reconstruction," "It is up to us," she said, "to see what part we are to take in it." Many conditions need improving, and this is a task which the women of the Institute, with the broader outlook which has come to them through the war, can well take up.

Very terse and comprehensive branch reports were read by representatives from West Seymour, Delhi and Glenmorris. Points especially noted were that the programs at the meetings now aim at being educational as well as practical—good music, papers on the best authors, etc., supplementing the practical refugee work which still takes up the greater energies of the women in most of the branches. In West Seymour the efforts of the boys and girls have been directed towards greater production by the awarding of prizes and buttons which are presented at a big public meeting. Delhi and Glenmorris have found it very satisfactory to get some good speaker from outside once a month. Medical

inspection of the schools has also been introduced very acceptably in both of these places; while Glenmorris is building up a good library and establishing a recreation room for young men.

Dr. Patterson here found the time opportune to bring up the subject of memorials to the heroes of the war, and suggested that they take the form of a community hall which might be used for lectures, moving pictures, meetings of all kinds, social gatherings, etc., in short anything needed in the neighborhood for uplift and friendliness, and the sort of spirit "the boys" would like to see about home. For special mention of those who had taken part in the war, a tablet should be put up bearing the names and particulars. (Might the "Farmer's Advocate" suggest framed pictures of "the boys" also?)

This suggestion induced some discussion. One member thought every community should have a hall anyway, and that the memorial should take the form of a piece of sculpture, perhaps combined with a drinking-fountain. Others preferred the building of a community hospital, or a home for the orphaned children of soldiers, and thought the schoolhouse might be used as a community hall. In reply to all of these Dr. Patterson said she had talked with many returned men, and they all preferred that memorials should not be mere monuments of stone, but something that would help humanity. Finally Mrs. Dorrington moved that the meeting pass to the Resolution Committee for consideration, the suggestion of a hall of some sort in which to foster a better community spirit, and the delegate from West Seymour moved that added to the resolution be the question of adding a recreation hall to the school. Miss Beardmore suggested that a very necessary adjunct to any such hall is a big open fire-place, and Mr. Lyle, later in the day, pointed out that, for such a hall, the very finest site possible should be selected, and the most beautiful and durable hall possible should be built. It should be a place of which "the boys" could be proud.

### Mr. Putnam's Report.

MR. Putnam's report of the whole Institute for the year, while expressing the greatest satisfaction and pride in the accomplishment of the organization, since the last meeting, held up a wonderful vision of things to be attempted, and carried through, in the immediate future:—the problem of "the child," its health, education, and chances in life; opportunities for "the girls;" problems of health, including a more general extension of medical inspection and prevention of disease; social problems; in short, movements for reconstruction and re-establishment generally, as well as in direct connection with the returned soldiers. Co-operation between the members and the Department, he was sure, would bring all of these things about; men and women would need to work together to bring about the best results in all community work. He believed that the great hope of educational questions in Ontario lies in the fact that henceforth women will have more to do with the schools. The Institutes, he pointed out, are for the whole people, a sort of clearing-house for all community problems. Greater efforts must now be made by the members to bring to the rural districts the advantages the cities have had for many years. In addition more attention is to be given to light agriculture, bee-keeping, poultry-keeping, fruit-growing, etc. In all of these the Department can give very material help, if applied to, (Dept. of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Women's Institute Branch.)

Mr. Putnam gave some information in regard to the formation of an Advisory Council, which is being formed, with which the Department officials may consult from time to time. Also he referred to the interprovincial meeting of Institutes which is to be held later in February for the discussion of national work.

In closing he requested the members to hold themselves always ready for co-operation with other organizations in all good work that looks to better conditions and the making of more worthy citizens. The Government, he said, would give much assistance if applied to through the Department. "Let us know what you want," was the genial invitation. This, of course, refers to such general help as: Medical inspection; the courses in domestic science, home nursing, and sewing; circulating libraries; consolidated schools, etc.

An interesting item brought out during the Superintendent's address was the fact that during the past year the Institute have made contributions totalling \$850,000 for war and relief work—a magnificent total surely.

### Women's Part in the War.

The most illuminating part of the address given by Mr. Noel Marshall, head of the Canadian Red Cross, was his statement of the enormous sums of cash and quantity of supplies handled by the Red Cross during the war. Through the organization had passed to the front, \$10,000,000 cash and 20,000,000 dollars worth of supplies, besides six and a quarter millions of dollars handed over to the British Red Cross. He thanked the Institutes very gratefully for their great assistance in contributing to this vast total. The call now is for help for the refugees. Already the R. C. has sent 20,000 cases of clothing, etc., some to Italy, Serbia and Roumania, and for a considerable time yet the need of more will continue. The Red Cross, he said, will not be demobilized now that the war is over. It is proposed to add to its charter a provision enabling it to assist newcomers in the West, and keeping it ready to help in any great calamity or epidemic such as the Flu. Especially did Mr. Marshall congratulate the Institutes upon the enormous quantities of canned foods, and the huge supplies of socks and other clothing, sent by them, through the Red Cross, to the soldiers and hospitals at the front. One hundred and twenty-five steamers, plying constantly, were required to carry the supplies, and did so with very slight losses, through "a kindly Providence and the British Navy."

Mr. Langton, of the Canadian Serbian Relief Committee, spoke of the great need of torn, devastated, starving Serbia, so long under the Austrians, "the meanest of all the captors in the war." Not an industry left, not a bit of machinery for farming or anything else. The people are tubercular for want of proper nourishment, and are clothed in rags.—Truly great is Serbia's need. Clothes and food are both needed.

Mrs. Laing, who spoke for the Belgian Relief, asked especially for clothes—not forgetting boys' clothes—for two months longer; while Mr. Lyle, of the Secours National, presented the case for the destitute regions of France, where, at Vimy Ridge alone, before it was gloriously captured by the Canadians, 200,000 Frenchmen fell. France, indeed, swarms with widows and orphaned children, and everywhere are homes now but heaps of ruins, and land so shell-torn that it will take a long time before it can be put in a condition to grow foodstuffs well.

### Evening Session.

IN the evening an interesting report was that read by the delegate from Stoney Creek, the place where, in 1897, the first meeting of the Women's

Institute was organized, through Mr. Hoodless.

Dr. Creelman, President of the O. A. C. gave a most interesting account of the rapid growth of Women's Institutes in Great Britain, where they have been but lately introduced, with the especial assistance of Mrs. Watt ("Madge Robertson") and Miss Guest. Perhaps the greatest effect of these Institutes—which are based on the Institutes of Ontario, and have adopted the same constitution,—has been to bring the "classes" of England together, but everywhere splendid practical work is being done, including the development of co-operative enterprises and home industries. Dr. Creelman had brought with him a number of samples of toys made from "scraps" by the women of the various branches. Last year, when the need was so great, they had sold thousands of dollars' worth of these toys. Mr. Putnam then read a letter from the old Institute friend, Miss Guest, who sent greetings from Britain, and told something more of the work there. "Tell the women," she said, "that they are helping to up-build the Empire."

Following this Mrs. Graham, of Brampton, moved that greetings be sent to the British sisters, telling them that Canada is ready to take to her heart the British brides who are coming over.

Names for the Nominating Committee were then presented: Mrs. Fowler, Perth; Miss Todd, Orillia; Dr. Backus, Aylmer; Mrs. Willard, New Ontario; Mrs. Lockie, Rainy River; Dr. McKenzie Smith, and Miss Gray of Toronto.

Following, Dr. Pidgeon of Toronto, gave a most interesting address which will be referred to in more detail next week.

Now there is just space to say that one of the most enjoyable features of the evening was the music supplied by Captain Hunter's little company of returned soldiers from the hospital, the audience showing its appreciation by taking up a collection, which amounted to \$176.00, to be given to them to spend as they chose. "The Boys" are open for engagements, and any branches of the Institute can "secure" them, by writing to Captain Hunter, Spadina Ave. Military Hospital, Toronto.

(To be continued.)

### 'Prevention of Fire.

IF you have electricity in your home be sure that the system is not overloaded, and do not let a mouse be about the place, as it may get into the walls and gnaw the insulation off the wire. Also remember to turn the electricity off any electric appliance, such as an iron, as soon as you are through with it.

Lightning rods will prevent danger from lightning, but the "rodding" should be done by a real expert who will make the right connection and see to proper grounding.

Use none but safety matches about the place, and do not leave oily rags or any other refuse that may generate spontaneous combustion, lying about.

In any building or reconstruction see to it that no continuous air-spaces within walls are left, as they will permit currents of air, and so "draw" the flame in case of fire.

Most insurance companies are glad to help the owner, architect and builder in constructing a safe building. Get all the help you can from the one in which you intend to insure.



# War to Peace



## Land and Loans — To Help Soldiers Become Farmers

The Government has been developing a programme that includes the provision of land, the granting of loans, and the training and supervision of those inexperienced in farming.

### The Present Plan.

Under the Soldier Settlement Act, 1917, an eligible returned soldier is entitled, in addition to his ordinary homestead right, to a free grant of one quarter-section of Dominion Lands on homestead conditions.

For this purpose the Government has suspended homestead entry by others than soldiers on all remaining homestead lands in the Western provinces within fifteen miles of railway transportation, pending enquiry into their suitability.

As soon as a soldier goes on the land, the Board has power to grant him a loan up to the maximum of \$2,500.

This loan is granted to settlers to help them acquire land for farming, discharge incumbrances, undertake improvements, erect buildings and secure necessary live stock, machinery and equipment.

### The New Proposal.

The Government have found it necessary to broaden these original plans for the following reasons: (a) It has been found that only a limited amount of suitable homestead land is available for soldier settlement; (b) Some Crown lands are held by the Provinces; (c) Homesteading may not suit all the returned soldiers.

It is now proposed that the Provincial

Governments co-operate with the Soldier Settlement Board in acquiring suitable lands at present held uncultivated by private owners. The Dominion Government has announced its intention of introducing necessary legislation along these lines at the opening of the next Session.

The land so bought will be resold to the soldier at cost price. It is suggested that the purchaser be required to make a cash payment of one-tenth of the purchase price. The balance will be payable in equal annual instalments extended over twenty years or longer.

The amount of the land purchased by this plan, if it is approved by Parliament, will be limited in value to \$5,000. Interest will be charged at a low rate of five per cent.

When these new proposals for land purchase become effective the Board will be able to loan the soldier settler up to a total of \$1,500 for the purchase of live stock and equipment in addition to the loan for the purchase of his land. It will be granted on practically the same terms as the loans now allowed.

As the soldier improves his farm the Board may advance him a further \$1,000.

### Who May Apply.

The Act applies to any one who has

served with an honorable record in the Canadian or Imperial forces in the present war, or to any Canadian who was on active service with the Allied forces, or the widow of any such person who died on active service.

The Board will loan money only to those who have had sufficient experience or training in farming. Each applicant may be required to appear in person before the Qualification Committee in his district.

### Training.

Those soldiers who have insufficient experience in farming will be helped by the Board to secure the necessary training to qualify them for the loans.

Special instructional courses are being arranged with the agricultural schools and experimental farms.

Farmers will be asked to co-operate in giving the soldier practical training and knowledge.

### Results.

Loans, amounting to over 1¼ million dollars, have already been granted to over one thousand returned soldiers.

Since the regulations were completed last July, over eight hundred soldiers have made entries on Dominion Crown Lands under the Soldier Settlement Act.

Offices of the Soldier Settlement Board are located as follows: Post Office Bldg., EDMONTON, Alta.; Post Office Bldg., WINNIPEG, Man.; Pemberton Bldg., VICTORIA, B.C.; McCallum Hill Bldg., REGINA, Sask.; 32 Adelaide St., E., TORONTO, Ont.; Drummond Bldg., MONTREAL, Que. In New Brunswick the Board is temporarily represented by the Secretary of the Provincial Farm Settlement Board, St. John; in Nova Scotia, by the Secretary of the Soldiers' Aid Commission, Halifax, N. S.; and in Prince Edward Island by the Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown.



## The Repatriation Committee

OTTAWA

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

#### A Victory Worth While.

This is the victory that overcometh the world, even our faith. Who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God.—1 John 5: 4, 5.

There is an old poem, written by a German about 600 years ago, which tells how a knight of God was inspired by one whose knighthood was of the

earth only. The winner of a prize in the tournament was content to receive scars and bruises, to stand firm until the fight was over, to treat wounds as of no account, if only he might win a little earthly honor and a prize of small value. But the knight of God was easily discouraged when pain, shame and sorrow came upon him. He pleaded, "Take the Cross, O Lord, from me!" forgetting that "it was the tourney of the knights of God," forgetting that for each victor there was a prize of infinite value. Then a quiet Voice said within his heart:

"Is it thus, O knight of Jesus,  
Thou the prize wilt win?"

and he pleaded, in shame at his weak self-pity,

"I have been Thy recreant knight—  
Own me yet, O Lord, albeit  
Weeping whilst I fight."

But that did not satisfy the Master he was so eager to serve, for to be sad and downcast would bring shame on his knightly position and dishonor on his King, Who said:

"I would have My angels wonder  
At thy gladsome eyes.  
Needs't thou pity, knight of Jesus?—  
Pity for thy glorious hest?"

On! let God and men and angels  
See that thou art blest!"

We are expected to be happy warriors, to rejoice in our high calling, to follow Him who goes out conquering and to conquer knowing that we are already sharing His victory. In our sure faith that our Leader is the Son of God we can meet trials and temptations undismayed. We are weak, but He is strong; and His strength is always ready for our every need.

Many years after our Leader had won His great victory on earth He revealed His Presence in the midst of the Church militant. St. John was exiled to a barren,

rocky little island—a place where criminals were transported—and there, in the absence of congenial earthly fellowship, the veil was lifted and he saw his Master walking still among His disciples. The aged apostle was given the high honor of acting as a stenographer to write the letters of the Prince of the kings of the earth. Seven letters were sent to seven churches; and if you will study those affectionate letters from the Bridegroom to His Bride, you will see that in each a promise is made to those who live victoriously. To the church in Ephesus the promise to him that overcometh is that he shall eat of the tree of life. The church of Smyrna—bravely enduring terrible persecutions—is cheered by the promise; sent by One who had tested death and was alive for evermore, that a martyr's death was not a thing to fear, for "he that overcometh shall not be hurt of the second death."

Study the seven letters and you will find that a special promise is given in each to him that "overcometh."

We know something about victory in these days, and we know that those who stand aside as neutrals during the war cannot share in the victory. If we are to win the prizes offered to those who overcome, we must really fight against sin. If we find it easy to be Christians, if there is no struggle in our everyday living, perhaps it is because we are not trying to grow more Christlike, but are drifting comfortably along in friendly company with our besetting sins.

Perhaps we are tempted to lose our tempers and we say easily: "Oh yes, I have a quick temper. I can't help it. It is the way I was made." Perhaps we are inclined to be lazy or selfish, proud or conceited, covetous or worldly. We claim to be Christians, yet we are very far from loving God with heart and soul and strength; and as for loving our neighbor as ourselves!—well, if we are doing that, we must love ourselves very little indeed.

Are we overcoming our fear of ridicule and our eager desire to win the admiration of our comrades? Are we more like Christ than we were ten years ago? Do we take the day's orders from our Captain—rejoicing to do Him service—or do we complain because the post He has given us is not to our liking.

We are far from perfect yet; and we have no right to be self-satisfied until we are perfect as our Father is perfect, until the beauty of our King is reflected in our daily life, until our own families take knowledge of us that we have been with Jesus. If we are to overcome we must fight—and go on fighting. And our one hope of victory lies in our victorious Leader. It is to Him we must look for daily strength to conquer our besetting sins. We need Him every hour—yes, "I need Him every minute!" a woman in a hospital bed said to me the other day.

Let us consider one very hard battle we have to fight. Our Master's orders are "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which spitefully use you, and persecute you."

That command may seem quite easy until someone has offended us, until we are unjustly treated and feel furiously eager to "get even" with the person who has insulted us. We forget the glory of our Lord's prayer for His murderers, and the kingliness of His endurance of undeserved shame and insult. We openly disobey His orders, and yet venture to kneel before Him and say: "Forgive us as we forgive." If we feel ashamed of our want of love at all, we are very ready to make excuses for ourselves. To make excuses for the person who has offended or injured us is very far from our intention or desire.

And yet there is a marvelous glory in returning good for evil, in repaying injury with a real kindness.

St. Stephen's dying prayer for the men who were stoning him made a deep impression upon at least one of the persecutors, and helped to change the fierce Saul of Tarsus into the large-hearted Apostle, who won friends wherever he went.

Judge for yourselves whether the victory over self-pitying anger be not a victory worth while.

A few days ago I had a letter from a friend in New Jersey. She sent me a newspaper clipping describing the death of a Boy Scout. It was 8 o'clock in the morning when this boy discovered his mother's maid with a revolver in her hand

which she was aiming at herself. She was just going to pull the trigger when young Seyfried caught hold of it. The pistol went off in the struggle, and the bullet went through the boy's throat. Just before he died he said to his mother: "I tried to do my duty as a Boy Scout."

The father of that young hero paid a lawyer to defend the girl and prove that the shooting was accidental; and the mother—! Well, I will quote from my friend's letter. She says: "On Christmas Eve I wish you could have seen Gordon's mother standing in the prison talking to the girl whose face we could not see. 'Don't cry, Pauline dear, no you must not think of him or see him that way. Think of him as a bright, pure soul God wanted, Pauline. Mr. Seyfried and I will do everything for you, and afterwards if you wish you can come back, and God will give us all strength to live.' Poor Mrs. S., just shaking with sobs, held in, comforting that girl who killed her boy and who had been disobedient and ungrateful to her; for she said, 'Whenever I pray, I hear Gordon say I must not be hard on Pauline.' He gave his life to save her body and Mrs. S. has done all she can to save her soul."

Wasn't that a victory worth while? It was a victory of faith; for only in the power of Christ could that bereaved mother feel kindly towards the woman who had robbed her of her treasure.

That was a great and glorious victory; but there is glory in every victory of faith if we will look for it.

It is only from God—whose greatest Name is LOVE—that we can gain power to forgive and love those who have injured us. One thing is certain, we cannot love them unless we want to love them. Therefore we must begin the fight by praying. We must pray that the Holy Spirit will give us His greatest gift—the gift of love. Then—while we are fighting against bitterness of spirit—we should pray for those who have wronged us by their words or actions.

"For those who wound with bitter words,  
Who say untruthful things,  
Whose slander, worse than two-edged  
swords,  
Deep wounds of anguish brings;  
Entreat, when at God's throne you bend,  
His grace may these subdue;  
Thus be to those indeed a friend,  
Who never pray for you."

DORA FARNCOMB.

## Our Serial Story

### The Forging of the Pikes.

A Romance Based on the Rebellion of 1837.

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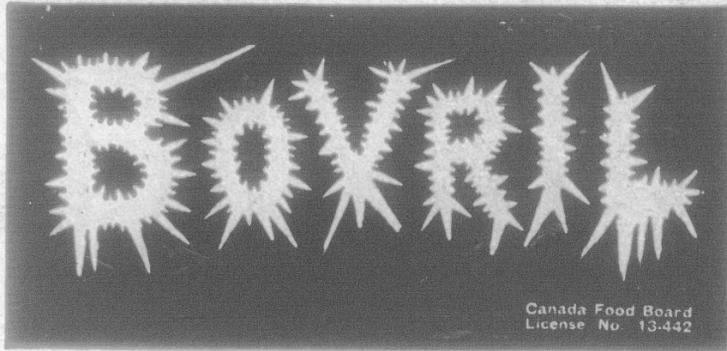
CHAPTER XII.

An Exciting Night.

August 10th, 1837.

YESTERDAY evening, shortly before nightfall, there came up such a storm as we have not had this summer, blowing straight from the west, with a driving rain, so that it has wrought some havoc with the harvest. For a long time my father and I sat sheltered in the barn, looking out at it, and unable to get to the house without being wet to the skin. In great sheets, wave after wave, the rain came, and in the intervals between we could see the tops of the trees in the Golden Winged Woods lashing against the sky, while, nearer, a field of grain not yet harvested bent flat and shining before the hurricane. All of the barnyard was filled with pools and the hens had taken shelter under the wagon, and anywhere else that promised refuge, while the path to the house was turned into a small, bright river that caught what light there was left in the sky.

At last the storm ceased long enough for us to go in, and when I went up to my room at about ten of the clock, it was fairly well over. After blowing out my candle I stood for a moment looking out of the window. The rain had stopped, and the wind also, although it appeared to be still blowing in the upper air, for the sky was filled with jagged black clouds that hurried across the face of the moon, causing alternate light and darkness. "It would be bad travelling in the bush to-night," I thought, and



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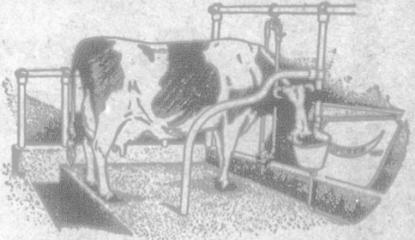
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MANAGER  
Superior Barn Equipment Company

FERGUS ONTARIO



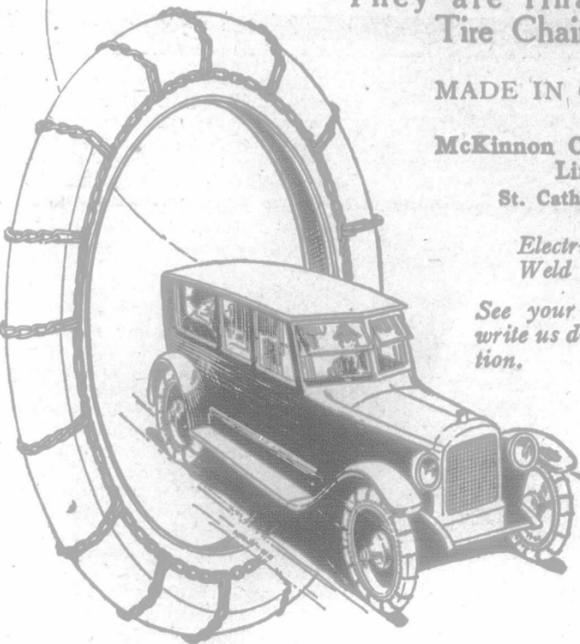
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## A Simple Test for Soil Acidity

**Y**OU can easily find out whether your soil contains too much acid to produce the best results. At any drug store secure a small supply of "blue litmus paper." Keep this paper in a clean, dry bottle, and when tearing off a piece use forceps or scissors, as your fingers may spoil it for testing purposes.

