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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

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Vol. LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 6, 1917.

No. 1315

A Big Business Built On High Quality

THE success of the Canadian Independent Telephone Company has been directly due to the high quality of the telephones it supplied to the independent rural telephone systems.

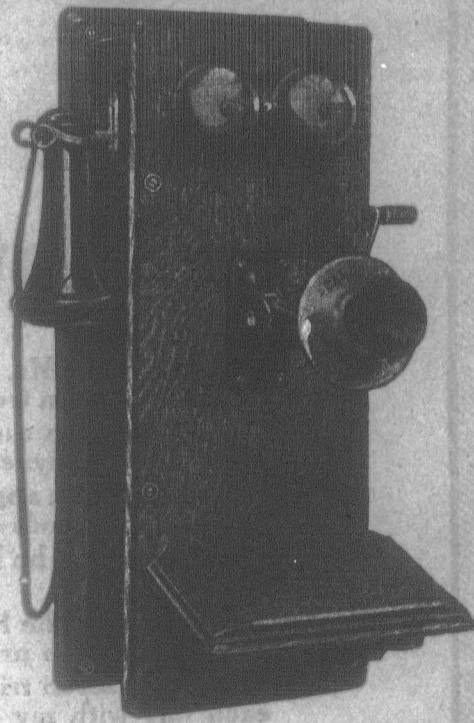
These telephones made good right from the very start. As year succeeded year, the reputation of Canadian Independent Telephones increased throughout the Dominion. To-day, when one hears the words "Canadian Independent Telephones," one naturally thinks of telephones of the very highest class—instruments that transmit the voice naturally and clearly, and give the most efficient service at the least maintenance cost.

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GREETINGS

Friends, we extend to you our sincere Christmas Greetings. This is the fourth successive war-time Christmas. Let us pray that we may have our brave boys in the trenches home with us for Christmas, 1918.

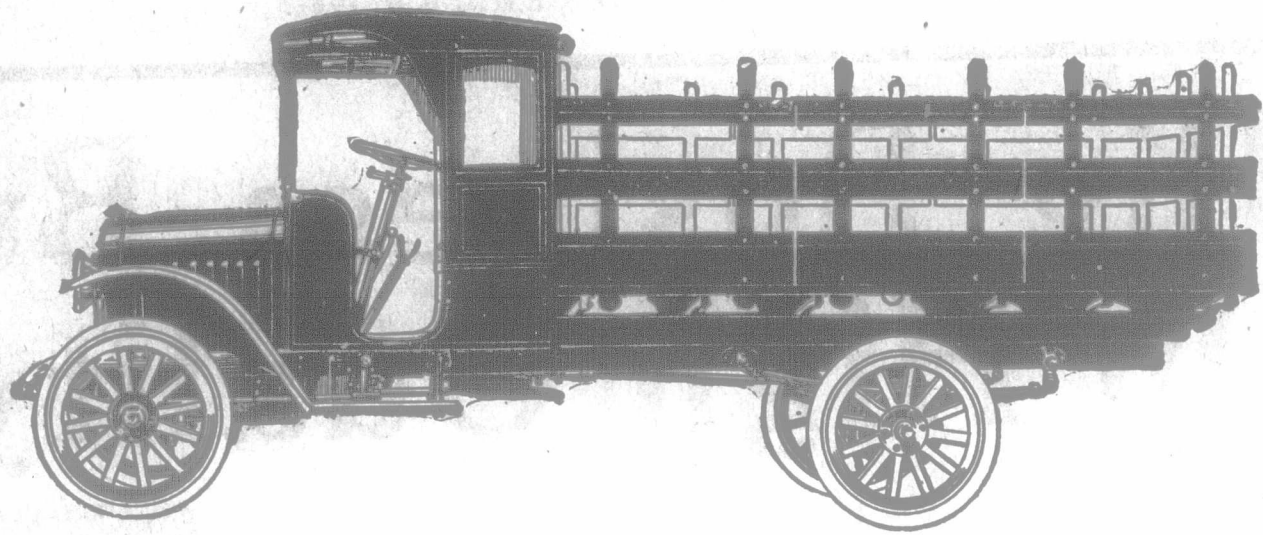
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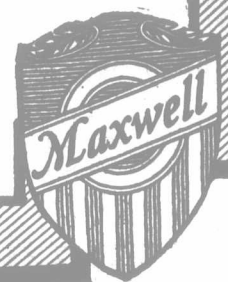
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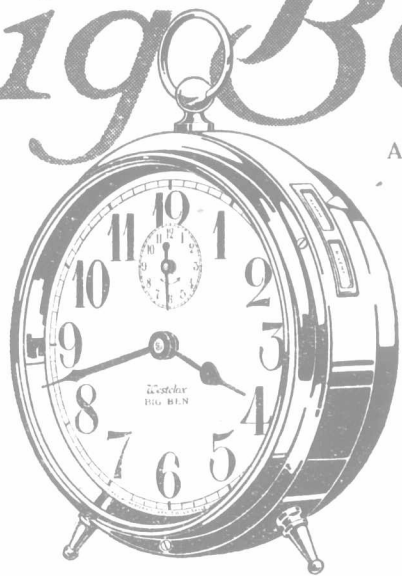
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"Good fellow, Big Ben, he helped me live on time!"