With spade or trowel, take a little of the surface soil from several different parts of your fields. Mix these different lots of earth together, but do not touch them with your hands.

Take a few ounces of the mixed soil, put it in a clean cup or tumbler, pour on a little boiled water and stir with a clean stick until a pasty mass is obtained. Then press a strip of the litmus paper into this "mud" for half its length.

In fifteen minutes, draw out the paper, and if the part that came in contact with the soil is red, then that soil is acid and should be treated as explained below.

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thanked my stars that I did not chance to be out in it.

About an hour later, when we were all sleeping soundly, we were aroused by a thumping at the door.

"Go down, Alan," called my mother, "and see who is there."

And so, while still little more than half awakened, I tumbled into my trousers and went down.

When I opened the door who should be there but Barry, bareheaded and with a black shawl about her.

"For heaven's sake, Barry!" I exclaimed, wide enough awake now in all conscience, "Is it you? Come in. What's the matter?"

"No," she said, all out of breath, "I mustn't stop." But she stepped inside and sat upon a chair beside the door.

"You must get Billy at once," she said, "and go for the Doctor.—It's Jim's Hannah.—She fell on a sickle and cut her arm."

By this time I had lighted a candle from some coals still in the fireplace, and my father and mother were coming down the ladder.

"Barry, dear child!" exclaimed my mother, and then Barry had to tell her story over again, while she sat there with her shawl thrown back and the water dripping from it and from her long black hair into little pools on the floor.

"Dear, dear! Hurry, Alan! Hurry!" said my mother, but I was already lacing my boots, which I had left by the fire to dry.

"Jimmie got as far as our place," explained Barry, when she could get breath again, while my mother fanned her with a paper, for she was much flushed with running, "so I told him to go back to Hannah, and that I would run over here and send Alan. He had tied up her arm as well as he could."

"Dear, dear!" exclaimed my mother again, in real distress. "Father, can't I go with you?" for my father was preparing for the journey and lighting the lantern.

"No," he said. "I'll get Mistress Jones. She's stronger than you."

And with that Barry stood up and drew her wet shawl about her.

"I'm going," she said, "and if you don't mind, I'll run on ahead. I'm used

to running." Nor would she listen to my mother's entreaties that she would wait to change her stockings, submitting only to having the shawl changed.

As she went out again into the wild night, I was with her.

"Hurry, oh hurry, Alan!" she said. "I'm afraid it's serious. Don't bother about me."

"Well," I said, "go on Barry. But don't kill yourself running. You'll make better time in the end."

And with that she set off towards the road and I towards the stable, making over the ground at full speed. Just one moment did I pause, as Blucher came bounding to me, to point towards the way she had gone.

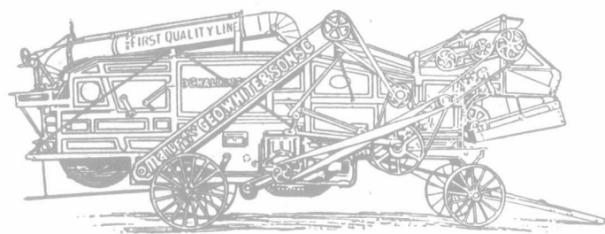
"Go with Barry, good dog! Stay with her!"

But an instant he hesitated, looking at me, with ears raised, as though to gather my meaning, and then he was off like a little streak of black, yelping to tell that he was on the way. He has no scruples about following Barry, for usually he has been with us on our strolls, and he knows her and loves her well.

A few moments later Billy and I were galloping through the open gateway at the road, and I could just see Barry, hurrying along, but not now running, with Blucher performing circles about her.

As Billy and I turned the opposite way, heading for the Village, the pools along the road shone like silver; the next moment I could not see them at all, for the clouds had gone over the moon, and the muddy water was splashing up to my saddle. Billy was doing his best in such spot, but I urged him the harder, for the vision of Hannah, perhaps bleeding to death, and the distress of good, big-hearted Jimmie, went before me in the darkness. She should be saved if Barry, and Billy, and the Doctor and I could save her.

Just once before we got out of the bush road, Billy stumbled, then in the more open farming tract the light was better and the road smoother, and so, he being now warmed up to his task, I put him to it, and he stretched out his neck and legs in response, making ahead as though he knew how much depended upon him.



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ness depends on the quality of material and workmanship we put into our machines. We know better than anyone else the great need for extra strength and extra durability in every part of threshing machinery. We know that the most economical and most satisfactory machine is the one that is built with great over-strength in every vital part to stand up under severe strains.

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### Monday, February 17th, 1919

At one o'clock, the following property:

**HORSES.**—One pair Percheron horses, 4-year-old, weighing about 3,000 lbs.; one Clyde mare, 6-year-old, weighing about 1,600; one pair Clyde mares, 4-year-old, weighing about 2,600 lbs.; one pair Percheron horses, 6 and 10-year-old, weighing 3,100 lbs.; one pair Percheron colts, 3-year-old, extra; one span Buller horses, 4 and 6-year-old; one pair Tom Wood horses, 4 and 6-year-old; four 3-year-old colts, heavy; two colts rising one year old, Percheron; one good driving mare, 6-year-old; top buggy and harness, nearly new.

**CATTLE, ETC.**—Twenty-five good, young dairy cows, mostly springers or will be in by day of sale; one Jersey cow, 5-year-old, with calf by side; one Jersey cow, to freshen March 1st; four pure-bred Holsteins cows, three with heifer calves by side, two weeks old; 6 yearling heifers; four good heifers, weighing about 900 lbs.—Six yearlings, Durham; four pure-bred bulls, from 5 to 8 months old; four pure-bred heifer calves, Holstein; one brood sow; eight young pigs; fifty fowl; 500 bushels sugar beets; two heavy sets team harness; one set surrey harness; five touring cars in good repair; a number of barrels of Motor Oil.

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As we clattered through the Corners there was never a light in any of the houses, but heads were thrust out of windows to see what manner of wild riding was this so close upon the midnight. Once or twice, too, there was a halloo after me, but I neither drew up nor spoke, but kept on at the same pace up to the Village highway, praying that the moon would stay out, for the sake of our return journey up the long dark road to Jimmie's, and for the sake of little Barry who must now be toiling up it. She would not be afraid, I knew, for the bush was home to her more than to most girls. Often had I heard her say that the wild animals were not to be feared if one forbore to tamper with them; and I remembered how she laughed when telling me about how once she had met a bear, the two of them looking at each other in astonishment, and of how it had made away with all speed when she took off her shawl and shook it at it.—All of which daring is justified at least at this season when food is plentiful. In winter when the wolves are more likely to come about, it is a different matter.

The bits of gaping causeway and the bogs along The Block were more to be feared on such a night as this, and I was glad to know that Blucher was with Barry for company, and that my father was following and would find her should she meet with accident.

"Go on, Billy!" I said to my good horse, as I bent low over his neck. "You and I must do as well as Barry!" And as he shot on under the pressure of my heel the very heart of me surged with pride for her bravery.—Barry, most wonderful of girls!

At the Village, by the grace of God, the Doctor was at home, although it took some hammering upon the door to awaken him, for so few are the calls in this healthful climate that he is not accustomed to them in the night, and under no tension which might arouse him quickly.

"Hannah Scott? You don't say so!" he exclaimed, fastening his buttons. "Get my horse, lad, and I'll be with you. Wait—I'll get you the lantern."

And so, in a moment, he appeared with it, lighted, and when he came out finally with his bag of bottles and bandages, I was there waiting with the horses, and rubbing down Billy, the two of them standing with pricking ears, no doubt wondering much what all this midnight flurry was about.

"Good girl, Hannah," remarked the Doctor, as he prepared to mount. "She worked for my wife once, before our second girl was born.—Now then, Alan, I'll run you a race."

A moment later we were galloping side by side, and I could hear the Doctor puffing like a grampus, for he has become fat for want of exercise, and is not used to such riding.

Never a word did either of us speak until we had passed home and turned up the road by The Block.

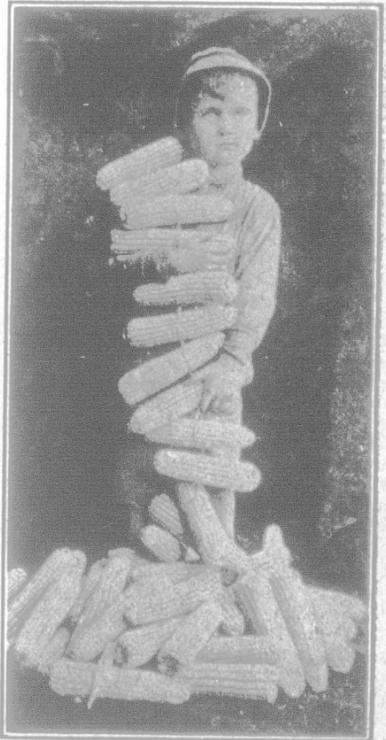
"Whew!" he said, as we slowed the horses to a walk.—"Haven't ridden like that for years.—Thought it was going to shake the gizzard out of me."—All the time mopping his face and bald head with his handkerchief.

For a little the moon shone over the trees, but it was beginning to sink towards the west. By its light we could see the causeway, like an uneven, glimmering ladder prone on the ground, with black pools of water at the sides of it and running under. Here I took the lead, being more accustomed to the way, the Doctor following close behind, and much perturbed over the risk that the horses might break their legs; and, indeed, the animals themselves seemed to fear the possibility, for they stepped gingerly, feeling with their feet, at times, before trusting weight to them.

At my back, I could hear the Doctor steadying his beast, which is mettley and nervous, and likely to lose its head, in which case the Doctor would have been in sad plight. "Steady, lad, steady! —You're doing fine!—Easy, now—easy. Then:

"What are you jumping about, old boy? Did you never see a tree before? —Easy, lad, easy! Mind, it isn't a New York pavement you've got your feet on!"

Presently his patience seemed to be exhausted, and I knew that the anxiety about reaching Hannah was weighing sore upon him, for he called to me a bit testily, "I say, Alan! What the deuce did any man settle in a place like this for?"



**SEED CORN** Insure your 1919 corn crop by buying your seed corn from the Potter Farm. All corn grown from our own seed. Hand picked from standing stalk. Thoroughly dried in our dryer. Germination guaranteed. Write for prices and particulars. **THE POTTER FARM, Essex, Ont.** R. D. Potter, Mgr. R. R. No. 2

## The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co. Limited

Live Stock Commission Department

We take pleasure in announcing that our office at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, will be opened February, 15th, 1919.

The handling of co-operative shipments of farmers' own stock will be specialized. We have an organization of expert operators in this line, and can assure the best possible service.

An open competitive market is recognized as the best possible means in the disposal of live stock, and we are in a position to handle your shipments on this basis, whether you are interested in one or one hundred head.

We are issuing circulars containing shipping instructions and all information in connection with the handling of stock. Any further data will be forwarded on request.

Live Stock Commission Department

The United Farmers' Co-Operative Co. Limited

130 King St. E. Toronto

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Earliest oat in cultivation. Ripens two days ahead of barley. Weigh 41 lbs. to the bushel.

No. 1 sample.....\$1.65 bush.  
No. 2 sample..... 1.50 "

Bags extra, 60c. each. Sacks, 15c. each.

Terms cash, F.O.B. Guelph. Samples on request. Also O.A.C. No. 3 oats at \$1.50 bush.

Special.—Turnip seed, any kind, \$1.25 lb. Mangel and sugar beets, 65c. lb. at Guelph.

Hewer Seed Co., Guelph, Ont.

## Steel Rails

for Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways.

Cut any length.

**JNO. J. GARTSHORE**

58 Front Street West Toronto

## SEED CORN

Address:

Ira L. Graham, Windsor, Ont., Essex County.

—And then, when the last of the rude causeway was passed and there was opportunity for more words, though still small chance of going on more rapidly, he began to express himself softly and soulfully, but I knew that every word came because of the goodness of his heart. There was no evil in his expletives, but only the great vexation of being kept back from helping a woman who might be bleeding to death.

At the next moment the moon was quite covered with clouds, and the blackness became so dense that we could not see even the heads of the horses, but were dimly conscious only of great towering tree-trunks on either hand. The travelling thenceforth, however, was safer, since the horses had no longer to pick their way over logs but only to slough through the bog-holes, and so we went on, the silence, presently, broken only by the sound of their hoofs pulling from the mud with a steady "sloop, sloop," almost as though corks were being drawn from bottles.

Once again we tried to urge the beasts to a canter, but soon found that was impossible, because of their stumbling, for wherever the holes were deepest poles and brush had been flung across, with little regard for midnight riders.

"For the love of Heaven, Alan," said the Doctor after a time, "have we got to go at this snail's pace all the rest of the way? It's a poor chance for Hannah if she's badly cut."

And again:  
"So this is The Block. Alan, I've been a good Tory all my life, but if the Government's to blame for things like this I'll vote against 'em the next election, I will. It's a dastardly shame! Think of a girl stuck behind a wall like this! and never a woman near her either! What'll she do when the babies begin to come?—The Lord help her!"

And again:  
"How far have we to go yet, lad? What time d'ye think it is now?"  
—He was consumed with anxiety and so was I.

Then a yelp broke out of the darkness ahead of us.

"It's Blucher," I said, "I think we're near now, sir."

"The Lord be praised!" said the Doctor, fervently, and never was better praise said or sung.

Continued on the night of August 11, 1837.

At the spot where the bush gives way to the little clearing we met Jimmie with a lantern, come to see if there was sight of us.

"Barry's holdin' the blood back," said he, in answer to the Doctor's quick questioning. "She'd lost a lot before. I'm powerful glad ye're here sir."

But before he had ended the Doctor had shot ahead on a gallop.

I dismounted as quickly as I could for Blucher jumping frantically at my legs and face in joy at seeing me, and Jimmie and I followed.

"Yer father's jist got here," said Jimmie, "An' Mis' Jones is here too. But if it hadn't been fer Barry it 'ud been a poor chanst fer Hannah."

He was striding ahead, and without another word went into the house. When the light fell on him I saw his face white with agony.

My father was sitting beside the fireplace, in which logs were burning, with a kettle of steaming water over the coals, and I went and sat beside him.

Jimmie had gone into the bedroom, and for a little there was silence in the house, except that Mistress Jones came out hurriedly from time to time, for jugs of cold and hot water. My father smoked his pipe quietly, gazing into the fire, but said never a word, nor did I, but sat wondering how it was faring with Hannah, and by what manner Barry had "held the blood back."

After what seemed a long time voices arose in low tones behind the door, and presently it opened and Jimmy came out, radiant, his face all smiles but with tears running down his cheeks,—the Doctor following him with the light of a great joy in his eyes.

"She's good for fifty years yet, Jimmie," he was saying. "All she wants now is plenty of sleep—and nourishment."

And then came out Barry and Mistress

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INVINCIBLE Fencing reaches the farmers through the most economical channels of manufacture and distribution. The steel for the wire is made in our own mills—and so is the wire for the finished product. Thus we ensure a quality of raw material in keeping with our high standard, as well as eliminating unnecessary profits. Then we distribute Invincible Fencing through dealers, which has been proved to be the most economical and satisfactory method.

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ing your money before you can see the goods.

You do not have to take our word for the high quality of Invincible Fencing—you can examine it at your local store. You may check its weight, see the straightness of the stays, note the heavy galvanizing, observe the perfection of its weave and test the strength of its locks.

Do this—then buy on your own good judgment—this fencing that is made by Canadian workmen—and keep your money in circulation in Canada.



"Trade Mark"

CATALOGUE MAILED UPON REQUEST

### THE STEEL COMPANY OF CANADA LIMITED

#### MONTREAL

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

Regarding the first sale of strictly Record of Performance "HICKORY HILL"

# 36 AYRSHIRES 36

To be held at Old Commercial Stables

Brantford, on Wednesday, February 26th, 1919

HERD SIRES USED AS FOLLOWS :

Dairyman of Glenora (13479) first bull to qualify in Record of Performance. Haysmuir Milk Record (Imp.) (6716) (24822) with 17 qualified progeny.

Dairyman of Orkney (48686) senior herd sire, whose progeny for type and dairy qualities would be hard to find, as they have great official backing.

Sixteen cows have qualified with average of 10,302 lbs. milk, 410 lbs. butter-fat and 3.98% test. Four-year-old average 9,300 lbs. milk, 368 butter-fat and 4.04%. Seventeen 3-year-old average 9,490 lbs. milk, 381 butter-fat and 4.08%. Eleven 2-year-old average 8,863 lbs. milk, 364 butter-fat and 4.13%.

Catalogues ready about Feb. 15. Sale under cover. Apply to

Auctioneer:  
WELBY ALMAS  
Brantford

N. DYMENT & SONS  
R. 4, Brantford, Ont.

Jones, Barry smiling but white-faced, with Mistress Jones' arm about her.

"Yes, Hannah's all right now," went on the Doctor, nodding cheerily to my father and me. "She's just dropped off into a nice little sleep."

With that he turned and drew Barry to him.—"She's all right," he repeated, "thanks to you all, but most of all to this brave little girl."

"Nonsense, Doctor!" argued Barry, smiling up at him. "I only did what any one of them would have done. It was really nothing much."

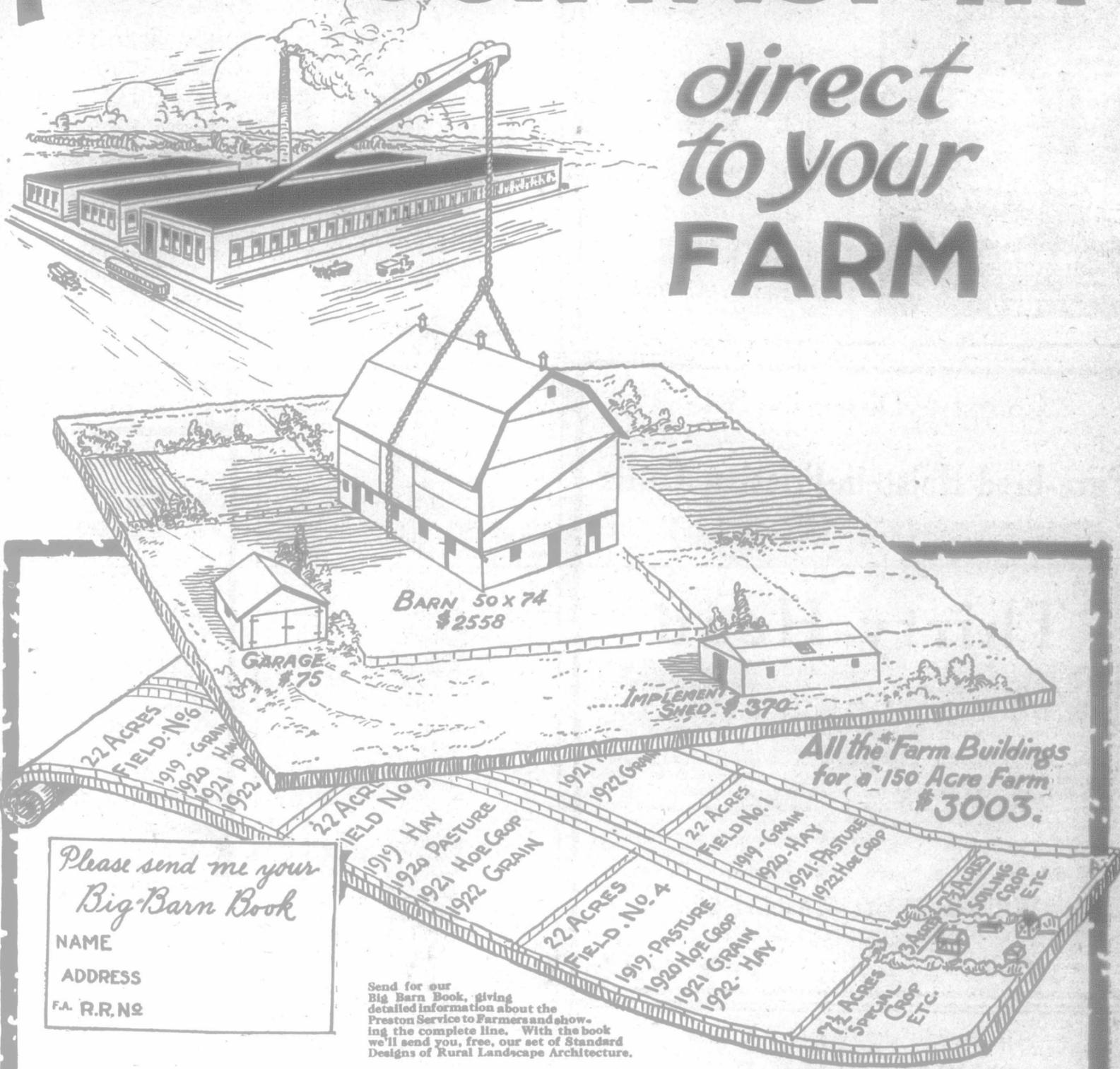
"Oh, no," smiled the Doctor. "Of course, as a professional man, I know it was nothing at all to sit three hours in a cramped position holding an artery. Bless my soul, girl, there isn't one in a thousand would have known what to do!"

"No more there isn't!" broke in Mistress Jones, who was bustling about putting some milk to heat at the fire. "An' jist look at the white cheeks of her, an' the black rings around the eyes of her! The darlin' lamb!—Lie down there, darlin' on the bunk, an' I'll he' a cup o' hot milk fer ye in no time."

Barry persisted that she had only experimented until she found the spot

# FROM OUR FACTORY

## direct to your FARM



All the Farm Buildings  
for a 150 Acre Farm  
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Send for our Big Barn Book, giving detailed information about the Preston Service to Farmers and showing the complete line. With the book we'll send you, free, our set of Standard Designs of Rural Landscape Architecture.

THE low prices quoted on Preston barns and buildings are made possible by the buying power of this large industry—an industry of which you may form some idea when we tell you that we take the whole output of 3 large lumber mills in Northern Ontario.

The Preston method places on your farm—direct from our factory—buildings so completely constructed that, without using a saw, you may put them up in a few days. The buildings are framed, marked, ready to spike and bolt together—the work of days instead of weeks or months.

THE barn here shown is the sturdiest and best-protected you can buy at any price—large enough to hold all the crops of a 150-acre farm. The price includes Galvanized Iron for sides and roof, wooden trusses, doors, windows, track, and complete hardware—everything but the foundation.

The garage is large enough to hold any standard car—or could be used as a dairy house, summer kitchen or hen house.

The Implement Shed will give you fire-proof housing for your valuable implements—a building which fire will not harm, complete protection against wind, rain, snow and lightning.

You can buy any one of these buildings separately if you wish—but what we recommend is that you let us provide you with our complete service which includes

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FOR years we have been helping farmers to lay out their farm buildings on the most convenient and economical plans. Now we go a step farther and show you how to lay out your entire Farm—furnishing plans that indicate the most efficient lay-out of Fields, Lanes, Fences, Gates, Windbreaks, Orchard, and Shrubby. This service is designed to aid you in handling crops and stock economically, and includes approved directions for "Crop Rotations" on the whole farm. By utilizing our service, you not only obtain an ideal barn, but you also secure expert assistance in raising the produce that is to fill your Barn, with lightened labor and increased profits.

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# PRESTON STEEL TRUSS BARN

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Lie down there,  
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## HERE'S A MONEY-SAVER



### On Harness and Farm Supplies

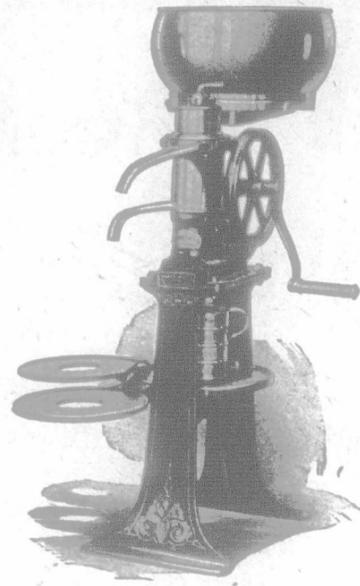
This catalogue is yours for the asking.

It illustrates and gives prices on STERLING BRAND Harness that will save you dollars. All harness made from No. 1 grade leather by expert workmen with long experience of a farmer's requirements, and FULLY GUARANTEED.

*Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.*

Write us to-day for this money-saving catalogue,

**T. CONNOLLY & CO., LTD.**  
74 Logan Ave., Toronto



Lindsay, Ont., Jan. 3, 1919.

Silverwoods Limited,  
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Gentlemen:

### RE ANKER-HOLTH CREAM SEPARATOR

I have been a constant user of the above separator, purchased from your firm, for some months, and must say that it has given the very best of satisfaction and up to the present date we have no trouble whatever.

Yours truly,  
(Signed) H. Graham

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... OF ...

### Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Owing to the fact that my condition of health will not permit me to keep and continue to develop my much valued herd of pure-bred cattle. I will sell without reserve the entire-herd of

## Thirty Head

The foundation for this herd was purchased five years ago from Mr. W. A. Hartley of East Oxford. After 20 years of careful breeding and selection Mr. Hartley sold his farm and gave up the dairy business. Seven of his most valuable animals he thought to choose to offer at public auction so withheld them from his dispersion sale of March 26th, 1914, and sold them privately to me.

These animals were rich in the blood of such noted Sires as Cornelea's Posch, old Butter Baron and closely related to Queen Butter Baroness, "Madam Posch Pauline" and other high testing and heavy producing cows. From this foundation and by the use of high-class sires we have developed a herd that is hard to surpass for type or production.

Watch our ad's and announcements in future issues.

SALE AT **Maple Gore Farm near Burford, Ontario**  
**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5th.**

Catalogue on application.

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## USE LIVINGSTON BRAND OLD PROCESS OIL CAKE MEAL

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Perfect Safety in Feeding to All Animals

Pea Size or Coarse Ground for Sheep.

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and  
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and  
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MORE PORK  
and  
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### LINSEED MEAL and FLAX SEED FOR CALVES

We can make prompt shipments,

**The Dominion Linseed Oil Co., Limited**

Manufacturers Pure Canadian Flax Seed Products  
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on Hannah's arm that would keep the blood back, that she really was not very tired, and that she did not need to rest; but the Doctor over-ruled her and put her down among Hannah's cushions, covering her with a shawl.

Then it was that Jimmie found his voice. Going over to her he laid his big hand on her head.

"God bless ye, little girl, fer this night's work!" he said, husky with emotion.

Barry tried to speak to him, but could not, and, covering her face with her hands, became shaken with quiet sobbing while Jimmie's tears dropped upon the pillow, almost mingling with hers. Mistress Jones put down her jug of milk on the table and ran out of the house into the darkness. My father went over and stood at the little front window, with his back to us, while I stood there with a lump in my throat, and the Doctor hemmed and rubbed his nose with a red handkerchief.

Thus did the reaction from the night's strain come upon us.

The Doctor first came to himself. "Tut! Tut!" he said, coughing a little, "All's fine as a fiddle!"

But Jimmy knelt down by Barry, with the tears still wet on his cheeks!

"Ye're a brave girl, Barry," he said, "But 'twas the Lord sent ye." And then, to the surprise of us all, he—our swearing, light-hearted Jimmie, recited very solemnly, looking up the little window above as though to find the Almighty in the great sky beyond:

"Then they cried unto the Lord in their trouble, and He saved them out of their distresses.

"He brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death, and broke their bands in sunder.

"Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness."

When he had ended we were all standing with bowed heads, my father still by the window, and Mistress Jones in the open doorway, wiping her eyes; and then Jimmie arose, with the dignity of a great manliness upon him and went to the Doctor, thanking him also, to which the Doctor responded.

"Tut, Tut, man! My business, man!—Glad Hannah came through so well, though!—Fine girl, that girl of yours!"

After that Jimmie came to my father and me with his thanks, but I declare I could find nothing better to say than:

"And Billy, too."

"Fer sure an' certain,—Billy, too," smiled Jimmie, and then we all laughed, and the tension was broken, and Mistress Jones was able to speak again.

"Here, Alan, give Barry this drink o' milk," said she, giving me a welcome task, "An' sit down every one o' ye, an' I'll git a cup o' tea. Jimmie lad, ye're needin' it, sure. An, every one o' yez, fer that matter. Barry, love, drink up the milk, like an angel, an' then try to sleep a bit."

So she bustled about, putting bread and butter on the table, and making the tea.

Before we sat down to it the talking stopped while Jimmie slipped in to see

## FEEDS

### COTTON SEED MEAL

(38½% Protein)

We can now fill all orders for this high grade dairy feed. Get our prices on car lots or less.

### SEEDS

Get your orders in early. Our usual High Grade Field and Garden seeds in Packets and Bulk are now ready. Get our prices on Ontario High Grade Seed Corn, Marquis Wheat, Oats, Barley, Peas, etc. We also handle—

Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed (23% Protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Sugar Beet Meal, Corn and Barley Chop, Schumacker, Stock Feed, etc.

### POULTRY FEEDS

Ask for our list of Poultry Feeds and supplies. We can usually save you money.

**CRAMPSEY & KELLEY**  
BOVERCOURT ROAD, - TORONTO

### DO YOU NEED

## FURNITURE

Write for our large, photo illustrated Catalogue No. 7—It's free to you.  
**The Adams Furniture Co., Ltd.**  
Toronto - Ontario

## Markets

Continued from page 264

### Chicago.

Hogs.—Ten cents higher than yesterday's average; butchers', \$17.75 to \$18; light, \$17.25 to \$17.75; packing \$16.65 to \$17.65; throwouts, \$16.25 to \$16.65; pigs, good to choice, \$15 to \$17.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago choice and prime beef steers, 25c. higher; other grades, 50c. to 75c. higher; fat cows, heifers and bulls, 50c. to \$1 higher; canners and cutters steady; calves, \$1.25 to \$1.50 higher; light stockers, 25c. higher; feeders, 40c. to 75c. higher.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago, fat lambs and yearlings, 50c. to 75c. higher; sheep, mostly 50c. higher; feeding lambs, 15c. to 25c. higher.

### Cheese Markets.

New York, specials, 30½c. to 31½c.; average run, 30c.

Agriculture is one of the most interesting of all subjects to study. In it we find the beginning of a love for nature.

# 4000 Tons Standard Stock Feed for Sale

**D**URING the War, for the purpose of assisting the farmers, the Department of Agriculture purchased a considerable amount of Standard Stock Feed (Recleaned Elevator Screenings). A large quantity of this valuable feed for hogs, cattle and sheep has been distributed and has given general satisfaction. Owing to the return of peace, and the approach of normal market conditions, the Department has decided to place at the disposal of the farmers its remaining stocks, now in storage at Fort William. The price will be

## \$25 Per Ton in Bulk, Unground F.O.B. Fort William

We believe that the feed is excellent value at this price and that it will pay stock feeders at different points throughout the Dominion, to consider the purchase of carlots or more.

### What is Standard Stock Feed?

It is known to farmers as Recleaned Screenings, or Grade A Screenings or Buckwheat Screenings. "We found," writes a Carleton County user, "that our live stock took to the screenings quite readily; our experience with it was eminently satisfactory." Many other stock men have given expression to similar opinions.

The Analysis of this feed is as follows:

Chemical	Botanical
Protein . . . . 14%	Broken Wheat.. 46.1%
Fat . . . . . 5%	Oats . . . . . 1.0%
Fibre . . . . . 8%	Flax . . . . . .1%
	Wild Oats . . . . 10.65%
	Wild Buckwheat 35.15%
	Mustards . . . . .7%
	Other Seeds . . . .65%
	Chaff . . . . . 5.65%

**Note** Standard Stock Feed contains a higher percentage of protein and fat than either wheat or domestic buckwheat.

While the botanical composition varies to a slight extent, the percentages of protein, fat and fibre remain almost constant, and, consequently, the feeding value is practically uniform.

Standard Stock Feed has been tested in feeding trials at the Brandon, Lacombe and Ottawa Experimental Farms. For finishing pigs it has been found fully equal to barley. When ground it can be used for all classes of stock with very economical results.

If arrangements can be made to have this mixture ground on arrival at destination it would be well to do so. The vitality of any weed seeds present would thus be practically destroyed. At the same time the feeding value would be increased due to the ground material being more digestible.

### Other Feeds

The Department also has corn available at Moose Jaw, Calgary, Saskatoon, and at Tiffin, Ont. besides a quantity of linseed oil-cake meal at Montreal to be sold at market prices. Write for particulars.

### Terms:

Sight Draft with Bill of Lading attached, payable on arrival of the car. Orders should be sent direct to the Feed Division, Live Stock Branch, Ottawa. Feed may be purchased in car lots only (about 33 tons to car). Get your neighbors to co-operate with you and take advantage of this opportunity.

All orders will be filled strictly in the order they are received, and in view of the possibilities of snow blockades, which may occur at any time now, stock feeders will be well advised to order early.

### Freight Rates

Freight Rates per 100 lbs. from Fort William to several representative points are given in order that you may get some idea of the cost delivered at your station. Brandon 17c, Calgary 28c, Edmonton 29c, Moose Jaw 22c, Saskatoon 26c, Toronto 30c, Montreal 30c, St. John, N.B. 44½c, Moncton 44½c, Halifax 45½c.

Write for Pamphlet No. 18 giving full particulars about Standard Stock Feed.

Live Stock Branch (Feed Division)  
The Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture  
OTTAWA, CANADA

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**AFRICAN GANDERS, INDIAN RUNNER,** Pekin and Muscovy ducks, Barred Rock cockerels. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

**BRED-TO-SHOW LAYING STRAIN BARRED** Rock eggs for hatching. Write for catalogue. Chas. Barnard, Leamington, Ont.

**BRONZE TURKEYS—A FEW GOOD TOMS,** for sale, also Pekin Drakes. J. H. Rutherford, Albion, Ontario.

**BARRED ROCKS, THE SAME OLD STRAIN** that wins in egg and show contest; cockerels, two and three dollars; also a few nice pullets. Central Ontario Poultry Yards, Colborne, Ont.

**BABY CHICKS FOR SALE FROM THE BEST** flocks in Canada in S.-C. White Leghorns, White Wyandotte, Barred Rocks and Reds, \$30 per hundred. Small deposit books your order for when you want them. Guaranteed 98% safe arrival in shipment. Fred. J. Hind, Baby Chick specialist, 1,378 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ont.

**FOR SALE—FINE PURE BRONZE TURKEY** Toms, bred wild, free of disease. E. N. Wilson, The Woods Farm, Shanty Bay.

**LIGHT BRAHMAS—FEW CHOICE COCK-**ERELS, hens and pullets; the best at \$5 each, or trio at \$10. Chas. Gould, R. 1, Glencoe, Ont.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. W. H.** Beattie, R.R. No. 1, Wilton Grove, Ontario.

**POULTRY AND EGGS. ONLY TWO FINE** Large Mammoth Bronze Toms left. Moderate prices. M. Morgan, Hensall, Ont.

**S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS, GOOD LAYING** strain. Cockerels \$2 each. Wm. Bunn, Denfield, Ontario.

**TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BREEDER OF** Barred Rocks that are bred and bred right, from first-class laying hens. Cockerels for sale, show and utility. Four and five dollars each. Order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed. Walter Bennett, Box 43, Kingsville, Ont.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, HENS,** and pullets bred from winners at Guelph for 4 successive years. Improve your stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. Trivett, Box 346, Newmarket, Ont.

**WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—EXTRA** choice birds from first prize and sweepstakes cock at big fair. Prices \$5.00 up. John Templin & Son, Fergus, Ont.

**WANTED—SIX CHOICE BARRED ROCK** utility cockerels; must have a good record. Write, describing strains and pedigrees. Box 62, Clarkson, Ont.

**WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS (PEDI-**GREED), from trap-nested stock, trapped by myself, from heavy producers; to improve your flock nothing else would do you. Write to-day. Bradley Linscott, Brantford.

**WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS \$2.50 EACH.** Bred from prizewinning stock. Esra Stock, Woodstock, Ont.

**175 S.-C. W. LEGHORN, W. WYANDOTTE** and S.-C. R. I. Red cockerels for immediate shipment from one of the largest trap-nest poultry farms in Canada. Shipped C.O.D., \$6.00 each. Don't breed by guess work. All our male birds are from 200-egg hens. Pure-bred Scotch Collie male pups, \$5.00 each. G. W. Peal, Box 64 B, Rockwood, Ont.



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock.

**TERMS—**Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**FOR SALE—SPLENDID STOCK FARM OF** 200 acres and suitable buildings, in Township of Beverley, six miles from Galt, Ont. This valuable property can be purchased reasonable, and smaller farm in vicinity of London may be considered as part payment. If interested, enquire for further particulars at Box 652, London Post Office.

**FOR SALE—FARM AND GENERAL MER-**chandise business. Good buildings, fertile land, water and timber plentiful, good trade in store. A. Sowerby, Oak Bay Mills, Quebec.

**FOR SALE—200 ACRE FARM, FIRST-CLASS** condition, buildings included. Apply F. H. Orris, Box 142, Springfield, Ont.

**RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, AGED** eighteen, wants position to learn farming. Apply Box 442, Ingersoll, Ont.

**RABBITS, CHOICE PEDIGREED STOCK,** black or gray Flemish Giants, six dollars pair up. Address: Postal Box 91, Sturgeon Falls, Ont.

**SEVERAL ANGORA DOES AND BUCKS** for sale. For particulars address J. Clarke Reid, Mgr., Isleigh Grange Stock Farm, Danville, P.Q.

**WANTED—A MAN EXPERIENCED IN ALL** farm work and good milk, single man preferred. Apply Dr. Wallace, No. 2, College Street, Toronto.

**WANTED—A MAID TO ASSIST IN GEN-**eral housework on farm, age between twenty-five and forty-five preferred, state wages. Mrs. W. B. Roberts, Sparta, Ont.

if Hannah were still sleeping, and when he came out, closing the door very quietly, our tongues were loosed again.

Over the cups the whole story was told, of how Jimmie had tried to bandage up the wound and had then set off, running, for the tavern; of how he had met Mistress Jones on the way back and she had turned with him, and of the long, long minutes before Barry arrived and my father.

"The very idea of that girl inventing a tourniquet!" chuckled the Doctor. "She'd twisted a bandage about in the very right spot, then, because it wasn't tight enough, used her own hands for pressure."—But Barry was breathing deeply in a light sleep and did not hear a word that he said.

Then, while we still sat at the table waiting for the day, the talk drifted off to other things, and there was something said about the "Declaration" which Mackenzie has drawn up and which was published in full on August 2nd, with the names of the Committee who signed it, in *The Correspondent and Advocate* and in *The Constitution*.

With Mackenzie the Doctor was not disposed to be lenient, waxing almost wrathful at the little man's misdemeanors according to the Tory decalogue.

"He's going altogether too far," he argued, "No doubt thinks himself a second George Washington—with his Declaration—'Declaration of Independence', by George! He'll be calling on the Province next thing, by George! to cut loose altogether."

With all of which my father, being no radical, did not greatly disagree.

But Jimmie sat watching the Doctor with burning eyes, and presently he said:

"I can't argify with you, Doctor, fer I don't know all the ins an' outs of it, but I know this, that if Hannah had died this night she'd ha' been murdered by a Government that's all fer itself an' none fer the people. What's Governments fer, if it isn't to take care fer the wimmen an' children, an' help instead o' hinder, the men that wants to work? An' they say there's lots more o' troubles as bad as the blocks o' land all over the country that's kept fer men that don't need it, an' a curse to the wimmen an' children.—Not as I'm complainin' much fer me an' Hannah. So fur we've been happy as larks, workin' from four in the mornin' till ten at night. But when I was runnin' out over the cord'roy, with Hannah bleedin' at home, I couldn't help thinkin' how it 'ud ha' been if it had been winter. I'd ha' managed myself on the snow-shoes, but what about the Doctor? An' then I thought o' poor Rowly Ewart, an' how he got home on the snow-shoes to find his wife an' a little baby both dead, an' I knew why the people behind the blocks is jist fair scared o' the winter. Seein' Hannah all the time, I kep' sayin' over The Promises in The Book in my mind, but somehow I couldn't help thinkin' o' Rowly's wife. An' I couldn't make things fit no how. I knowed that sometimes prayers is answered,—as they was with Hannah. Yet I couldn't help thinkin' o' Rowly's wife. 'Pears to me, sir, as if sometimes the ill actions o' men crosses even the will o' the Almighty. An' sir, savin' yer presence, it 'pears to me we've no right Govern'ment or it 'ud look out better fer the wimmen an' the little children."

There was a long silence after Jimmie stopped speaking. I think we were all speechless from astonishment at this night's revelation of him, and, besides, there was so little that could be said.

My father puffed hard at his pipe, and the Doctor, at the end of the table, thrust his hands far into his pockets and stared at his plate, the wrinkles of perplexity deep between his eyes. When he spoke it was but to mutter, more to himself than to us.

"Yes, always it's the women and children."

Mistress Jones went home with Barry, and, we hear, has kept her in bed ever since.

And now I do regret every thought I ever had against her, for I now perceive that the exterior of a person can by no means be taken as a sure index of the heart, and also that some little faults of foolish babbling may easily be overshadowed by a great kindness that shows itself in time of trouble.—This my mother has always told me.

(To be continued.)

# Farms Wanted for Soldier Settlers

Powers are proposed to be granted at the approaching session of Parliament to The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada to purchase lands to be resold to qualified returned soldiers settling on land. In the case of undeveloped lands the Board will be granted powers of forced purchase at prices judicially determined.

To enable soldiers to locate in any district in Ontario that they wish, the Advisory Board for the Province of Ontario desire to have filed with them a full description and lowest cash prices on a small number of select farms in each district of the Province, available for purchase.

The public are hereby informed that this land is for returned soldiers, and no tenders to sell are requested except for land of good quality and location, and reasonable value, making possible the success of the soldier as a farmer. The purchase price in all cases will be fixed by the Board after the land has been inspected and valued.

The information received will be treated as confidential. No commission will be charged or paid. No offer to sell will be binding on the person offering unless a sale is effected, and no obligation will be on the Board to accept any offer.

If application from a returned soldier be received for a farm listed with the Board, a valuation for such farm may be at once made by the Board and, if approved, negotiations may be entered into for the purchase and sale thereof. An approved list is desired for each district of Ontario.

Address all Communications to

W. M. Jones  
Provincial Supervisor,

**The Soldier Settlement Board**  
32 Adelaide Street East Toronto, Ontario

N.B.—Advertisement approved—Ontario Loan Advisory Board  
H. C. SCHOLFIELD, Chairman

10

## Shorthorn Breeders Attention!

I WISH TO ANNOUNCE THAT ON

**THURSDAY, MARCH 6th**

I will sell by Public Auction my entire herd of Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns.