Big Ben of Westclox is respected by all—sentinel of time throughout the world. He's loyal, dependable and his ring is true—ten half-minute calls or steadily for five minutes.

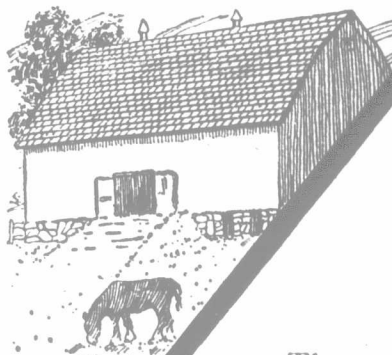
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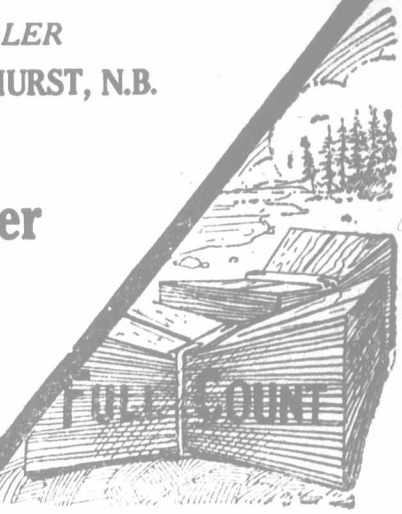
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 6, 1917.

1315

EDITORIAL.

Feed carefully at first.

Free speech and fair play go hand in hand.

Breed that extra sow, if you have kept one, soon.

First of all we must remember that Canada is in this war.

Those who have bought their share of the Victory Loan feel better for doing it.

It is no credit to any who seek to interrupt free speech at any public meeting.

Remember the boys at the front. They still need support and all kinds of comforts.

Damp pig pens are cold and promote rheumatism. A straw loft might help in some.

Let the sheep run outside in fine weather. They do not do well in close confinement.

Organize the Literary Society for the winter now. Put off too late, much valuable time is lost.

Making light of such a serious matter as sending men to the army is not good form on the part of any.

Keep ahead of the times. Long winter evenings are about the only time the busy farmer gets to read.

Next week our annual Christmas Number goes forward to subscribers free. There is a treat in store for you.

Late November gave us a taste of real winter at a time when most farmers could have made good use of a few more plow days.

It requires men to produce on the farms. Those who call for greater production seem to take a long time to see the point.

The Minister of Militia promises that bona fide farmers and farm boys who work on the farms will not be taken into the army.

Some people believe that the man who has gone over the fence is safer than the one astride the top rail. It depends upon what he has left and what he is into.