**40 HEAD 40**

These are headed by Gainford King a grandson of the great Gainford Marquis (imp). Watch these columns for further particulars.

GEO. E. MORDEN Catalogues on application. OAKVILLE, ONTARIO



**THESE WONDERFUL METAL HENS** will hatch every hatchable egg. Just costs one gallon of oil and a little common sense to hatch one batch of 50. Full directions with each machine. A beginner will have success from the start. Price: Incubator \$8.00, Incubator and Brooder combined \$10.00. Write for catalogue. Toronto, Feb. 3, 1919. Hatched 46 chicks first time. Yours truly, Mrs. McDougall, 1009 St. Clarens Ave.

Collins Mfg. Co., 411 Symington Ave., Toronto, Ont.

# Successful Farmers

Read, study, and carefully plan their work. They look for new ideas, short-cuts, labor-savers, the best methods of crop production, and of the breeding and care of good live stock. In reading they pick out the ideas suitable for their own use and discard those which their experience tells them could not be profitably used on their own farms.

## RIGHT BESIDE YOU

There are farmers who are not as successful as they should be. They work hard, are careful, but don't make the money their efforts entitle them to. Probably they do not read and plan as carefully as they should.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Would be of great help to them. The successful farmer of to-day is an expert, and men become experts only by close study of their work, and by investigating the results obtained by other men in the same line.

The Farmer's Advocate puts its readers in touch with the methods used by the successful farmers, tells the results of experiments and investigations conducted by the Department of Agriculture. Discusses every important branch of farming, and, most important of all, its advice is printed each season before the time the farm operation discussed is reached.

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Help THREE of your neighbors to form the reading habit by sending in their names as new subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate, each one giving you \$1.50 for his subscription for one year. Send the \$4.50 to us by Postal Note or Money Order, and in return for your assistance we will send you The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for an additional year

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For the name of each new subscriber you send us with \$1.50, we will advance the date on your own label FOUR MONTHS FREE OF ANY CHARGE.

Just cut out the attached form when sending names.

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## Make Manure Go Twice as Far by Adding Fertilizers

Everybody knows that manure is valuable, but its value can be greatly increased by the addition of Fertilizers, as shown by experiments of the Dominion Experimental Farms.

### Field Tests of Dominion Experimental Farm

Crop	YIELD from Manure 30 T. per A.	Yield from 15 T. Manure plus Fertilizers	Gain for 1/2 Manure + Fertilizers, over Manure alone.
Turnips	1298 bu.	(Yield) 1414 bu.	124 bu.
Carrots	528 bu.	598 "	69 bu.
Onions	14 1/2 T.	19 T.	4 1/2 T. 50 bu.
Tomatoes	16 T. 610 lbs.	18 T. 649 lbs.	2 T. 26 lbs.
Potatoes	131 bu.	200 bu.	69 bu.

Analysis of Manure shows that for grain and vegetable crops, manure is weak in Phosphoric Acid.

**T**HREE leading Experiment Stations show how this weakness of manure can be corrected to great farm profit:—



Addition of Acid Phosphate to Manure at a cost of \$4.60 made gain of \$17.43 over manure untreated. —Average of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana Experiment Stations.

Similar increases in crop yields on your farm can be made by supplementing manure with Fertilizers.

### Study the Facts—It Pays to Fertilize

Write for Free Bulletins on Crop Production

## The Soil and Crop Improvement Bureau

of the Canadian Fertilizer Association  
111 Temple Building Toronto

### Ohio Experiment Station

Covering a period of 13 years the average increased production from soil treated with stall manure and acid phosphate over yard manure was:— Corn 15.27 bus.: Wheat 6.18.: Hay 1840 lbs.

### Pennsylvania Experiment Station

By the addition of acid phosphate to manure at a cost of \$5.95, the gain over untreated manure was \$23.74.

### Indiana Experiment Station

The addition of 200 lbs. of acid phosphate to a six ton application of manure per acre per rotation of corn, wheat, and clover has produced additional crop increases valued at \$14.98 and \$21.44 respectively.

### Care of the Breeding Ewe.

Ewes that are strong and in good flesh when winter sets in can be carried until near lambing time without much grain. They will need, however, a supply of good clover hay and a few roots, about three pounds per head each day. If a little grain is fed for about four weeks before they lamb, one pound per head each day of mixed oats and bran, they will be in good condition when lambing time comes. These feeds stimulate the milk flow, and their use before and after lambing is advisable.

The present price of such feeds is extremely high, but even at the price they should be used as the results will more than pay. It has been found by experience that lambs coming from ewes which had not been grain fed previous to lambing were weaker and required more attention than those from grain-fed ewes, also the ewes fed grain are better milkers, which is a big factor in the growth and development of the lambs.

It is best to separate the ewes and put them in a small pen one week before the lambs are due, as it gives the ewes a chance to get acquainted with their new surroundings. It also prevents them from being injured by overcrowding and they seldom refuse to mother their lambs when they are separated from the flock.

If the ewe is not shorn until after lambing, all tags of wool should be trimmed from around the udder before or immediately after lambing. If this is neglected, the lambs sometimes will suck tags and swallow them, often causing balls of wool to form in the stomach.

Soon after lambing the ewe should be given water with the chill removed. Feed a light grain ration for a couple of days to avoid udder trouble, but the ewe should receive all the roughage she needs.

Just as soon as the weather is warm enough in the spring all the sheep and lambs should be dipped to free them from lice and ticks.

After the sheep have been turned out to pasture they will not require much attention, except to see that the pasture is not overstocked and that they have plenty of fresh water and salt.—Experimental Farms Note.

### Field Root Seeds Grown in Canada.

The report of The Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31st, 1918, obtainable at the office of The Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, shows that experiments carried on at the Central and other Farms in growing seeds of field roots have proved not only that it is possible to raise heavy crops of these seeds in Canada, but the seed raised is at least equal, if not superior, to that imported from other countries. Besides securing this information the Farms have done a good work in providing quantities of "stock seed" to meet emergencies.

Investigations in flax culture proved that part of British Columbia, the southwestern part of Ontario, the valley of the St. Lawrence and the Maritime Provinces were suitable for fibre flax production.

During the year 3,680 samples of seed grain, 6,174 samples of potatoes, 1,912 samples of flower seed, 5,198 samples of fruit trees, and 386 samples of other trees and shrubs of superior varieties were sent out for trial at the homes of individuals. Special distribution was also made from some of the farms of tobacco seed, corn and vegetable seeds and strawberry plants. These are, briefly, some of the many services of the Experimental Farms recorded in the report for the period mentioned. This report constitutes a brief review of the year's progress in the various lines of work under way at the Central and twenty Branch Farms and Stations.

### Good Logic

"Dad," said little George, "I think I want to get married!"  
"Do you, my son?" And then the proud parent asked: "And may I enquire to whom?"  
"I want to marry granny."  
"Do you indeed! And do you think I would allow you to marry my mother—eh?"  
"Well, why shouldn't I?" retorted the tender logician. "You married mine didn't you?"

**SEEDS**

1866 1919

**BUY YOUR SEED EARLY**

We pay freight on orders of \$25.00 or more in Ontario and Quebec

**CLOVER**

(Gov't Standard) Per Bus.

No. 1—Red Clover "Sun".....\$30.00

No. 1—Red Clover "Special".....25.00

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Extra No. 1 for purity.....7.25

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No. 2—Timothy.....7.00

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Sweet Clover—White Blossom (Biennial) hulled seed.....13.50

Cotton Bags for Clover and Timothy, 65c. each.

**CORN ON COB** Per Bus. 70 lbs.

Bags Free

Longfellow.....\$4.50

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Golden Glow.....3.75

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Specially priced for early shipment, carefully selected, strong, vigorous seed. Recent tests show 95 to 98 per cent. germination

If you order 25 Bushels of Corn or more we will allow a reduction of 25c per bushel.

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Second hand, sound, first quality cotton bags, unpatched \$7.00 per dozen. Strongly patched by machinery \$6.00 per dozen. Cotton, second quality, \$5.00 per dozen; third quality, \$3.50. Jute sugar bags, \$1.65 per dozen. Jute flour bags, \$2.00 per dozen.

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124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

The Great Annual Breeders Combination Auction Sale of Registered

**Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies**

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**Union Stock Yards, Toronto**  
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Mar. 3th and 4th at 10.30 each day.

Entries have been received from some of the most prominent breeders and the sale promises to be an unusual success. Further entries will be accepted if received before catalogue is published. Entry forms and all particulars will be furnished on application by wire or letter. Parties having large consignments should wire at once so that we may hold catalogue open until particulars arrive. Intending purchasers who send their address will have catalogue mailed to them as soon as published.

Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Ltd.  
Walter Harland Smith  
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### LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Special prices for large, fat hens alive. Also good spring chickens, alive or dressed. It will pay you to sell to  
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### FOR SALE

Second-hand heavy duty Victor Churn, 900 lbs. capacity, in good condition. Apply to Walkerton Egg and Dairy Co., Ltd., Walkerton, Ontario.

### The Foundations of Enduring Peace.

Every class in Canada, and not the least agricultural workers, is deeply concerned with the establishment of an enduring peace. The war will have been lost for us and our Allies unless the mad competition in armament building is restricted or ended; for, otherwise, the tax burden will prove too heavy to permit the masses to secure and maintain a decent standard of living. Formidable difficulties lie in the way of a peaceful settlement in a true and enduring sense. As Lord Robert Cecil has recently pointed out, two principles appear to be in irreconcilable conflict—the principle of nationalism, on the one hand, and of international co-operation on the other. Unlike the wars of the nineteenth century, the Great War has raised problems that are not local in nature, but that are world-wide in their scope. The great question that confronts humanity to-day is whether international anarchy in the political and economic spheres can be displaced by the reconciliation of the nations and their working together for a common good.

The war has been won by sea power, all other factors making for success being reduced to second place. The United Kingdom emerges from the struggle the great power in the world, and with renewed national vigor. Moreover, Anglo-Saxons in Europe and elsewhere in the Empire have created an alliance with those in the United States none the less real because it has not yet received formal legal sanction. The United States and the British Empire, combined, might be able to dominate the world if that were the ideal cherished by these great nations. Even without thought of dominating other races and peoples they may be forced to stand together unless autocratic ambitions in Germany and Russia are completely destroyed. As is well known, the contention of the military and industrial leaders of Germany, for twenty years and more, has been that a nation must be aggressive and predatory or sink into stagnation and decay—become a second China. Our readers are asked to consider whether national ambition cannot be more completely satisfied by developing the arts of peace than by seeking loot and glory in war.

Among the many problems brought to the fore by this colossal struggle is that of the relation of race to nationality and self-government. The last month has given republics to Europe, and the end is not yet. All sorts of bizarre races, whose names only a few years ago sounded strange to our ears, have emerged from the welter of war demanding self-government. President Wilson has laid it down as one of the principles of political justice, that must be guaranteed by the Allies, that each race shall have the right to choose its own form of government by "self-determination." This has been thoughtlessly accepted by the majority; but the present is a time to test all sayings, even the dicta of the democratic President of the United States.

In seeking to solve this problem one is immediately confronted by difficulties that arise in confusing race and nationality with citizenship. In the British Empire all are subjects, or citizens, owing allegiance to the Crown and having certain rights of self-government in the various component States and Colonies. In Canada the dominant races are French and English, with a large proportion of the population composed of other nationalities. There is a common citizenship in Canada—or at least we pride ourselves on thinking so—but there is no common race. If Mr. Wilson's principle of "self-determination" were rigorously applied, the visionary demands of Bourassa and Lavergne might be realized in the establishment of a republic on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It is certain that a common racial origin does not give any legal or moral right to a group of men and women living within the confines of a certain territory to establish an independent state and to apply the principles of self-government. Otherwise the United Kingdom would be broken up into its component parts and governments established for the races living in Scotland, England, Wales and Ireland. It is absurd to maintain that the scores of nationalities inhabiting India should set up independent governments of their own, even if they had the



ON the outskirts of the city—  
in a meadow—where the  
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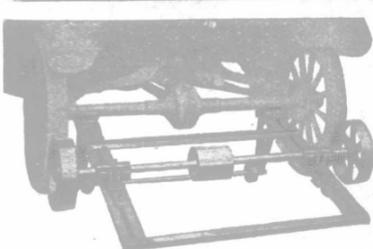
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130 Egg  
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BOTH FOR  
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If ordered together we send both machines for only \$17.50 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. E. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. E. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$17.50 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.



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### The Handy Power Plants

We are now using hardwood pulleys to run against your tiers, which eliminates the friction and gives you 50% more power over the old iron wheels.

Write for prices, or see your dealer.

WEBBER MACHINE CO.  
348 Dupont St., Toronto, Ont.

capacity for self-rule. Race gives no right to a separate political life.

Nevertheless, there is something so precious, and something so fundamental attaching to race that it is impossible to crush or obliterate the traits and aspirations of any nationality. The Jews have persisted, and kept their characteristics, for more than twenty centuries, and have succumbed neither to Greek culture, Roman law nor modern industrialism. The attempt to destroy Ireland by crushing Irish aspirations through oppression and cruelty failed, and it has been equally impossible to iron out the characteristics of the Irish race by generous treatment and even indulgence. After all is said and done, however, the United Kingdom has made only one failure of the first magnitude in dealing with the problem of race. What England has accomplished in a vast world Empire surely will not baffle in Ireland. It is our firm conviction that, notwithstanding Sinn Fein and other difficulties that seem to have widened the gulf between Great

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Lime improves the physical condition of the soil. Use

### Acco Hydrated Lime

on your land. It has been proven by experiments that an unlimed check plot gave a yield of 690 pounds of crop, while a limed plot gave 1,865 pounds. Why should your land not produce a heavy crop? Make it do so by using Acco Hydrated Lime as a fertilizer. Put up in 5, 10, 25 and 40-lb. bags, ready for use. Write for quotations and circulars.

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You have always fought for the farmers of Canada, not letting any political party dictate to you, and you have fully lived up to your title "The Farmer's Advocate."  
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# Columbia Records

Britain and Ireland during the course of the war, permanent reconciliation will be effected in the near future.

The Great War had its roots in the clash of rival races and nationalities, aside from the economic jealousies between the Great Powers. Austria-Hungary proved its incapacity to exist as a nation because of its inability to deal justly with racial groups. Within the British Empire each race has had full and complete power to express itself and to be itself. The French in Canada were guaranteed rights in the Treaty of Paris designed to protect the race and its characteristics. This is equally true of the Boers in South Africa; the Maori in New Zealand; the Mohammedans in India—throughout the length and breadth of the Empire characteristics of race, and the aspirations of race, have been the creation, in the Empire, of the strongest political power that the world has ever known.

The United Kingdom itself affords an illustration of what may be accomplished under a common government by distinct nationalities. The Scotch, English and Welsh alike have perpetuated their racial characteristics, and preserved each their distinctive culture, throughout the centuries. Qualities of race make themselves apparent through the emotions—in art, music, literature and cultural organizations in general. Racial characteristics, however, have little if anything to do with mental processes. We think as men, as human beings, and not as members of any tribe or clan. It is for that reason that the Anglo-Saxon has long since concluded that democracy must make its way in the world; that Cromwell, Hampden, Burke, Chatham, Gladstone, Lincoln, Washington and the other great men who have conquered the mountain peaks and have lit the fires of liberty have not struggled and bled and died for any chosen nation of the Lord but for all mankind. In a word, Responsible Government does not rest upon a racial foundation, but is the privilege and the right of every kindred, nation and tongue.

This does not mean that each race shall have its own government, but that each race shall have the complete liberty of self-expression. It would be nothing short of disaster if the races within the Empire set up autonomous states; or if the races of Europe should each demand the establishment of a kingdom or republic. If the war results merely in the destruction of old empires, in the establishment of innumerable petty states such as characterized the Middle Ages, then the world will have taken a retrograde step, instead of achieving a higher form of political organization and a greater measure of harmony. President Wilson is fundamentally right when he insists that the war must eventuate in the unifying of the interests of mankind, and not in political disintegration. It will not do to sneer at the League of Nations—there is too much of right and justice underlying it. Without the creation of such a League we shall enjoy merely a breathing spell in which to prepare for a vaster conflict involving destruction of life and property in such measure as to menace civilization itself. Taxation and drill and the rule of the martinet comprise a programme that will never appeal, notwithstanding the promises of glory and plunder, to any democratic people.

Canadians are convinced that it is possible to fully satisfy racial demands under a type of government that guarantees equality of treatment to all. Particularly do they believe that it is futile, as well as extravagant and dangerous, to assume that a state must be bellicose and aggressive, or be pushed out of the way. They feel, as Americans and Englishmen feel, that the tests of culture and of economic and political progress, develop finer and sterner stuff than the frenzy and the emotion of war. Anglo-Saxons, and indeed the Liberals of Western Europe, have the conviction that there need be no clash between any state and the international order—that nations can become powerful without inducing international anarchy on the one hand, or requiring the establishment of a world despotism on the other. And notwithstanding the Civil War that has raged in the family of nations for these four years and more, a survey of history will prove conclusively that there has been a marvelous development of the rule of law among mankind since the breakdown of the Middle Ages. International law has slowly grown stronger and caprice, passion and unrestrained violence gradual-



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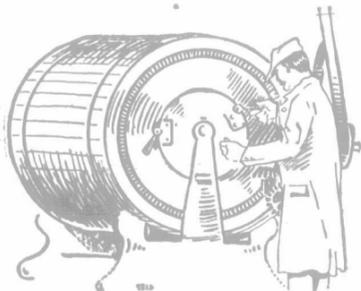
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PORT BURWELL ONTARIO

the United Kingdom and the United States that the destinies of the world, during the next decade, lie in the hollow of their hands. This is a condition that cannot last, and should not last. No political combination or type of government or race has the right to dominate the rest of the world. With the establishment of a League of Nations, armies and navies could be reduced to the status of a police force, thus effecting great savings in capital and labor power. Such a league could wage war against any member of the family of nations that might seek to secure its ends by force. Under such a combination of the nations, the "open door" policy could be guaranteed to all manufacturing and exporting countries; and the backward countries of the world both protected and developed for the common good, including their own.

Diplomacy, arbitration and conciliation are bound to displace brute force as the appeal to reason rises above, and utterly submerges, selfishness and national greed. In this way only can justice be done to Africa, China, and the Near East. Common interests will be built up upon self-interest, for all the nations will profit by the development of the great markets in Asia and Africa. And what is of equal importance, a cessation of military rivalries will give no opportunity for successful counter-revolutions in those countries in Europe where autocracies have been thrown upon the scrap-heap. Military might has ever been the main bulwark of tyranny, unless exercised and controlled by the masses themselves. W. W. SWANSON, Prof. of Economics, University of Saskatchewan.

### Breeds of Sheep.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I notice that an enquirer, "J. A. T." asks in your columns: "Which do you consider the better breed of sheep, Shropshire or Oxford?" Now, Sir, that farmer should have had an unbiased answer, and I claim that your reply did not answer his question at all. Here is your reply: "Both breeds are popular. The Shropshire is a little shorter-wooled sheep than the Oxford, and a little smaller breed. However, both are good feeders and shear a high-class fleece and dress out a good carcass of mutton." This is my answer: The Shropshire is the better breed of sheep because their fleece is a finer quality of wool; they have a better carcass of mutton for there is not so much waste; earlier maturing sheep; easier kept; very prolific, a hardier sheep, and as proof they have been found to stand all climates of North America better than the Oxford, and as more proof, there are more Shropshires in America than oxfords, and they sell as a rule for better prices. Look at the championships they have won at Chicago for wethers, and they bring more money per pound. The large lambs do not bring as much as the smaller better finished sort. The Oxfords eat a lot more than the Shropshires and, as breeders, usually do not sell as high. When a man starts a pure-bred flock he wants to have a breed that has a ready market, and as far as I can judge the Shropshire is the most popular breed in America. Just now all sheep sell well, but we have seen the time when they did not. Oxfords are a good breed of sheep—I have fed some—but the "Shrops" are quite a bit better.

Brant Co., Ont. J. LLOYD-JONES.

NOTE.—In 1917 there were 2,023 Oxford Down sheep recorded in the Canadian National Live Stock Records; can the breeders of all these sheep be wrong? All together there were 8,273 Oxfords recorded in Canada up to the end of 1917. Surely Oxford Downs have a place. We admit the popularity of the Shropshire but at the recent Guelph Winter Fair the Oxford exhibit eclipsed all others and at the last International in Chicago, Oxfords were right up at the front. The Oxford cannot be so inferior as J. Lloyd-Jones believes or they would not continue to be one of our leading breeds of sheep. We still maintain there is no one best breed for all conditions but we do admit that Shropshires are the breed for Mr. Lloyd-Jones because they are apparently his choice. Other breeders are entitled to exercise their own judgement and be guided by their own preference.—EDITOR.

# SEEDS

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Our County took First Prize at Guelph Winter Fair this season on Red Clover, Alsike and Alfalfa.

These prices good till next issue of this paper, as long as our stocks last.

Red—No. 1	\$28.00
Red—No. 2	26.50
Alsike—No. 2	18.50
(No. 1 Purity)	
Timothy—No. 2	7.25
(No. 1 Purity)	
Timothy—No. 3	6.25
Alfalfa—No. 2 and No. 3	24.00
(Is home grown, Ontario Variegated)	
Bags are 60c. each.	
Seed Peas—Golden Vine	\$ 2.50
Flax Seed	4.25

These prices are per bushel, freight paid on purchases of three bushels or over. Cash must accompany order. If seeds does not satisfy on arrival, ship back at our expense. We can highly recommend our grade of No. 2 (No. 1 Purity). Ask for samples.

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No. 2—Red Clover	at	29.00
No. 1—Alsike	at	21.00
No. 2—Alsike	at	18.50
No. 2—Timothy	at	7.00
(No. 1 for purity)		
No. 3—Timothy	at	6.25
No. 1—Alfalfa	at	17.00
(Northern Grown)		
White Blossom Sweet Clover	at	13.50
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## The Heather is in Canada, Too.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

One usually connects heather with Scotland, "The Land o' Cakes," and it is one of that country's glory. All heath plants are evergreen, which accounts for its hardihood. The plants have small, narrow leaves set in whorls on the stalk or stems, and these are topped with pink-colored, bell-shaped flowers.

We are accustomed to thinking that the heathers grow only in Scotland, Scandinavia and on the plains of northern and western Europe, but I have now received a sprig of Red Mountain Heather, plucked in our own Canadian Rockies, at Simpson's Pass, and while not exactly like the European species it is nevertheless nearly related.

The Red Mountain Heather grows 12 inches high. At first the blossom is rose-red, which changes to rose-pink later. The leaves are a bright green and narrow, and the rose-red of the blossom in conjunction with the bright-green stems lends additional beauty to the vast expanse of pink heather, which literally possess the slopes of hill and alpine meadow, in the Rockies.

Nature:

"She paints with white and red the moors To draw the nations out of doors."

—Emerson.

In Britain there are two kinds of heather—the Scotch heather or Ling and the Fine-leaved heather or Heath, and it is the last named that my Canadian sprig resembles most nearly. It has bell-shaped, reddish flowers pendant from the ends of the branches.

So fond are the Scotch of their heather that they have carried it with them when removing to distant lands and that, no doubt, accounts for the fact that to-day heathers are found from Newfoundland to New Jersey on the Atlantic and in the Rockies on the Pacific!

I was in a jewelry store one day kept by a Scot. He had just received right from Auld Scotia, as he said, a shipment of heather to adorn his shop. Here's "the top o' the world to you," he said as he handed me a fine whisp of purple-heather.

There never was a people who ever loved a flower as a Heilandman loves his heather. His heart warms to the heather. It is grander than all laurel wreaths when he comes to deck his heroes, and Scotland's poets and essayist have incorporated it into the very fabric of their songs and story.

The blossoming time of the heather is looked forward to as the great annual event. Hill, valley and moor are alive with a mass of bell-shaped, lilac-rose-colored bloom, which tops the maturer purplish stems, for in August as well as during July the heather is supreme in its power, and the whole stretch of land is one mass of the loveliest color, running the whole gamut from pink to purple.

In sheltered spots the heather grows to a height of 3 feet, while in bleak, exposed places it grows to a height of only a few inches.

The common ling (calluna vulgaris) grows very extensively on the waste and sterile plains of northern and western Europe, and it is another token of God's goodness that He had provided so pleasant a plant to clothe land that would otherwise be bare and desolate. Providing fine blossoms in late summer to cheer and refine and shed its subtle influence over the peasants, who frequent these moors. There can be no doubt that the presence of these vast fields of bloom foster patriotism and love of country and inculcate higher ideals in the common people of whom Lincoln says: "The Lord must love common people—that's why He made so many of them."

On the moorlands the Ling is used in a variety of ways in the domestic economy. I have often seen my grandfather and his hired men make the larger and more desirable Ling-stems into brooms. They required only a short handle and were excellent for sweeping in the barns or stables. The shorter stems are used for brushes, while the fine, long, lithe ones lend themselves to make baskets, which are both strong and light.

In early days in Scotland huts known as "shealings" were devised of heather, and it forms capital material for a temporary roof on small buildings.

In lieu of other fuel, heather pulled up, taking care to get the peat that is hanging to the roots, will give a fairly good fire.

The tired hunter may lay down to pleasant dreams on a bed made of heather, pulled and placed flowers up. It is a

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  - B. F. Campbell, The Soldier Settlement Board, Drummond Building, Montreal, Que.
  - W. W. Fane, The Soldier Settlement Board, Post Office Building, Edmonton, Alta.
  - The Hon. Murdoch McKinnon, Minister of Agriculture, Charlottetown, P.E.I.
  - W. M. Jones, The Soldier Settlement Board, 32 Adelaide St., E., Toronto, Ont.
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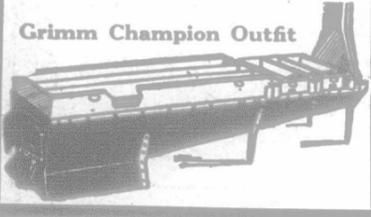
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springy, sweet-smelling bed and such a one as Bonnie Prince Charley used while in hiding in the Highlands.

Get into conversation with old shepherds and hunters and they'll testify to the goodness of a heather-bed.

The Irish and Scotch both used the young heather stems for dyeing and tanning.

The sheep are very fond of the heather, and when grass gets scarce shepherds take their sheep to the heaths and heather is often cured and used for fodder in the winter, for the hill sheep, and it is supposed to account for the fine flavor peculiar to Highland mutton.

Several varieties of heather yield honey, and during the blossoming time large numbers of skips of bees are carried to the moor to take advantage of the blossoms.

Birds are very fond of both the blossom and seeds of heather, and find a banquet prepared in their honor for many months. Heather is a help to the formation of peat.

The famous briar pipes of France are made out of the roots of a species of heather.

There is an old tradition in story of a mead prepared by the Picts from heather-blossoms, something like dandelion wine perhaps, anyway R. L. Stevenson has embodied the effects of it in one of his poems.

"From the bonny bells of heather

They brewed a drink long syne,  
Was sweeter far than honey,  
Was stronger far than wine;  
They brewed it and  
They drank it  
And lay in a blessed swound  
For days and days together  
In the dwellings underground."

F. M. CHRISTIANSON.

Welland Co., Ont.

### Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Rats—Scratches.

We are pestered with rats both in the house and out buildings. We have used traps but cannot get rid of them. What is a safe remedy?

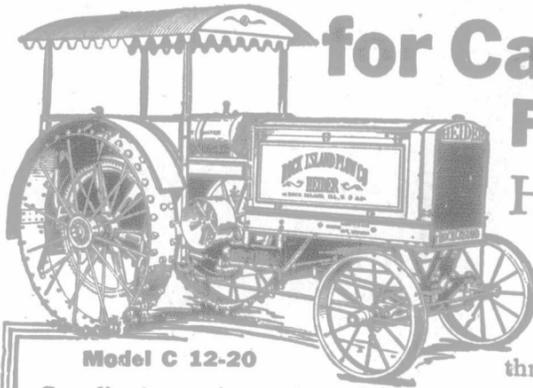
2. I have a mare that has itchy hind legs. They become scaly and the hair falls out. What is the cause and cure?

M. L.

Ans.—1. Rats are a pest and are sometimes hard to get rid of. A few good cats should materially aid in decreasing the number. Rats soon get wise to the traps and keep away from them unless some effort is made to deceive them. Rat poison or exterminators are on the market which we understand have given good results. Some of these materials are of such a nature that the rats do not remain under the floors or in the partitions but seek water, which will take them outside. Some of the materials practically consume the body. Where possible the hiding places should be destroyed. Under a wooden floor is a favorite place of this vermin. Concrete floors are a help in keeping the place free from rats. Where they are bad around the feed bin we have seen a large number destroyed by removing the regular chop barrel and replacing it with a barrel about two-thirds filled with water and sprinkling some chop over the top. Large numbers may be caught the first two or three nights by this practice. Ferrets are sometimes used to rid the place of rats. Owing to fowl and farm stock being around it is not safe to put out poison material in the open.

2. The mare is apparently suffering from what is known as scratches, a trouble to which some horses are subject. It is sometimes brought on by the blood getting wet and not being properly attended to. If the mare is not in foal, give 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and follow up with 1½ ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Dress the legs with a lotion made of one ounce each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc to a pint of water.

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We have a choice offering in young bulls, some fit for service, also a few females. For fuller particulars and prices write or come and see  
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Three fine young Bulls and my yearling herd bull sired by Donald Lad.  
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The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus, write your wants. Visitors welcome.  
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Sired by Elm Park Kabul (1st prize at Toronto, Winnipeg and London).  
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I have six bulls from 8 to 15 months. All sired by Middlebrook Prince 5th, a son of Jock of Glencairns. Four of these are show calves. Also have other calves younger, and could spare a few heifers safely bred to same sire.

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The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.  
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Offering two bulls 12 months old by St. Clare, R.O.P. No. 5. S. W. Jackson, Woodstock, Ont.

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**—We have a number of Shorthorn bulls which are pure Scotch and Scotch-topped; extra good quality; out of high-record cows; also a few females, and one extra good yearling Clyde stallion; also a good two-year-old mare. **P. CHRISTIE & SON, Fort Perry, Ont.**

**FOR SALE**  
Shorthorn bull, roan, 13 months old. Dam Dorothy Rose 118995 a typical dual-purpose cow with R.O.P. of 9804 lbs., testing 369, made under adverse conditions. Sire Lavender Herd 109900 grandson of Right Sort. Priced to sell or would exchange for good female. **George C. Burt, Hillsburg, Ont.**

**Agricultural Reconstruction.**

For two years the British Ministry of Reconstruction has been working upon after-war problems, and it is safe to say that plans have been formulated for the placing of British industry and agriculture on a peace basis. France and Italy, as well as Germany, have also had their committees working upon the basic problems of peace, and preparing the way for post-bellum economic expansion. Nothing has been attempted in Canada aside from the activities of two privately constituted committees working apparently under the inspiration if not the direction, of the manufacturers at Toronto and Montreal. Their deliberations have mainly concerned themselves with questions of trade and commerce with only the most cursory reference to agriculture. And yet it is indisputable that the economic solidarity of the country is unattainable without prosperous and progressive farming. With well over half the people of Canada living upon the land, it is passing strange that nothing has been accomplished by way of assuring a return to agricultural works in exchange for intelligent and hard labor.

While scores of predictions were made during the course of the struggle that the war could not be won without the enforcement of this or that measure, its successful termination, it is now clear, rested more than anything else upon command of the products of the land. The farmer was fundamental in the campaign to smash autocracy; and, while his services were used to the limit, it now appears that every interest is to be served and guarded save his own. True, a few pious reflections have been offered by way of explaining why farming in Canada has been rendered difficult and unattractive in the past, but so far, we have seen no constructive programme that proposes to do more than permit agriculture to work out its own salvation, and to work it out in fear and trembling. The farmers, however, both in Ontario and the West, have opinions that they intend to translate into action, as certain interests will soon realize.

It is doubly strange that agriculture has been so grossly neglected in formulating an economic programme for achieving economic stability, in the immediate future, in view of the fact that farmers, more than any other class, will be faced by formidable obstacles in holding their own. Questions of prices, of distribution, of marketing, appear by the score, questions that must be answered correctly and swiftly, unless agriculture is to fall into stagnation and decay. Within the next two or three years, the world is certain to witness far-reaching changes in prices and values, and especially is this true of the products of the farm. Moreover, the farmer is concerned not merely with the prices of what he sells, but with the general level of prices, since he is a consumer as well.

It is imperatively important that the gains made in agricultural activity in the West, during the past two or three years, be held. Before the war, little or no attention was paid by politicians or the Ottawa Government to the needs of agriculture. As the Hon. J. A. Calder pointed out recently, attention was focussed upon urban, to the neglect of rural, problems. The cities and towns flourished and grew in population; while, notwithstanding the enormous immigration, the country was not able to hold its own. The Montreal Committee on Reconstruction comments on this state of affairs as follows:

"The causes of the tendency mentioned are not far to seek. The farming community as a whole lead comparatively isolated lives, and have long hours of hard, physical toil, with, as a rule, scanty financial returns—at least under pre-war conditions while housing and domestic arrangements have not been up to that standard which the people of to-day may reasonably expect. The lure of the city consists in shorter hours of labor under easier circumstances, with larger opportunities for pleasure and money making."

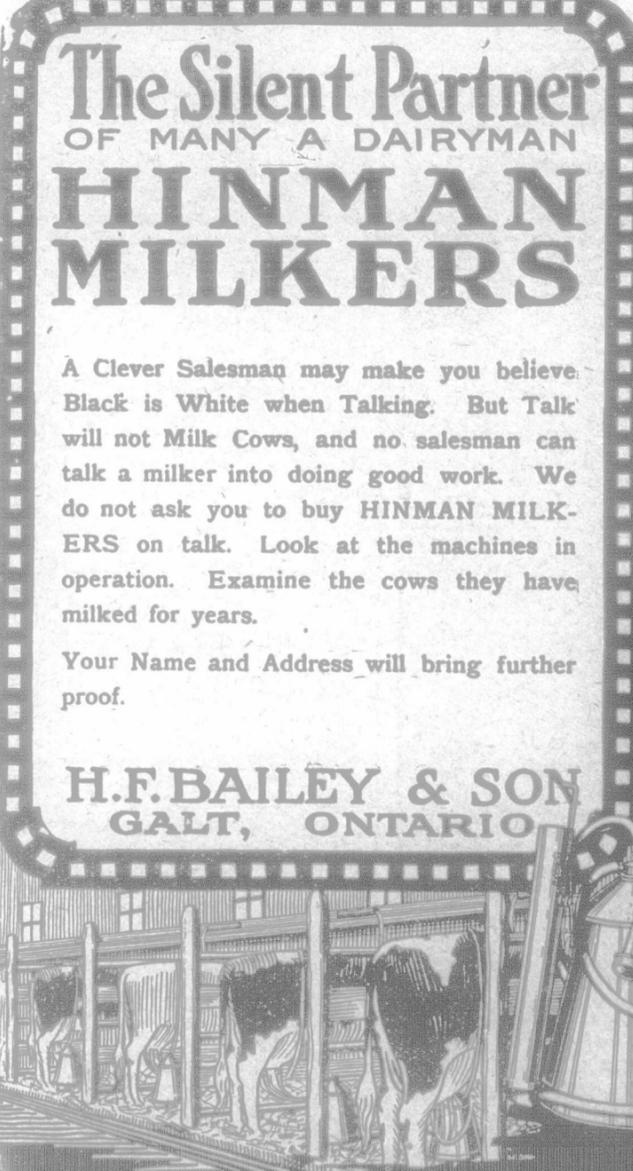
There is not much in this explanation aside from the admission that agriculture was relatively less profitable, before the war, than work in the cities, and that housing and domestic conditions on the

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**Brookdale Herefords**  
A few choice bulls of Bonnie Ingleside 7th, Dock Publisher & Beau Albany, breeding from seven to eight months of age. No females to spare at present. **W. READHEAD, Milton.**

**NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS**  
We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers, Best Boy = 85552 = and Browndale winner = 108217 =. Write or come and see.  
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**PINEHURST R. O. P. DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS**  
Herd headed by "Burnfoot Champion" = 106945 =, whose dam holds the two year old record of Canada, and his dam on sire's side has an R.O.P. record of 13535 lbs of milk and 540 lbs of fat. "Buttercup" = 111906 = has just completed her test in 4 year old form with 16596 lbs of milk in twelve months. Could spare a couple of females. Visitors welcome to the farm at any time.  
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**SHORTHORNS, CLYDES**  
Have a few choice bull calves left. See these before buying elsewhere. Also six Clyde Mares and fillies rising one to 6 years of age. Each by imported sire and dam. **WM. D. DYER, R. No. 3 Oshawa, 2 1/2 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R., 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R. or Myrtle, C.P.R.**

**Beach Ridge Shorthorns and Yorkshires**  
Shorthorn herd headed by Sylvan Power 95871, a junior champion on Canadian circuit in 1915, and sire of the G. Champion Bullock at Guelph Winter Fair 1918. Young stock of all ages, both sex, for sale; also young cows with calf at foot or in calf to Sylvan Power. We can supply any want in Yorkshires.  
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Young bulls fit for service and bull calves. A choice and highly bred collection from imported stock on both sides. The right kind to increase the flow of milk in any herd.

English Large Black Pigs. A great breed. Approved where tried. Come or write.

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## Creekside Shorthorns

Herd headed by Gainford Count out of a Stamford cow and by the great Gainford Marquis (imp.). He is a choice, thick, 21 month's youngster and right. Would exchange him for females. Also have 8 other Scotch bulls from 11 to 16 months (reds and roans). Write me for anything in Shorthorns.

GEO. FERGUSON - ELORA, ONTARIO

### BULLS BULLS BULLS

I have for sale 4 very high class Shorthorn bulls, 2 yearlings and two years old. These bulls are to be sold immediately, and the price will be right. Don't over look this chance. Barred Rock Cockerels, \$5.00 apiece. S. Dymont, Barrie Ont.

### Graham's Dairy Shorthorns

I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

### SHORTHORNS

Present offering, 6 choice young bulls and a few females, their dams are good milkers and best of breeding. Prices moderate.

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### FOR DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Also DORSET-HORNED SHEEP. I am offering 6 young bulls and 20 ewe lambs. Apply VALMER BARTLETT, R.R. 4, Canfield, Ont.

**Maple Leaf Farm** Shorthorns—A high quality Miss Ramsden bull calf and Scotch bred females for sale. Shropshires—Some good ewe lambs. JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont. Bell phone. Solina, C. N. R.; Bowmanville, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

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For Sale. Three choice Bulls, 10 and 12 months old; also herd sire, 3 years old; his dam's R.O.P. is 10340 lbs. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. R. Wood, R.R. No. 2, Freeman, Ont.

land left much to be desired. Nevertheless, we are convinced that it is neither the lure of city pleasure, shorter hours, nor easier money that attracted workers from the land, but the simple stark fact that conditions, were often so difficult that agriculture did not provide even a living. Most homesteaders have bought their farms at a great price. Nothing but an intense love for farm life could have held thousands of men and women upon the land. The real problem that confronts us, therefore, is: What methods are to be followed to guarantee a fair measure, at least, of success to agricultural workers in the future?

The Montreal Committee on Reconstruction touches with its finger-tips the tariff, and merely observes that it will require careful study in detail. It further opines that many Canadians believe the protective tariff is essential for a fully rounded and complete economic life. We do not wish to harshly criticize the document in question, for it is valuable and shows evidence of hard thinking and sound workmanship in many particulars. Nevertheless, it is decidedly disappointing to discover that the prominent business men and financiers associated with the Reconstruction Committee have offered nothing more on this pivotal problem than what "some people think." Without being partisan the farmers of the West have the firm conviction that a protectionist policy, such as has been followed in Canada in the past, is inimical to their vital interests, and that it has been used to stimulate manufacturing alone.

They are equally convinced that the nation as a whole can prosper only as agriculture prospers. Be it recalled that, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1918, agricultural exports amounted to the amazing total of \$700,000,000 while exports of manufactures, so largely composed of war munitions, amounted to \$636,000,000. For the twelve months ending September 30, 1918, agricultural exports amounted to approximately \$600,000,000—the decline being due in part to the deflection of British shipping for the transportation of American troops to Europe and in part to the falling off in farm production. To maintain the Dominion's credit unimpaired, it is imperative that exports be kept at a high level; and, in the future, as in the past, the weight of that burden will fall upon the farmer. From every standpoint, therefore, it is important that no obstacle be placed in the way of making agriculture profitable in Canada.

The Montreal Reconstruction committee offers by way of constructive suggestions, for keeping the farmer upon the land, only certain well-worn ideas that have done duty these many years. Better education facilities: better dwelling houses and more modern conveniences; good roads; clubs and social centres in villages; telephones and free mail delivery; and co-operation in buying and selling. There is absolutely nothing new in this programme, as far as the farmers of Western Canada are concerned. Indeed, they have achieved part of it already, and the part not put into practice merely depends for its fulfilment upon future profits derived from their work. It may be said again, once and for all, that the solution of the agricultural problem is found simply in making farming pay. So far as my personal observations go, and I have come intimately in contact with the farmers of the West, they have just as great a hunger and desire for education and cultural growth, both for themselves and their children, as any other class in the community. In truth, I have found more clear thinking and hard thinking, out on the prairies than in the cities—even than in the cultured East.

The Report to which reference has been made merely mentions the desirability of bringing into existence a Land Bank in Canada, without going into details or amplifying the suggestion in any way. It is encouraging, however, to know that Eastern manufacturers and business men, including bankers, are beginning to give serious thought to this question. There will be no sudden decline, or acute fall, in the level of prices of farm products in the immediate future; but nevertheless, it is certain that such a decline in the long run is inevitable. With lowered prices it is imperative that costs of production on the farm be also cut; and one of the obvious ways of doing so is to provide farmers with cheaper capital. The Prairie Provinces have each their own plan of furnishing

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## SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES

Herd still headed by Proud Victor =102587=. For Sale—One red, 20-months old, and eight 10-months-old choice reds and roans. Also females of all ages.

J. B. CALDER

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Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for use, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.

Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.



**Walnut Grove Shorthorns**—Trout Creek Wonder 56167. Gainford Eclipse 103055. We are offering an exceptionally choice lot of bulls and heifers from the best Scotch families, and our herd sire, Trout Creek Wonder and Gainford Eclipse. If interested, write DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ont. Twelve miles west of St. Thomas. Bell. Phone. M.C.R. and P.M.Ry.

## 6 BULLS BY ESCANNA FAVORITE

A son of the famous Right Sort (imp.). All are ready for service and priced to sell. We have others younger and could spare a number of young cows calving early to the service of the same sires. Write, don't delay.

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## A FEW SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Several are old enough for service and all are got by a grand son of the great Superb Sultan. Individually they are strong enough to head the best of herds, and the breeding is unexcelled. Write us also for anything in Shropshires or Clydesdales.

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Mysies, Rosemary's, Clementinas, Missie, Miss Ramsdens, Cruickshank, Fragrance, etc., all good pedigrees and all good breeding cattle in calf to young bulls. Prices right. Also a few bull calves. Correspondence solicited.