A drafty stable means poor-doing stock. Put in new lights where needed and stop up the holes. Controlled ventilation is always more satisfactory than the drafts.

The working out of the Tribunal system has not left people of one mind. There is some unrest and dissatisfaction, but the right of appeal enjoyed by the military authorities and also by the applicant for exemption should straighten things out. A wholesale getting off at one place and wholesale getting in at another does not tend to please.

There are always plenty of people ready to tell the other fellow what to do. Some tottering old men never fail to tell their younger friend that if they were his age they would be at the war, while the younger man retorts that if he were their age he'd mind his own business. Both may be right or wrong, at any rate it is wiser to attend strictly to one's own affairs.

Free Speech a First Principle of Liberty.

The safety of the people of this country rests upon the right of free speech and the freedom of the press. A muzzled press and a muzzled platform means a muzzled people. We have contended that the names of the owners of publications issued in Canada should be periodically published that the people who read might fully understand the situation and the power behind the press. This would be a good thing for all concerned. It would be reassuring to some readers in whose minds doubts may arise if they knew positively that the press was not controlled by any interests, cliques or parties, as should be revealed by full publicity of the owners in each case. There is, however, another serious situation which has developed out of the present political campaign. Some of Canada's leading men have not been allowed to state their case from a public platform in what should be enlightened places. It is also hinted that in certain parts of this country speakers who would oppose the general views of the people living in the district would not be given a hearing. This is bold effrontery again to one of the first principles of liberty. There should not be a platform in Canada which is not free to any who wish to discuss fairly the issues before the people at the present time. It is a retrograde step when mob rule is allowed and free speech is choked off. It is a discredit to any community where such an occurrence is allowed, no matter whether the supporters of such a movement belong to one political following or another. A free and fair discussion of the points at issue is urgently needed. Unfortunately considerable of the discussion in times like these is not fair, but the right of free speech must be upheld.

Stretch Out Short Courses.

During the coming winter there will doubtless be held a number of short courses in agriculture, with a view to further fit farmers and the few farmers' sons left in the country to grow larger crops and produce bigger yields with less help. It will be necessary, if these courses are to accomplish most, that they be outlined to meet present needs. In the first place, it will be advisable to take the course to the farmer, rather than ask the farmer to come to the course, because on most farms there is only one man, or at most two men, left, and it is necessary that they be where chores can be attended to and the course taken as well. This will mean more three-day courses, taken right to the farmer's nearest village, if they are to be attended as they should.

We have from the beginning believed that the short course was doing good, and at the present it cannot very well be elaborated upon in the way of increasing its length. When the course is broadened in scope it must of necessity be held at some centre, and those who attend must leave their farms and give up their entire time to study for the entire period of the course. When conditions again approach the normal, it might be well to consider the advisability of putting on more short courses of several months' duration, something after the style of the three-months dairy course now held at the Ontario Agricultural College. The problem of the Agricultural College and of the Agricultural Department is to do the greatest good to the greatest number. Long courses, taking two or four years, cannot meet all the requirements although they are necessary, and short courses of from three days to two weeks give only a smattering on any particular branch of agriculture taken up therein. When the war is over and the boys return to the farms, plans should be all matured for giving them, if they so desire, short courses complete in themselves extending for two or three of the winter months, when the men can best get away from the farm work. All farmers' sons cannot leave the farm for a two-year or four-year college education, but a great

many more, in normal times, would avail themselves of an opportunity of taking two or three months at an agricultural school, college, or even at a county centre.

Medical Inspection In Schools.

People have generally believed that children raised in the country are healthier and stronger than those raised under city conditions, but, according to the findings of the doctors when men are called up for the army, basing our estimates on United States conditions, those defective or in need of medical attention are from seven to twenty per cent. higher in numbers in rural districts. The reason given for this by leading physicians is the lack of medical inspection in rural schools. There is no doubt but that the general conditions in the country where there is no crowding and where the child has more opportunity to take plenty of exercise in the fresh air, and where wholesome foods, such as milk, either alone or combined with homemade bread, and other things are usually in abundance, should be conducive to better health in the children of the country than in those of the city. However, according to physicians who have looked into the matter the complaint is made that seventy-five per cent. of the rural schools are unsanitary and that the children who are obliged to attend these schools are brought up spending a large part of their time under conditions which finally cause an alarming number of instances of poor eyesight, bad teeth, under weight, flat feet, etc. It is said that defective eyes, ears, teeth and throats among the youths of rural communities have been found to be due largely to conditions in the rural schools, and that improper desks and eats have caused much spinal curvature and closely-related trouble. Evidently there is room for some improvement in the general health of the rural community through better conditions in rural schools. If proper medical inspection will give the country from seven to twenty per cent. more children in perfect health, the quicker it comes the better. It should at least do that much for that would only be equalling city conditions, and surely the country is a more healthful place to live than the city.

Steer a Steady Course.

For the past three years the farmer has been advised by all classes of people as to what he should produce and how he should do it. Those engaged in occupations in no way connected with agriculture have come forward with their own ideas as to how the man on the land should meet the situation with which he has been brought face to face, and in a great many cases those who have advised most knew least of the farmer's work and his problems. We are pleased to know that farmers have, through it all, worked away, sanely and steadily, and with excellent results toward increased production, which has been brought about only through their own good sense in not being greatly deviated from their own careful plans by others who have sought to bestow knowledge broadcast upon producers. There will be, from now until the end of the war, and possibly for some time thereafter, all kinds of schemes put forward and changes in our agricultural practice advised, but the careful farmer will always look before he leaps, and thinks twice before he jumps at conclusions. Farming is a business which cannot be radically changed upon a moment's notice. The farmer who would jump from wheat to pigs, and from pigs to beef, and from beef to sheep, and from sheep back to wheat, with a few potatoes and some poultry and a little dairying and fruit as a specialty, every time someone advised him to would be playing leap frog every week in the year. He would get nowhere, would produce less and that at a loss, and would finally call down upon his head more abuse than he has already experienced, because then he would fall

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There are always plenty of people ready to tell the other fellow what to do. Some tottering old men never fail to tell their younger friend that if they were his age they would be at the war, while the younger man retorts that if he were their age he'd mind his own business. Both may be right or wrong, at any rate it is wiser to attend strictly to one's own affairs.

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

down on production. There is only one thing for the farmers of this country to do in times like these, and that is to hold steadfastly to their purposes of producing the best of their ability those farm products which their farms, as borne out by their experience, are best adapted to produce, keeping in mind, of course, wheat, meat and dairy products as the essentials. If possible, certain branches may be slightly increased, but the experience of the last three years has been that to get heavy product on great changes in our system of farming must be avoided, or, at least, gradually made. Farmers have been short of help for some years dating back long before the war. During that period they have adapted their farms to the conditions; they have been justified in making the gradual change so that the farms may be operated with as little labor as possible. Third help will be practically out of the question for next year, and farmers will stick closely to the system of farming which they have developed through the years of which we speak. By this method and this alone will a fair measure of production be possible in 1918. Each farmer know his own conditions better than any other man can, and will follow his own judgment in the matter of production, and there is safety in the judgment of the producer. Steer a steady course; do not be deviated by puffs of wind from any quarter.

The Contents of Our Christmas Present to You.

According to our usual custom, we are announcing in this issue our annual Christmas present to our subscribers, which will be mailed next week. In keeping with our policy of the past we have put forth an extra effort again this year to make the Christmas issue of The Farmer's Advocate a little more interesting, and, if possible, a little more helpful to readers than ever before. There are articles which will appear in that issue which none of our readers can afford to miss, and hoping that each may find time to read them all we are giving some idea of what to expect.

The front cover will appear in every home. We do not desire to describe it here, but prefer to leave our

readers anticipating the treat which is in store for them. It is a work of art. To go with it has been prepared an editorial article entitled "A Christmas Season in the Service of Mankind." We feel sure that the two will help in promoting the proper Christmas spirit at this our fourth war-time, winter festive season.