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Extra choice heifers, best Scotch breeding, 2 senior and 3 junior calves, 1 choice 12 months bull calf. They'll fill the bill.

MEADOW LAWN FARM.

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## IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS

1919

Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022=; have on hand a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice, well-bred heifer, will do well to write to JOHN WATT & SON (G. T. R. & C. P. R.) R.R. 3, Elora, Ontario

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We have for sale a number of young bulls fit for service and a few choice heifers.

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**Shorthorns Landed Home**—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhooks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Whimble, etc. Make your selection early.

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## Shorthorns

Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head.

A. G. FARROW

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## WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848. The great show and breeding bull, Browndale =80112=, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and home bred. JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.

**Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Victor Stamford 95959, and Master Marquis 123326, a great son of Gainford Marquis. I now offer for sale my stock bull, Victor Stamford, which has proven himself quite equal to his great sire, Mildred's Royal 45353. Also young Shorthorns of either sex, Oxford Down ewes and ewe lambs, a 3-year-old Clydesdale stallion, and Scotch Collie pups.

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—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride =96365=. Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gems. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gems. A number of other good bulls and a few females. Write for particulars.

Telephone and telegraph by Ayr.

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—We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding, and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT.

Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

**Pure Scotch and Scotch-Topped Shorthorns**—We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rapheal (imp.), one by Right Sort (imp.), one by Sittyton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (imp.). Prices right.

R. M. MITCHELL, Freeman, Ont., R.R. No.



**DALES**

ed. 20-months old, and eight  
**FORD, STA. R.R. 3**  
 Shorthorn bulls, fit for  
 females that are as good as  
 s. They will be sold for a  
 Toronto.

Vendor 56167. Gainford  
 We are offering an excep-  
 tionally, and our herd sires,  
 site  
**MCAN BROWN & SONS**  
 Shedden, Ont.

**RITE**

priced to sell. We have  
 the service of the same  
**Belwood, Ontario.**

**BULLS**

the great Superb Sultan.  
 ding is unexcelled. Write  
 Ont.

**rn Bulls**

test. Grand dam, of roan,  
 m made high record, and  
 n.  
**CALEDONIA, ONT.**

Ruby Marquis, a son of  
 d Marquis (imp.). Our  
 s in calf to him. Get our

**No. 1, Elora, Ont.**

117469." Four young  
 months old, weight 1,100;  
 1 nice, mellow roan calf.

**No. 5, Hagersville, Ont.**

**males**

fragrance, etc., all good  
 Also a few bull calves.  
**PALMERSTON, ONT.**

**DEED WHAT**

**SELL**  
 choice 12 months bull  
**No. 1, ELORA, ONT.**

**S 1919**

good young cows and  
 inford Select =90772 =.  
 o write to  
**R.R. 3, Elora, Ontario**

**THORNS**

choice heifers.  
**OUNDALK, ONTARIO**

head landed at my farm  
 ndes representatives of  
 ith calves at foot, 24  
 hooks, Augusta, Mis  
 (phone.) Cobourg, Ont.

**ana, a great son of**

a few females with  
 over seventy head.

**AKVILLE, ONT.**

**M**

**D 1855—FLOCK 1848.**

the herd. Extra choice  
 ages. Imported and

123326, a great son of  
 Stamford, which has  
 ng Shorthorns of either  
 scotch Collie pups.

P.R. L.-D. 'Phone.

Gem Pride =96365 =.

two real herd headers.

ne other by Sea Gems

Write for particulars.

**i, Drumbo, Ont.**

ring in young bulls, fit

of pure Scotch breed-

w fellows, bred in the

R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

ral choice young bulls

breeding and ready for

on Selection, and sev-

Ont., R.R. No.

funds, for development and constructive operations, to the agricultural community, but nowhere is the capital available in sufficient amount, or at interest rates that make borrowing profitable. Although in existence for a comparatively short period only, the Federal Reserve Land Banks of the United States have rendered conspicuous service to agriculture, and have furnished capital in abundance to the agricultural community. What the Provincial Governments have accomplished, up to the present, deserves only commendation; but it is clear as daylight that the problem of furnishing of capital funds to farmers, both for short and long investment periods, at fair interest rates, is far from settled.

In preparing to meet market conditions for the year 1919, the farmers of the West need to study not only problems of marketing, but of production as well; and especially the prices of the materials, machinery and domestic supplies which function as costs of production to them. The prices of what they buy, the wages that they must pay farm labor, deeply concern their interests. Especially is this true in view of price fluctuations in what the agricultural community will have to sell. A sharp decline in manufactured articles, with a moderate falling off in the prices of farm products, will tide agriculture over the readjustment period. In many directions this appears to be the probable course of events as the following data will show:

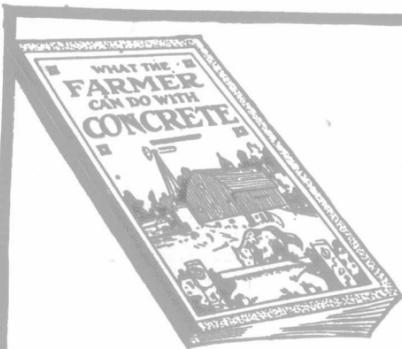
Up to the beginning of 1918 Canadian manufacturers had received war orders amounting to not less than \$1,800,000,000, and since that time hundreds of millions of dollars of contracts have been completed. In the United States, the war contracts for 1919 may be estimated, according to the figures secured from Washington, at the colossal total of \$15,000,000,000. All the American contracts had a "peace" clause attached providing that contracts should terminate with the termination of the war. Add to this, the fact that the Allies have been buying supplies from the Republic at the rate of \$150,000,000 a day, and it will become plain what a tremendous readjustment must be effected in the industrial affairs of the American nation with the termination of war. It is not our purpose, however, to discuss this price question now, but to indicate the bearing of the problem upon agricultural conditions. Nothing can prevent a fall in prices, and, therefore, a decline in wages, in the industry of Canada and the United States, during 1919, except the replacing of war contracts either with work on Government account or for reconstruction in Europe. Canadian and American manufacturers look to both to bridge the gap during the period in which industry is settling down to a peace basis.

The huge export trade of this continent, in terms of manufactured goods, cannot be maintained unless France, Belgium, Poland and Serbia, and the other devastated nations of Europe place contracts here. Careful estimates show that France alone has suffered losses, due to German depredations, amounting to \$1,040,000,000 including damage to coal mines of \$180,000,000, to iron and steel industries of \$500,000,000 and other great losses in textile industry. It will require literally billions of dollars of manufactured products of all varieties to restore Europe: the only question that remains being whether the European nations will be able to quickly push rehabilitation to completion.

This depends upon the prices at which France and the other nations can secure commodities from the United States, Canada and England. In the competitive struggle, it is certain that the United Kingdom can underbid both Canadian and American manufacturers; and it is safe to say that it will get the bigger part of the business.

The European nations will certainly not rush permanent works, except those absolutely essential, to completion, if there is a probability of a sharp fall in prices within the next year or two. Unless that fall in prices of manufactured products occurs in Canada and the United States, it is altogether likely that the cheaper goods of Europe will be exported to our markets. This despite the fact that general prices in France and Germany will rule high, because they are paper prices, while the prices of commodities in Canada and the United States are estimated on a gold basis.

It is important that Canadian farmers pay strict attention to European prices,



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Every farmer whom we can induce to read our book, "What the Farmer can do with Concrete," will, we know, become a user of concrete.

Hence we are anxious to get one of these books in the hands of every progressive farmer. It will remove any doubts a farmer may have as to the practicability of his building, himself, the things of concrete which will add to the efficiency of his farm.

About 200,000 farmers now have this book. There are still thousands who have yet to get their copies. The requests are daily pouring into our office—let your request be one of those written today.

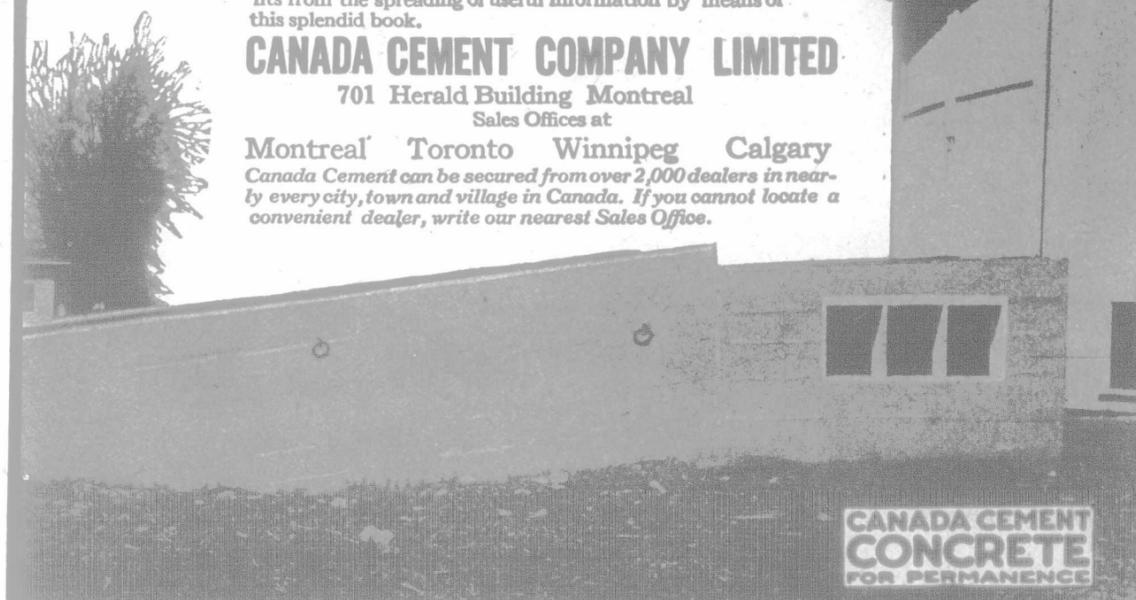
As more and more Farmers become acquainted with the possibilities of Concrete, increased use of our cement naturally results: and that means bigger output. The more we sell of our Cement the greater the opportunity of keeping the price of the product low. So the Farmer himself benefits from the spreading of useful information by means of this splendid book.

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



**Imported Shorthorns**

SIRES IN SERVICE :

**Imp. Collynie Ringleader**      **Imp. Clipper Prince**      **Imp. Orange Lord**  
 (Bred by Wm. Duthie)              (Bred by Geo. Campbell)              (Bred by Geo. Anderson)

We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.

**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT**      -      **Freeman, Ontario**  
 Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. 'Phone Burlington.

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 pounds of milk in a lactation: cows with records up to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls from three to ten months of age, also heifers and cows for sale. **Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.**

**PEART BROTHERS SHORTHORNS**

We are offering our Scotch Bred herd sire Nonpareil Counsel 96931, also ten young bulls of his get practically all ready for service, from cows of both beef type and dual-purpose, one of which has qualified in R.O.P. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Pleased to meet trains at Hagersville M. C.R., Caledonia G.T.R. **PEART BROS., Phone 70-16, Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 3**

**60 Shorthorns 60—Bulls**—During next few weeks we will sell bulls of serviceable age at a big sacrifice, to make room. Near a dozen good ones to choose from. Can spare near a load of fine females, mostly sired by Scotch Grey 72692, a champion and sweepstakes bull.  
**JOHN ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.**

**LLENROC STOCK FARM.**

**IT IS HARD TO BELIEVE**

that you can get sons of a 38-lb. sire (dam has over 38 lbs., also his sire's dam) at such reasonable prices.  
**BUT YOU CAN,** and all you have to do is to drop us a card, and we will tell you all about them. They are from tested dams too. Get that card out TO-DAY.

**W. C. HOUCK**      -      **R.R. 1, Chippawa, Ontario**

**ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE BEAUTIFUL NIAGARA RIVER.**

**MAPLE SHADE**

**Shorthorns**

Young bulls sired by "Archer's Hope." Ten imported bulls. Best Scotch breeding.

**WILL. A. DRYDEN**  
**BROOKLIN - ONTARIO**

**Dual-Purpose Shorthorns**

**Plaster Hill Herd offer**  
 Two bulls 10 and 20 months; one whose dam gave 11636 lbs of milk in eleven months. These are good individuals. Could spare a few females. Herd headed by Green Leaf Record =96115 = and Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12000 lbs in R.O.P. test. Long distance telephone connection.  
**Ross Martindale - R.R. 3, Caledonia, Ont**

**Mardella Shorthorns**

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R. O. P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good, young bulls ready for service, and others younger, as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.  
**Ghos. Graham, R. R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.**

**THE HAWTHORNE SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS**

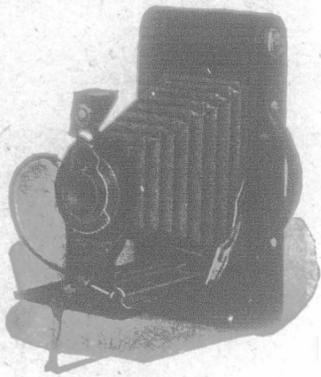
Six extra good bulls to offer, and could spare a few females. Royal Choice =79864 = at the head. Clydesdale fillies and Leicester sheep. Priced to sell.

**ALLAN B. MANN,**  
**"The Hawthornes." Peterboro, R. R. 4.**

**Shorthorn Bulls for Sale**—Eight young bulls of serviceable age. Sired by the imp. bull Donside Prince 101809.

**WM. GRAINGER & SON, Auburn, Ont.**

MADE IN CANADA



Price, with Single Lens,  
\$12.50

Price, with Double Lens,  
\$15.00

### 3A Folding Autographic Brownie

Pictures Post Card Size

Made where the Kodaks are, the Folding Brownie will do what the Kodaks do—make good pictures. It is a camera in which simplicity of construction has been emphasized so that simplicity of operation might be assured. The result is an easily worked, common sense, reliable picture-maker. And it is autographic—providing for the date and title on the film at the time the exposure is made.

CANADIAN KODAK CO., Limited  
Toronto, Canada

## Cream Wanted

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

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

## Europe Wants HOLSTEINS

Little Belgium alone requires 20,000 pure-bred and 100,000 grade Holsteins. Other European countries are in similar condition. BREED WHAT THE WORLD WANTS. IF YOU CAN'T BUY A HERD, BUY A HEIFER.

Information from the  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
President, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M. P.,  
Victoria, B. C.  
Secretary, W.A. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

## Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R.M. Holtby, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

The Advocate Advt. Pay.

for, with the exception of prices in the United Kingdom, they are on a paper basis. The Bank of France alone, since the outbreak of hostilities, has issued in paper currency 25,900,000,000 francs—the franc being worth in pre-war days about twenty cents. That is to say, France has in circulation approximately \$6,000,000,000 in our money; while Russia, Germany and Austria have also emitted enormous paper money issues. Germany must pay heavy indemnities, and will not be able to go on a gold basis for a long time to come, while the money situation in Russia and Austria is almost hopeless. These facts should be kept in mind when farmers study European price quotations.

It is certain that, for another year at least, agricultural products in the markets of the world will rule high. While Australia and the Argentine have considerable surplus supplies of wheat and beef the shipping will not be available to transport these to Europe ahead of Canadian and American exports. There is not a single nation in Europe, with its vast consuming population of 450,000,000 that does not feel the pinch of hunger—in fact, in Russia, the Balkan States, Poland, Germany and Austria, famine conditions exist. There need not be apprehension, then, about the marketing of farm products at profitable prices in the near future; the real problem is to put Canadian farming on a permanent and solid foundation. This involves questions arising under the protective tariff, taxation, railway and ocean rates, co-operative marketing and other considerations that will be investigated in later articles.

It is strange but true that, as agriculture has been the most powerful factor making for the success of the Allies—for Germany and Austria were literally starved into submission—so land problems are fundamental, in their right solution, in assuring permanent peace in Russia, the Ukraine and Hungary. The situation in Great Russia and the Ukraine is fairly well known; but few Canadians realize that, at bottom, democratic government in Hungary will be conditioned by agricultural factors rather than by questions of race or language—the usual explanation given. The Hungarian nobility have kept the masses in ignorance, weighed down by toil and tribute, by means of provoking racial antagonisms and jealousies. With self-government for the Czech, the Jugo-Slav and the Croatian, the Hungarian peasants can settle scores with the absentee landlords, the Barons and Boyars, who got the gain and the glory, while the peasant got the hard work and the taxation. Lloyd George's slogan makes headway in the world: "God made the land for the people!" This despite the fact, however, that some would make the people landless by making it impossible to find thereon something more than a mere living—something of life itself.

Saskatchewan, W. W. SWANSON.

### Gossip.

#### Dogs Destroying Sheep.

One of our subscribers writes that he recently purchased a few pure-bred sheep, and the first day he had them home they were chased around the place by a neighbor's cur. The same subscriber forwarded to us a clipping from a city paper which gave the decision which a county magistrate forwarded to a man regarding a dog which a man had complained of being extremely dangerous. The county magistrate was asked to come out to this man's place and kill the dog. After considering the matter the Squire is said to have forwarded the following reply: "If a dog were to bite a sheep, I could prosecute him but if he bites a man I have no jurisdiction. A dog has more privileges than any other living creature, unless the corporation provides laws curtailing his liberties. If such laws exist in your locality then notify me and lay information against the animal; I will then come and hear the case." It is very discouraging for a man who puts his money into a pure-bred flock to have the animals worried and possibly killed by dogs. It is unsatisfactory and provoking, to say the least, when it is so difficult a task to have the dogs destroyed. The law at the present time gives the farmer who has sheep destroyed certain compensation for the sheep killed, but it is seldom that he receives remuneration for the damage done the remainder of the flock by the dogs worrying it.

## Ready for Service—\$150 Buys Him

Premier Pietertje Posch, born Jan. 24, 1918, about half and half in color and with some breeding. He is a good individual, and we guarantee him sound and free from any contagious disease. Sire Gano Schulling Posch, whose two nearest dams average 28.66 lbs. of butter with 616 lbs. of milk. Dam, Rideau Pietertje DeKool, with 586 lbs. of milk and 24.09 butter. She is a sister to Totilla of Riverside (former Can. Champ. in R. O. P.), with 24,094 lbs. of milk and 1,057.5 lbs. butter.

DON'T MISS THIS BARGAIN—WRITE AT ONCE.

H. H. BAILEY, Mgr. Oak Park Stock Farm, Paris, Ont., Can.

WE ARE OFFERING A FEW

## Choice Grandsons of King Segis

These bulls are all nearing serviceable age; real choice individuals, and from dams with records from 25 to 31 lbs. of butter in 7 days. All are sired by a 31-lb. son of King Segis. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

JOSEPH KILGOUR, Sunnybrook Farms (North Toronto) Eglinton P.O., Ont.  
Phone Adel. 3900

## 33-lb. Grandsons of Lula Keys

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keys a son of Lula Keys 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

D. B. TRACY (Hamilton House Farms) COBOURG, ONT.

## Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY - JEFFERSON, ONT.  
Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last, and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrangle. Apply to Superintendent.

## Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pietertje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Que, D. RAYMOND, Owner  
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

## Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keys. All from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter in seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway.

Young Bulls for Sale from R.O.P. champions and dams and sisters of R.O.P. champions sired by Canary Hartog, and some by a son of Queen Butter' Barones, the dam of two champions in 7-and-30-day tests. We invite inspection, and will meet prospective buyers at G. T. R. or C. P. R. stations—Woodstock or Ingersoll.

WALBURN RIVERS & SONS (Phone 343 L Ingersoll, Independent Line), R.R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

## CLOVERLEA FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Offers for sale some choice young bulls ready for service from tested dams. Priced right for immediate sale. Phone or write

GRIESBACH BROS. COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

Silver Stream Holsteins—We are offering a choice lot of young bull calves all age on hand at present. We also have some richly-bred young cows due to freshen soon to offer. Write us what you want, or better come and see them.

JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

HOLSTEINS—A few choice cows and heifers, either fresh or due to freshen soon; also three young bulls, including the first prize senior calf at Guelph, last December.

W. J. BAILEY, Jarvis, Ontario

Sunnyside Stock Farm Holsteins—Echo Segis Fayne, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from 1 month to 17 months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Fayne and out of grand producing cows.

JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop., Stanstead, Que.

## ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

Present offering—3 young bulls ready for winter service. Good individuals with good R.O.P. and R. O. P. backing. Also one good March calf. Write or better come and see them.

JAS. G. CURRIE & SON, (Oxford County) Ingersoll, Ont.

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited.

J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

Alluvialdale Farm Holstein-Friesians—I am offering for sale several young tested cows in freshen in February. Bred to Sir Gelse Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also young bulls 8 months old from above sire and tested dams.

T. L. LESLIE, Norval Station, Ont.

"The O'Rielly Stock Farm" Holsteins—We have several beautiful young cows and heifers in calf to "King Segis Pontiac Posch," son of the \$60,000 foundation or an addition to the herd, write us, or come.

J. O'RIELLY, R.R. No. 9, Peterboro, Ont.

### 0 Buys Him

in color, and with some breeding, from any contagious disease. Seven lbs. of butter, with 616 lbs. of milk. She is a sister to Totilla of milk and 1,067.5 lbs. butter. AT ONCE.

m, Paris, Ont., Can.

### King Segis

Individuals, and from 7 days. These youngsters as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7

Clinton P.O., Ont.

### Lula Keys

King Korndyke Sadie Keys 7 days. These youngsters as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7

COBOURG, ONT.

### Farms

dy for heavy service. Price Echo Sylvia.

EFFERSON, ONT.

### NSANE

RIO

fford; we have three of his on of Lakeview

### -Friesians

have sons of our Het Loo Pieterje) Several of these Quality consistent.