A number of the articles will be found to differ from those contained in any former Christmas issue in the matter of subjects and scope. However, we have endeavored to give every member of the home something for their peculiar interest. First we might mention a few of those articles in which the men of the household will find what they are looking for. The draft horse situation is thoroughly discussed from all its many angles by Wayne Dinsmore. This article is a very exhaustive treatise showing the real future of the draft horse and proving beyond a doubt that there is and always will be a place for the high-quality horse of weight. "What Britain Has Done in the Live Stock World," is the title of another article which will appeal to stockmen all over Canada. Our English correspondent has briefly described the breeds which have originated in the Motherland. Another article which will be read by all dairymen is entitled "A Niagara of Milk—Its Source and Outlet". This gives an idea of the amount and value of the dairy industry to Canada each year.

"Post-War Agriculture", by Prof. J. B. Reynolds, President of the Manitoba Agricultural College, goes into conditions at the present time to show what we may likely expect to be the effect upon agriculture after the war. All should read it.

For our readers in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia and in fact for all those who should be conversant with agricultural conditions Canada over, we have an article discussing the big things in Maritime Agriculture from Prof. M. Cumming, and also one entitled "Agriculture is British Columbia's Greatest Industry," from Prof. J. A. McLean.

Poultrymen will read, "The Truth about the Hen," and horticulturists will get some helpful suggestions from Prof. W. T. Macoun's contribution on extending the fruit areas with hardy varieties.

We have endeavored to give our readers, as previously stated, something out of the ordinary in this issue. This will be found in the following articles: "The Origin of Scottish Thrift", by Sandy Fraser; "Fishing for Food and for Fun", by A. B. Klugh; "War and the Wheel", by Walter Gunn; "What is Worth While," by W. D. Albright; "A Little Homily on the Weather," by John M. Gunn; "Traits and Stories of Irish Life", by Rev. J. H. Boyd; "The Sgt. Abroad", by Margaret Rain, and lastly, an exclusive contribution from the man who has made more laughs than any other—"Old Farm Days", by Walt. Mason.

Besides the usual departments in the Home Magazine section, there will be several special features prominent among which are: "What I think about Psychological Research", by Albert Durrant Watson, President of the Ontario Society of Psychological Research; "Those Boys of Ours" by A. M. B.; "What I know about girls by M. Clerihew; "Italy and Her Part in the War"; and the "Park Hill Canning Center", by M. C. Dawson.

As usual this issue will contain reports of the Chicago International and the Ontario Provincial Expositions.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

The Coyote is a common mammal in the prairie regions of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The scientific name of this species, *Canis latrans*, is decidedly apt since *latrans* means "barking" and the Coyote is the only wild member of the dog family which habitually barks. In its well-known evening song the Coyote begins with a series of short barks, which increase in power and pitch until they become a long howl. When one starts this song others join in and for some minutes they keep up this yowling chorus. In size the Coyote ranks between the Wolf and the Fox, and the average weight is from 24 to 30 pounds, though individuals are recorded which weighed 46 pounds.

All evidence seems to point to the fact that Coyotes mate for life, and that the male helps the mother in caring for the young. The home of the Coyote family is a den, which they dig for themselves, in some bank, though sometimes a deserted Badger hole is used. The central part is a chamber at the end of the tunnel and is usually lined with a little grass and fur. In some cases, at least, there is an alibi-hole, leading up from the main den made by enlarging the lower part of an old Gopher hole. A family may have several dens.

The young are born during the first part of April, and may number from three to ten, usually five to seven. At birth they are blind and covered with a close, dark, woolly hair. Their eyes open on the eighth or ninth day, and when about three weeks old the mother carries them out for an airing in the sun. When some six weeks old the parents begin to bring them solid food, and they are able to walk about alone outside the den. Speaking of the young Coyotes at this stage of their existence Seton says: "The young are so keen to see and welcome father and mother back with the new catch that they make little pathways from the den to all the near points that give a view. Here they will sit and watch, but are ever ready to slurry home on the slightest alarm." As they get older the young scratch out little pockets leading from the main den.