D. RAYMOND, Owner Queen's Hotel, Montreal

### -Friesians

senior and junior sires. King record dams. up to 34.71 lbs. butter to

### arkson, Ont.

ronto and Hamilton Highway.

sisters of R.O.P. champions son of Queen Butter' famous. ion, and will meet prospective

### -FRIESIANS

ted dams. Priced right to

WOOD, ONT.

lot of young bull calves all antha, only one of serviceable to freshen soon to offer.

R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

ifers, either fresh or due to ng bulls, including the first December.

EY, Jarvis, Ontario

is by a brother of the world's He is a grand bull in every a price. Also have bulls from grand producing cows.

Prop., Stanstead, Que.

### STEINS

viduals with good R.O.P. ter come and see them.

Ingersoll, Ont.

### CE BULLS

100 lbs. of milk per day and iduals. Inspection invited.

RDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

several young tested cows to to Sir Gelsche Walker, whose nths old from above sire and

lerval Station, Ont.

ul young cows and heifers in ac Posch, son of the 800,000 months old. "If you want a

No. 9, Peterboro, Ont.

## January - February

These are the months in which Bricks should be hauled for use next Spring.

Write for Colored Catalogue Sheets

## Interprovincial Pressed Brick

is a smooth, hard surfaced facing brick and is the kind to haul for first-class work. Made of shale, which ensures durability. Interprovincial Brick offers many pleasing shades in natural colors.

INTERPROVINCIAL BRICK CO. OF CANADA, Limited 30 TORONTO ST., - TORONTO

Plant—Cheltenham, Ont.

**Don't Pay Big Butcher Bills!** **SMOKE MEAT FREE!**

Don't sell all your hogs and buy meat from butcher at double price! It is an unnecessary waste! Butcher a few hogs for your own table. Smoke ham, bacon, sausage at home. Cut meat bills in half! Sell to neighbors at tremendous profit!

**Kirstin ALL-STEEL Smoke House**

and Meat Store House

All-steel, fire-proof! Can't burn up and destroy meat. Can't burn down buildings. Can't fizzle the flavor juices out of meat—as do old style smoke houses. Smoke is air cooled! The Kirstin lasts longer and is better than wood-cooked smoke house! Portable! Use in basement, kitchen or on porch. If satisfied, after 30 days trial, keep it. If not pleased, return at expense. You don't risk a penny! Four easy ways to pay. Write for FREE BOOK and Special Agent's Proposition—Today!

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN COMPANY 227 Bell Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

**Lump Jaw**

The only reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in Cattle.

**Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure**

Price \$2.50 a bottle. Sold under a positive guarantee since 1896. Your money back if it fails. Write for Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser 96 pages and illustrated. It is Free. Fleming's Chemical Horn Stop. A small quantity applied when calves are young will prevent growth of Horns. A 50c tube sent postpaid is enough for 25 calves.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church St., Toronto, Ont.

**JUST JERSEYS**

**Baldwin's**

REGISTERED

COATICOOK, QUE.

## Twenty-five Years Breeding Registered JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pair. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM - LOWELL, MASS.

**WILL SELL FEW FRESH JERSEY COWS** Jersey Bull one year, dam Mabel's Poet Snowdrop, 1st prize as calf, 1st Junior Champion as yearling, 2nd prize two year old Toronto, four times 1st Woodstock, four times shown. Bull six months, dam Oxford's Silver Bell, milked 38 lbs. day, score 172 points at Guelph 140 days in milk. First calf 1915. I developed and was breeder of Beauty Maid Champion four year old butter cow of all breeds in Canada, also Woodstock Pat, Champion Berkshire Boar Eastern Prov. 1916-17. IRA NICHOLS R.R. No. 2, Burgessville, Ont.

**Glencairn Ayrshires**—Herd established ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G.T.R.

**City View Ayrshires**—Young cows just freshened, heifers due in January or February. You should have one of our service bulls; all R.O.P. bred.

JAMES BEGG & SON, St. Thomas, Ont.

**Choice Offering in Ayrshires** AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. JOHN. A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Estimating Hay in Mow.

What are the rules for ascertaining the amount of hay in a mow? L. L. P.

Ans.—Hay that has been in the mow for some time will occupy about 450 cubic feet to the ton; thus to find the amount of hay in a mow, find the cubical contents, which is ascertained by multiplying the length by the breadth by the depth; divide this by 450 and it will give the approximate number of tons in the mow.

### Beans for Hogs.

What is the value of cooked beans as a hog feed? L. H.

Ans.—Beans have been found to be satisfactory for pigs when thoroughly cooked and fed with such carbonaceous feeds as corn or barley. Equal parts of beans and cornmeal have resulted in average gains of 1½ pounds per day with pigs averaging around 160 lbs. It is claimed that salt should be added to the water in which the beans are cooked. When fed alone or in excess there is a tendency for the pork to be soft and lacking in quality.

### Wages.

I am running a 100-acre farm for another man. I get a fair wage besides a free house and wood, potatoes and garden. The man keeps eight cows. For looking after the butter, my wife gets a quarter of the receipts from the butter. We do not feel that this is enough for raising calves, milking cows, attending the separator, etc. Is one quarter of the returns sufficient for my wife's work? E. Y.

Ans.—Without more details as regards the agreement, it is difficult for us to state whether the division of returns is fair or not. We presume that you assist in milking, looking after the cows and calves, and this would go in your regular time. If your wife is doing all the milking and attending to the cows and calves for one-quarter of the returns from the butter, it might be a little different. Supposing that the cows only bring in \$100 apiece in the sale of butter; this would mean \$800, leaving \$200 for your wife's work and \$600 for the owner of the cows. If the wife was doing all this work it would seem that she should have about one-third of the returns. However, if you assist in your regular time it would be different.

### Docking Lambs—Feeding Ewes.

1. I have four sheep and no convenient means of washing them. Is it necessary, and what difference does it make in the price of the wool?
2. How often and at what time of the year should I dip for ticks?
3. At what age should lambs be docked, and how close should the tails be cut?
4. Do you advise feeding ewes grain before lambing? They are in good condition on turnips and clover hay.

Ans.—1. Present quotations show a difference of about 25c. between washed and unwashed wool. Nevertheless, to obtain this difference it would be necessary to have the job thoroughly done. For the number of sheep you have, or, in any case, it is inadvisable to wash the wool.

2. In the spring, after the sheep are shorn, and again in the fall before the weather gets too cold.
3. When the lambs are from ten days to two weeks old. It is customary to dock at the second joint.
4. It is generally considered advisable to feed a little grain previous to lambing. It would be well to slack off a little on the turnips and use oats and bran in the ration.

### Just in Case.

It was a very small country hotel, built of wood and pretty flimsy. But it was all the town afforded, and Tompkins had to stop there. When he was shown his room, he said to the colored boy who was "page":

"I am glad they've got a rope here in case of fire. But why a bible?" "That, sah," said the boy, "is in case de fire am too far gone for you to make yo escape, sah."

# Rennie's Seeds

Always Grow and

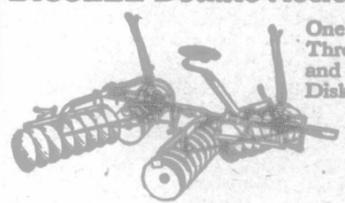
Produce the Best

Sold Everywhere

Write to-day for Catalogue—Now Ready

THE WILLIAM RENNIE COMPANY LIMITED KING & MARKET STREETS, TORONTO ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

### BISSELL Double Action Harrows will thoroughly cultivate and pulverize any soil.



One Harrow is Out Throw; the other is In Throw. They are simply constructed, rigid and durable. The Gangs are flexible and the Disk Plates are so designed that they "hang" right into the soil. Bissell Harrows are built in sizes and weights suitable for horse or tractor use. Write Dept. W for free catalogue. 98 T. E. BISSELL CO., LTD., Elora, Ont.

See advertisement also on page 290

## Dispersal Sale by Auction of 23 Head of Registered Jerseys

I will sell at my farm 1½ miles East of Aurora my entire herd of Jerseys on

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20th, 1919, sale of stock 3 p.m.

The herd has lately been headed by Meadow King of P.R.F.—8284—a grandson of that noted cow Meadow Grass 2nd of Kirkfield—872—and a son of Rhoda of P.R.F.—1381—a record of P. cow.

The bull in use previous to Meadow King was Edgeley Golden Noble—6358—a son of Buttercup of Edgeley—4217—also a record of P. cow and a half sister on dams side to Sunbeam of Edgeley the noted cow.

TERMS: Credit until Oct. 1st next on bankable paper. Trains on G.T.R. and Metropolitan Radical will be met morning of sale at Aurora. Also C.N.R. morning train from the North at Vandorf 2½ miles east of farm. For full particulars and catalogues write: T. J. Spaulding, Aurora, Prop. F. W. Silversides, Auctioneer

## Brampton Jerseys at National Dairy Show

At the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, in October, Brampton Jerseys won among other major awards first for the best five females of the breed, which is perhaps the greatest award which can be won at this the World's Greatest Dairy Show. Among these was Beauty Maid, the champion four-year-old R.O.P. butter cow for Canada. We also bred and owned the dam and imported the sire of the mature champion R.O.P. butter cow for Canada. Why not make your selections from the Brampton herd?

B. H. BULL & SONS BRAMPTON, ONT.

### THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times. JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO

**THE CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD** The Woodview Farm Herd headed by Imported Champion Rowner, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, in 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show JNO. PRINGLE, Prop. cows and show our work cows.

## ORKNEY FARM AYRSHIRES

I have a strong offering at present of bull calves out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney," "Primrose of Orkney" and "Lenore 2nd." Yearly heifers bred to our imported sire, "Dunlop Corolla." Attracted prices quoted for immediate sale. Inspection solicited. H. McPHERSON (Bell Phone), R. R. No. 1, COPETOWN, ONT.

### GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES

We have a choice selection of females, 35 head to choose from, every animal in the herd is for sale. If in need of a young bull having record of performance dams. Write or come and see them. LAURIE BROS. AGINCOURT, ONT.

### SPRINGBANK R.O.P. AYRSHIRES

For a few weeks we will offer a few select young heifers from our excellent herd sires, Netherton King Theodore Imp. and Humshaugh Invisible Peter. All from R.O.P. dams. Also a few choice cows. We still have 4 choice young bulls under 9 months of age. Inspection solicited. A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryceman's Cross, Ontario.

# LOUDEN

**BOOKS  
FREE**



## Louden Architectural Service

The most important feature of your barn is the plans you make before you start building. Lay your plans properly and you will have taken the most important step towards having a barn exactly suited to your needs.

Get the Louden Plan Book, 112 pages, crammed with the latest and best possible information on barn planning and construction. Whether you are remodelling, or building, the Louden Plan Book will guide you to correct arrangement, construction and ventilation.

But the best planned barn can give you satisfaction only if furnished with fittings that reduce labor, save time and lessen expense, thus tending to increase your profits, satisfy your hired help and keep the boys on the farm.

## Time, Labor and Money Saving Equipment

The new Louden Catalogues shown above are full of just the information you need in order to intelligently determine just what kind of equipment you should have. No better written, or nicer printed and illustrated catalogue of real money, time and labor-saving devices, has ever been printed in Canada; 135 pages of the most practical, commonsense information. Don't fail to fill in the coupon and get these catalogues free by return mail.

### Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Limited

Head Office and Factory: 413 Crimea St., Guelph, Ont.

Branch at: Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man. Vancouver, B.C. St. John, N.B.  
Alberta Enquirers write: Alberta Dairy Supplies Limited, Edmonton, Alta.

Tear off this coupon now and mail us to-day.

LOUDEN MACHINERY CO. OF CANADA, LIMITED,  
413 Crimea St., Guelph, Ontario.

Please send me free, postpaid, your large illustrated books checked below.

<input type="checkbox"/> Barn Plan Book.	<input type="checkbox"/> Feed & Litter Carriers.	<input type="checkbox"/> Horse Stable Fittings.
<input type="checkbox"/> Hay Tools.	<input type="checkbox"/> Stalls & Stanchions.	<input type="checkbox"/> Barn & Garage Door Hangers.

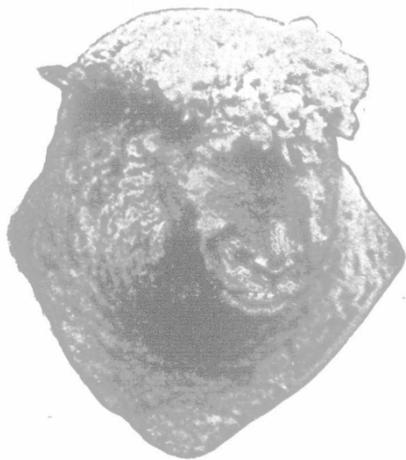
I expect to build new barns about ..... I expect to equip present barns about .....

I keep ..... cows, ..... horses, ..... pigs.

I prefer to deal through ..... at .....

My Name ..... P. O. .... Pro. ....

## Summer Hill Oxfords



The Sheep for the Producer,  
Butcher and Consumer.

Our Oxfords Hold an Unbeaten  
Record for America.

We have at present a choice offering of yearling  
ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and  
ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and  
breeding stock we have ever offered.

PETER ARKELL, & SONS

R. R. No. 1 Teeswater, Ontario  
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

### SHROPSHIRE

I am offering for sale a few very choice Shropshire  
yearling ewes, bred to lamb about May 1st. Prices  
reasonable.

Alex. Gray, R.R. No. 2, Claremont, Ont.

## Imported Shropshire Ewes

Imported Shropshire ewes bred to lamb in March and April. Write for prices.  
Will A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

## Dispersal Sale

OF THE

MAISEY HAMPTON

## Oxford Down Flock

The Property of  
MR. JAMES T. HOBBS

A. F. Hobbs will sell by auction on

**Tuesday, Aug. 12, 1919**

(The day before Oxford Ram Fair)

At the MANOR FARM, MAISEY  
HAMPTON, in consequence of  
the sale of the estate

The Renowned Prize-winning  
Oxford Down Flock No. 27

Further particulars in due course.

Catalogues may be had, two weeks prior  
to the sale, off the Auctioneer,

CORN HALL BUILDINGS

Cirencester England

## Don't Waste Wool

Old methods of shearing leave too much wool on  
the sheep. Shear the modern way with a good ma-  
chine. The Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing  
Machine works wonders with flocks up to 300 head.  
Saves time and money—shears 15% more wool.  
Does away with second cuts. Soon pays for itself.  
Get one from your dealer. If he can't supply you  
send us his name. Write for catalogue.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY  
Dept. 161, 12th St. and Central Ave. Chicago, Ill.

## SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Breeding ewes of Kellock and Campbell breeding;  
bred to lamb in March and April, also ram and  
ewe lambs. C. H. SCOTT, Hampton P. O.  
Oshawa, Station, all Railways. Bell Phone.

## Shropshires

Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice  
ram lambs by imported ram.  
W. H. PUGH, R. R. 1, Myrtle, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds—A lot of young  
ewes in lamb to imp. ram, and ewe  
lambs, good size and quality, at reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

## CHOICE DORSET YEARLING

and two shear ewes heavy in lamb, also a  
quantity of ewe lambs for sale at a reasonable  
price. STUART J. ROBERTSON, Hornby,  
Ontario. (Formerly of J. Robertson and Sons).

## PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs

Procured in all Countries.  
Special attention given to patent litigation.  
Pamphlet sent free on application.  
RIDOUT & MAYBEE  
Crown Life Bldg. Toronto, Ontario

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous

### Yellow or White Corn for Feed.

What is the difference in feeding value  
between white and yellow corn of the  
dent variety. Some in this neighborhood  
will not buy the white corn if they can  
secure the yellow. G. M.

Ans.—So far as we can learn there is no  
difference, or practically none, in the  
feeding value of the yellow and white  
dent corn.

### Farming on Shares.

A rented a farm from B on shares  
and is living on it. Can A remove the  
manure from B's farm on to his own.  
There was no agreement made between  
them when the farm was rented. C. G.

Ans.—Unless otherwise stated in the  
agreement, the straw is supposed to be  
fed on the place and the manure left  
there. If these things are mentioned  
when an agreement is made it very often  
saves trouble.

### Sulphur for Stock—Sweet Clover.

1. Is sulphur good for cattle, horses  
and pigs? What quantity should you  
feed to cattle to get the best results and  
how often?

2. What would be the result if you  
gave cattle, horses or pigs too much  
sulphur?

3. Is it good practice to mix salt and  
sulphur for cattle in the summer and  
allow them to take it whenever they want  
it?

4. Will feeding sulphur to cattle help  
prevent the lice from bothering them?

5. If a person cut sweet clover last  
fall for seed and there was a good deal  
of seed shelled on the field, and it was  
plowed under, would one be able to get  
a catch the following spring?

6. Would it be possible to sow the  
grain and then in about four or six weeks  
sow sweet clover? When it is sown with  
the grain it makes such a growth that it  
is impossible to get above it with the  
binder when cutting the grain?

7. What are the principal uses of  
sweet clover, alsike and red clover?

8. What is the best kind of salt for  
cattle?

9. What do you mean when you say  
cattle are of good quality?

Ans.—1. A small amount of sulphur  
would do the stock no harm. Given  
internally it acts on the blood and purifies  
it. It is also good for killing parasites  
or germs on the skin when applied  
externally. Give once a day for a short  
period. The dose for horses and cattle  
is one tablespoonful; for sheep and pigs,  
one teaspoonful.

2. It is not well to give an over-dose  
of any medicinal substance. With some  
materials the result would be fatal. There  
would be no immediate detrimental re-  
sult from a slight overdose of sulphur,  
but it should not be kept up for any  
length of time.

3. We do not know that it would do  
any harm, but we would prefer to feed  
it separately to cattle. The sulphur  
could then be given if symptoms of any  
trouble warranted. Sulphur is some-  
times used in a condiment for pigs.  
The mixture is 4 lbs. sulphur, 1/2 bushel  
of ashes, 1 1/2 pails of salt and 25 lbs. of  
charcoal.

4. Some claim that it will, but for  
vermin we prefer applying treatment  
externally.

5. We have seen fields where the clover  
was allowed to seed and then plowed under  
which gave a heavy stand the following  
year. Unless the seed was plowed under  
too deeply, we have reason to believe  
that you would obtain a catch.

6. It might be all right to sow the  
clover at a later date, although we  
have never seen it tried. The danger  
would be in the weather setting in dry  
and the seed not germinating. The  
clover might be sown without a nurse  
crop in the spring.

7. The three clovers mentioned might  
be plowed under for improving the soil,  
to be used for pasture, and the latter two  
make excellent hay.

8. It is a matter of opinion. Some  
prefer the fine salt, while others like the  
rock salt.

9. The term implies that an animal  
shows breed type and character, of good  
conformation for the breed, and with a  
loose, pliable skin. To show quality  
an animal must be in fair flesh.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Coon Oil.

Of what use is coon oil? Is it good for oiling boots and harness?

Ans.—We understand that coon oil is used for oiling harness and boots. We are not aware of it being put to any other particular use.

Succession Duty. Executor.

1. How high can an estate be valued before the Government can collect Succession duties?
2. What per cent. can they collect?
3. Do they collect more per cent. as the estate increases and how much?
4. Can the testator avoid the succession duties by reducing his estate distributing a certain sum to the heirs prior to his death?
5. Is a will lawful with one executor only?
6. Can the sole heir of an estate be the only executor?

Ontario. A. N. P.

Ans.—1. In certain cases, as for instance where the beneficiary is husband, wife or child of the deceased, \$25,000.

2 and 3.—The percentage is graduated having regard to the amount of the estate. It ranges from 1 to 20 per cent.

4. No.
5. Yes.
6. Yes.

Heating a House.

Which is preferable for a farm house, steam or hot-water heating? We have no basement as the land is too low. Could either of these methods be used by building an addition to the house to be used as a furnace room. Would the pipes have to go under the floors? What size of room would one radiator warm?

J. W.  
Ans.—Both are very satisfactory, but it requires a boiler to have steam heating, while the hot-water system can be run off a small furnace. In fact, some of the furnaces which are used in the hot-water heating systems are but little larger than a big coal heater. The furnace room could adjoin the house for either the steam or hot-water heating purpose. It would be well to have the pipes go under the floor and wrapped with asbestos, or some material to prevent them losing heat. The pipes leading to the radiator could feed off the main pipe which runs under the floor. Radiators are made of different sizes to suit the room in which they are used. We have seen rooms ten by twelve feet in diameter heated by a five or six-coil radiator.

Charter for Company.

A farmer's club buys an elevator and chopping mill. In order to handle the business and pay for the concern they form a company called the (C—Elevator Co., Ltd.) Shares of \$25 each are sold. The total capitalization of the Company being \$4,000. The Company proposes to buy grain and sell supplies of feed, etc., to its members.

1. Is it necessary for the company to obtain a charter?
2. What would be the cost of such a charter?
3. To whom should the Secretary of the Company apply to obtain such a charter?
4. Where would the Secretary obtain blank forms, etc., for such application?
5. If the Company were not a limited liability concern would a charter be necessary?

Ontario. W. E. W.

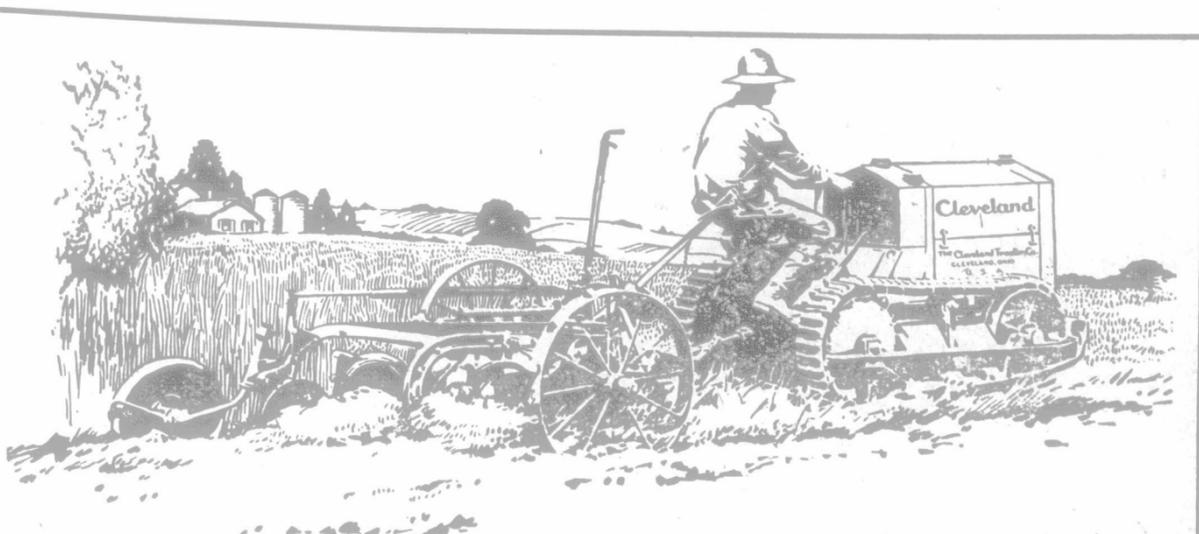
Ans.—1. It is if, as seems to be the case, the shareholders desire to have their liability limited.

2. The Ontario Government's fee is \$100. The Solicitor's fee on advising, drafting powers, preparing petition and affidavits, making the application to the Government, correspondence, attendances and obtaining charter, including conduct of meetings of provisional directors, shareholders and directors, preparation of code of by-laws and all other services incident to the legal organization of the company, is \$100.

The cost is the same whatever the amount of the proposed capital, up to \$40,000.

3 and 4. He should instruct a solicitor, and the solicitor would procure such forms as are used at the outset from the Provincial Secretary.

5. No, unless for greater convenience. The Club, legally considered, amounts at present to a partnership merely.



## Does all the Seed-Bed Work

In the important work of preparing the seed-bed, the Cleveland Tractor does more than merely plow.

Any tractor will plow.

But the Cleveland because of its track-laying construction travels on top of the soft-plowed ground with harrow, seeder or other implements.

It does its work rapidly and economically under conditions most difficult for the ordinary machine.

The Cleveland, with its tremendous traction surface, rides on top of the ground like the great battle tanks—without wallowing, sinking in or packing down the soil.



The Cleveland uses its power to pull the implement—not to pull itself out of the ground. That is one reason why it operates on so little fuel.

The Cleveland will pull a roller over your young wheat without injuring the crop.

It does the hauling, the manure-spreading, the ensilage cutting, the stationary engine work and the hundred and one other things that every farmer expects a tractor to do.

And it does the work better, as well as faster than before.

Orders for spring delivery should be placed now. Write for booklet and name of nearest Cleveland dealer.



### The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19107 Euclid Ave. Cleveland, Ohio  
Canadian Office Windsor, Ont.

The largest producer of track-laying tractors in the world

# Cleveland Tractor

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Short-horns**—Choice lot of boars and sows, three months old. Several young sows bred to farrow in January, February and March. Also a grand breeding sow carrying her third litter. All descendants of Colwill's Choice, three-year champion at Toronto Industrial and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, and bred to Bruisun, No. 11975, bred by Sir Rodolph Forget. Several Shorthorn bulls ready for service, from deep-milking strains. A few young cows with calves at foot and bred again. Also a few young heifers. A. A. Colwill, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle. Long-distance phone.

### Poland-China Swine AND SHEEP

Registered Sept. pigs, either sex

not akin. Registered Dorset Horn rams and ewes. 10 reg. Southdown-bred ewes. All stock priced for immediate sale.

CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ont.

### Berkshire Pigs

Large size, choicely-bred sows in pig; boars and gilts. Can supply pairs not akin; also dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. send for breeding list.

Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., - - J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

**Meadow Brook Yorkshires** Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean, also a good yearling boar. All choicely bred and excellent type. G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.

**Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets.** In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto London and Guelph winners. W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont

### Oak Lodge Yorkshires, Shorthorns

—We have one of the strongest selections of young sows and boars we ever had in the herd. Write us also regarding your next herd sire. We have them from great milking dams—all good families. J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPEWS, Burford, Ont.

**Duroc Jerseys** For quick sale, 30 September Boars. Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, years 1916, 1917, 1918. Visitors welcome. For further particulars, write: CULBERT MALOTT, R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

**BERKSHIRE PIGS** Boars ready for service, sows bred and ready to breed. Also some young things bred from winning stock. Prices reasonable. JAMES CLARK & SONS, Puelinch, R.R. No. 1, Ontario.

### ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor. We can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton R.R.

**INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS** Boars ready for service, heavy-boned, husky lads from Bacon Beauty 12056 sired by my 800 lb. stock boar; Gilts ready to breed; young boars from 100 to 150 lbs. typical bacon hogs fit to head any herd; little lads and lassies just weaned. Express prepaid. Leslie Hadden R. R. No. 2 Pefferlaw, Ont.

**TAMWORTHS** Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from; also young sows bred for spring farrow. Write: John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.  
**Big Type Chester Whites**—Three importations in 1918. 25 bred sows and gilts for sale, some imported, others by imported sires. All bred to imported boars. JOHN G. ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

A choice lot of **Poland China and Chester White** swine, bred from winning stock. Pairs not akin. Prices easy. Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.

**Prospect Hill Berkshires**—Young stock, either sex, far sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. JOHN WEIR & SON, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

**Lakeview Yorkshires**—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prize-winners for generations back, write me. JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

And the Horse Laughed.  
Member S. P. C. A. (to brutal driver): No, my friend, I won't shut up. Your poor horse, unfortunately cannot speak like Balaam's ass, but I would have you know, sir, that I can.



## The Greatest Hour of the Dairy Farmer

NOW that the war is over, [the] farmer's responsibility and opportunity are greater than ever—for the North American farmer and dairyman must literally feed the world. It means greater production and getting the *most* out of that production. Waste is as unpatriotic now as it was during the war.

But there is many a farmer who would not think of planting a hundred rows of corn and only harvesting 95 rows, who is now using a fixed feed separator and wasting a good part of his butterfat through turning under speed. Even tho the proper separating speed is marked on the handle, tests show that 95 per cent of *all* separators are turned below speed. If you turn a Sharples Suction-feed Separator below speed, you skim clean just the same—due to the patented suction feed. No other separator has this principle.

# SHARPLES SUCTION-FEED CREAM SEPARATOR

"Skims Clean at Any Speed"

Sharples is the pioneer North American Separator—invented, perfected and preferred in North America. It is the product of the greatest factory of its kind in North America. Write for the interesting, profitable Sharples story and Sharples Book of Old Songs. It's free. Address nearest office, Dept. 78

"There are no substitutes for dairy foods"

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.

TORONTO, ONT.

REGINA, SASK.

DC-83

**The Bissell Steel Roller**  
 With Three Drums and Strong Rigid Steel Frame.  
 Some improvements are: Heavy Steel Axle. Thick, Heavy Steel Plate, Drums Riveted, up to stand any strain, Roller Bearings. Runs like a bird. Full particulars free by mail, or ask your dealer. None genuine without the name "BISSSELL." Lock out for it. This Roller will stand hard work and lots of it. Write Dept. W for free catalogue

T. E. Bissell Co., Limited, Elora, Ont.

See advertisement also on page 287

## Our School Department.

### An Introduction.

We wish to introduce this Department to all teachers and pupils of our rural schools as a section of "The Farmer's Advocate" devoted solely to their use. The material published herein will supplement the literature already in the schools and interpret it in such a way as to make the teaching of agriculture more simple and more interesting. More than that, we want the teachers to use it as a medium through which they can offer suggestions to others in their profession, or ask them questions. Little problems may arise in regard to agriculture and the solution is not forthcoming. Questions may be asked and you would like to have them answered. The school garden may present difficulties. The text books and bulletins may not be quite as clear on some points as you would like. In any or all of these instances we shall be glad to help the teachers, and a request addressed to the "School Department" of "The Farmer's Advocate" will receive the consideration of its Editor and a reply will be made by letter, or through these columns, if of general interest. We are sure we can help you, but you can help us to help you by making suggestions and telling us what you would like to see discussed in the School Department. Let us work together.

best. The next year it is altogether likely that these buds at the bottom of the branch may not grow at all because they are too weak and they are therefore called "dormant" buds. Their only chance to grow is to have the upper part of the twig cut away so that they can get more plant food. We can easily see how in this way it is a good thing there are such things as dormant buds to start and grow when part of a branch is cut off in pruning.

Nearly everyone has noticed those crooked little twigs growing out from the larger branches on apple and pear trees. These are "fruit spurs" and are branches whose only business it is to grow fruit. They grow very slowly and, if the fruit grower takes good care of his orchard, may get to be fifteen or twenty years old before they die, and even then they may be only a few inches long. If you bring in one of these spurs from the orchard, the chances are that most of the buds found on the end of each tiny branch of the spur will be fruit buds and when it comes time to pick the apples in the fall a cluster of apples will be found just where one of these fruit buds now is. The picture shown here is of a pear fruit spur. This little spur is, perhaps, eight years old and has borne fruit in at least four different seasons, as shown at A, B and C.

### Leaf Buds and Fruit Buds.

Buds play a very important part in the life of trees and plants, since when they open up in the spring they produce the leaves and fruit of our apples, peaches, cherries, grapes, raspberries, strawberries, and other plants. We can easily imagine, therefore, how interested the fruit grower must be in these little parts of the tree, because they not only make it possible for the blossoms to appear and the fruit to develop, but they must also act as an advance guard to the leaves, which feed the tree and its fruit.

All buds, however, are not alike. Some of them produce leaves only and are called "leaf buds." Others open up and put out both leaves and blossoms, and are called "fruit buds," because, of course, the fruit develops from the blossoms after these have been visited by the bees carrying pollen from other blossoms. Leaf buds are not all alike any more than all people or horses are alike, some of them producing one leaf, some two and others more. Looking at them as they appear on trees of different kinds it is easy to see that they look different too, and if you examine buds from an apple tree and some others from a pear or cherry tree you can readily see that the pear buds are much more slender and the cherry buds much smaller in every way than the apple buds. Fruit buds, too, are of different kinds and this depends quite a bit on what part of a branch they are taken from. If you find a fruit bud that is on the end of a small branch it will be quite big and all swelled up. In this respect it acts just like some people who occupy prominent positions and high offices; the fruit buds, however, cannot help it. Other fruit buds, of some kinds of fruit, are found along the sides of these small branches and are smaller and more modest looking.

These side buds on the apple, however, are mostly leaf buds and are found tucked in close to the bark of the branch and snuggled closely up against it. If we looked for them in the latter part of the summer we would find them away down at the base of the leaf, or in the "axil" of the leaf, between the stem and the bark. If we think for a minute we can understand that the buds and leaves at the bottom of the twig or branch were formed at the beginning of the season and one would naturally think that these buds would grow the strongest. This, however, is not so, because the later buds are better nourished at the last of the season and, besides, they have more room and sunshine to make them big. It is easy to see that in this way there is a struggle even among the buds on a branch as to which will be the strongest and those that have the most food, sunshine and room to grow in, come out



A Pear Fruit Spur.

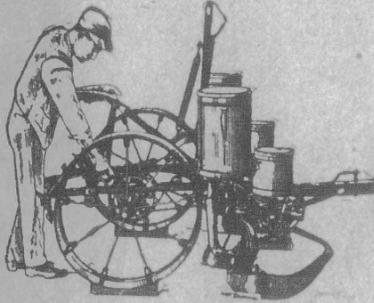
But we must talk only about the buds. Both fruit buds and leaf buds are covered with tough, brown scales to help them over the winter. These scales are a protection from the extreme cold, of course, but their principal duty is to keep the moisture inside the bud from escaping and so killing the bud from drying out. Some buds, in certain apple varieties for instance, can stand as much cold as forty degrees below zero when they are in their winter covering, while others such as the peach, are nearly always killed at twenty degrees below zero.

About the only way to tell fruit buds from leaf buds, even when we know just about where to look for them, is by the shape. If we compare two that we are sure of we can see that fruit buds are a little larger perhaps, but they are plumper and do not come to such a sharp point at the top. The only way to be really sure is to take a sharp knife and cut the bud in two as nearly through the centre as possible, either down or across. If it is a fruit bud we can see, even in winter, the tiny parts of the flower, while if it is a leaf bud, only the tiny leaves can be seen, all rolled up so as to take as little space as possible. Both leaves and flower parts can be seen where the fruit buds produce both flowers and leaves. A small magnifying glass will make the parts much clearer.

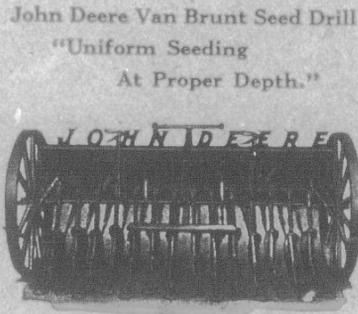
It would be good practice sometime to see if it is possible to find any fruit buds that have been killed by the winter. Bring some apple, pear, cherry or peach buds into the school and cut them open. If they are dead, the centre of the bud will show a tiny brown spot. This represents the part of the blossom that is most tender and is most easily destroyed by cold weather. Such a fruit bud may open up and produce leaves, or it may be entirely dead.

# A COMPLETE LINE OF PLANTING MACHINERY

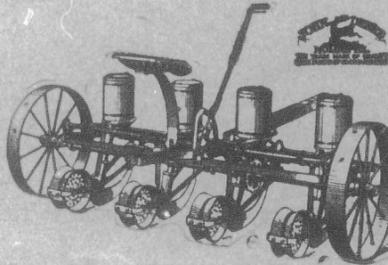
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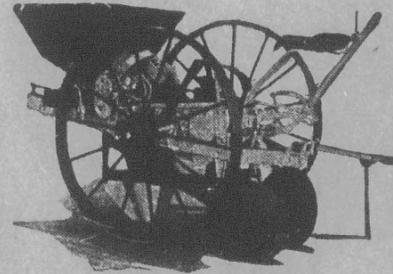
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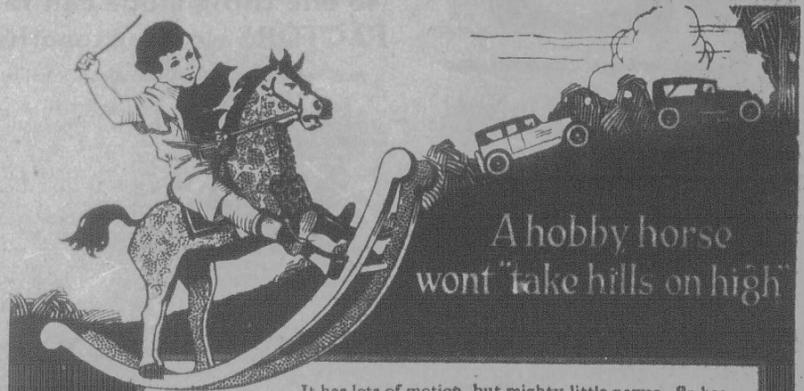
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## Is 36 Bushels per Acre a Satisfactory Yield of Oats?

Yet that has been the average yield of oats in Ontario during the last 37 years. In 1918 the average was higher. Last year it reached 45 bushels—the high water mark for several years. But in 1916 it fell to 26½ bushels. And the same truth applies to every crop grown. On individual farms yields are away above these figures, but the average yields are comparatively low.

**No one thing alone can raise this yield. BUT SEVERAL FACTORS working together can do so. These are briefly:**

- 1, good seed; 2, thorough cultivation; 3, fertile soil; 4, well-drained land; 5, proper rotation of crops.

Of all these factors good seed stands foremost. It is a waste of time and money to thoroughly prepare well-drained, fertile soil for a crop and then to sow inferior seed which can never produce the highest yields.

Good seed means not only large, plump, sound, well-matured seed of strong vitality and free from impurities, but also the very best variety of each crop obtainable.

This Question of Variety is of the utmost importance. With the same cultivation, fertilizers and labor the variety best adapted to the particular soil will greatly outyield inferior varieties. The increase thus gained means very nearly clear profit—and it can be made more easily in no other way.

In order to discover the varieties best suited to Ontario nearly 2,500 different varieties have been grown under test, while several new varieties have been originated, at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. This experimental work has been conducted during a period of 25 years. After these long and thorough trials it has been definitely proven just what varieties will give best results in the province.

### THESE ARE THE VARIETIES WHICH INCREASE YIELDS:

#### OATS.

**O. A. C. No. 72.**—Late, vigorous grower, good straw, spreading head, white grain, comparatively thin hull, high yield of grain.  
**Banner.**—Late, good straw, spreading head, white grain, medium hull, medium yield.  
**O. A. C. No. 3.**—Very early, good straw, spreading head, white grain, exceptionally thin in the hull, good yield.

#### BARLEY.

**O. A. C. No. 21.**—Early, stiff straw, six-rowed head, grain bluish under the hull, good quality, heavy yielder.

#### SPRING WHEAT.

**Marquis.**—Early, good straw, beardless head, white chaff, red grain, excellent quality for bread production, good yielder.  
**Wild Goose.**—Fairly early, tall straw of medium strength, compact bearded head, hard grain, particularly suitable for the manufacture of macaroni, high yielder.

#### WINTER WHEAT.

**Dawson's Golden Chaff.**—Stiff straw, beardless head red chaff, white grain, medium quality, high yielder; the most popular variety of winter wheat in Ontario for many years.  
**Imperial Amber.**—Tall straw of medium strength, bearded head, red chaff, red grain, good milling wheat high yielder.

#### FIELD PEAS.

**Arthur.**—Medium late, medium straw, white blossom medium-sized white grain, large yielder.  
**Canadian Beauty.**—Late, heavy straw, white blossom large white grain, large yielder.  
**Porter.**—Medium late, medium straw, white blossom medium-sized white grain, large yielder.  
**Golden Vine.**—Late, heavy straw, white blossom small white grain, medium yielder.

#### FIELD BEANS.

**Common White Pea.**—Early, medium straw, small white grain, good yielder.

Not all of Ontario's field crops are mentioned above but Circular No. 10, "Varieties of Farm Crops," may be secured upon request of the Department of Agriculture, which gives a list of the best varieties. For exact information on the special variety of any one crop best suited for your land write to Dr. C. A. Zavitz, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario. When writing mention the kind of soil you have, the crop rotation you have been following, and the prevailing climatic conditions.

#### BUCKWHEAT.

**Rough or Rye.**—Early, medium yield of straw, grain with rough thick hull, very heavy yielder.  
**Silver Hull.**—Medium early, heavy yield of straw, grain with smooth hull, fair yielder.

#### MIXED GRAINS.

**Grain Production.**—O. A. C. No. 3 oats, 1 bushel per acre. O. A. C. No. 21 barley, 1 bushel per acre.  
**Green Fodder or Hay.**—O. A. C. No. 72 oats, 2 bushels per acre. Multiplier peas, 1 bushel per acre.  
**Annual Pasture.**—O. A. C. No. 72 or Banner oats, 2 bushels per acre. O. A. C. No. 21 barley, 1 bushel per acre. Common red clover seed, 7 pounds per acre.

#### SWEET CORN FOR TABLE USE.

**Golden Bantam.**—Early, yellow, eight-rowed ears, best of about fifty varieties for home use.

#### FLINT CORN.

**Longfellow.**—Early, medium yield of stalks, yellow eight-rowed ears, good yield of grain, suitable for silage in more northerly districts of older Ontario.  
**Salzer's North Dakota.**—Medium early, heavy yielder of stalks, white eight-rowed ears, crop suitable for husking or for the silo in central Ontario.

#### DENT CORN.

**White Cap Yellow Dent.**—Medium early to medium late, according to strain, grown for grain in southern Ontario, and for fodder and silage in central Ontario.  
**Wisconsin No. 7.**—Medium in earliness, usually matures in the extreme southerly parts of Ontario, suitable for the silo in the warmer parts of the province.

#### MILET.

**Japanese.**—Late, heavy producer of green fodder and of hay, uncertain producer of seed which is usually high in price.  
**Siberian.**—Early, red seed, medium producer of both seed and fodder.  
**Hungarian Grass.**—Early, light and dark seed, medium producer of both seed and fodder.

#### RAPE.

**Dwarf Essex.**—Average yield more than corn, used as pasture or as green fodder, relished by cattle, sheep and hogs, very fattening, taints milk when fed to dairy cows.

#### POTATOES.

**Irish Cobbler.**—Early, white, good yielder, good quality.  
**Green Mountain.**—Late, white, excellent shape, good yielder, good quality.

#### MANGELS.

**Yellow Leviathan.**—Intermediate in length, good shape, high yielder, excellent quality.  
**Sutton's Mammoth Long Red.**—High yielder.

#### SUGAR MANGELS.

**Giant White Feeding.**—Intermediate in length, sugar content between mangels and sugar beets, yield of roots lower than mangels.  
**Royal Giant.**—Pink skin, intermediate in length, sugar content between mangels and sugar beets, yield per acre lower than mangels.

#### SWEDE TURNIPS.

**Garton's Model.**—Bronze top, high yielder, good quality.  
**Giant King.**—Purple top, high yielder, good quality.  
**Perfect Model.**—Purple top, high yielder, excellent quality.

#### FALL TURNIPS.

**Red Top White Globe.**—Very high yielder and excellent for early use in the fall.

#### FIELD CARROTS.

**Mammoth Short White.**—Conical in form, good quality, high yielder. (All short white carrots offered by Ontario seedsmen are very similar.)

Irish Cobblers. - increasing in favor as Best Early Variety



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