By July the young are full-grown, and they begin to run with the parents and learn to hunt. By October they are as big as the parents and the family scatters.

The food of the Coyote consists of gophers, rabbits, mice, frogs, snakes, and the eggs and young of ground-nesting birds. It also not infrequently kills sheep and

poultry. In the days of the Buffalo herds the Coyote used to watch its opportunity to kill an unprotected Buffalo calf and to-day the largest game it hunts is the Antelope. The manner in which Coyotes act in concert in running down an Antelope is thus described by Dr. G. B. Grinnel, a well-known observer of North American wild life:

"Two or three years ago I camped at Rock Creek, and one morning before sunrise I started out to get the horses. They were nowhere to be seen, and I climbed to the top of a hill back of camp. Just before I got to the top of the hill an old doe Antelope suddenly came in view, closely followed by a Coyote. Both of them seemed to be running as hard as they could, and both had their tongues hanging out as if they had come a long way. Suddenly, almost at the heels of the Antelope appeared a second Coyote which now took up the running while the one that had been chasing her sat down and watched. The Antelope ran quite a long distance, always bearing a little to the left, and now seemed to be running more slowly than when I first saw her. As she kept running it was evident that she would either run around the hill or come back close to it. At first I was so interested in watching her that I forgot to look at the Coyote that had stopped near me. When I did so he was no longer at the place where he had stopped, but was trotting over a little ridge that ran down the hill, and watching the chase that was now so far off. He trotted out two or three hundred yards on to the prairie and sat down. The Antelope was now coming back almost directly towards him, and there were two Coyotes behind her, one close at her heels and the other a good way further back. The first Coyote now seemed quite excited. He no longer sat up but crouched close to the ground, every few minutes raising his head very slowly to take a look at the doe and then lowering it again so that he would be out of sight. When the Antelope reached the place where he was lying hidden, he sprang up and in a jump or two caught her by the neck and threw her down. At the same moment the two Coyotes from behind came up, and for a moment there was a scuffle in which yellow and white and gray and waving tails were all mixed up, and then the three Coyotes were standing there tearing away at their breakfast."

It is by the method above described that they are able to capture an animal a good deal swifter and with greater endurance than they themselves possess. Two Coyotes have also been seen to co-operate in hunting Gophers, one trotting in front of the Gopher, which darts down its hole, and then passing on, while the other rushes and takes its position behind the hole ready to spring upon the Gopher on its re-appearance.

Twenty-One.

BY SANDY FRASER.

My niece Jennie has been around tae see us again, an' as usual she has been tryin' tae draw me oot on one thing an' anither till I can hardly tell noo what I believe myself, on any subject. She even wanted tae ken when I thought the War would be over. I told her I thought it might come tae an end about the time everybody quit fightin', but I'm thinkin' that she only asked for a sort o' a joke. She's a lively lass, is Jennie. She'll aye be givin' me a dig about one thing or anither whenever she gets the chance. I got back at her the ither day, however. It was an old joke I'd heard some place or ither, an' I thought I'd gie her the benefit o' it.

"Jennie," says I, "can ye tell me why is a Ford car like a pretty lassie without ony sense?"

She thought about it for a while but it wis over meckle for her, so she gave it up. "Weel," says I, "it's because they're all right tae run round with, but naeboddy wants tae own one."

That kept her quiet for a spell, but no' for lang. She's ower good-natured to be takin' my jokes for ony mair than they're worth. Besides, I suppose she doesna' want tae lose ony time, by gettin' sulky, that might be spent in talkin'. Bein' a woman ye canna blame her.

That night as I wis lookin' through the paper she came along an' took it away from me, an' says she, "You're readin' ower meckle o' the war-news, Uncle Sandy. Ye'll gae oot o' yer heid gin ye be thinkin' about one thing at the time. Why dinna ye read the magazines noo an' gin, or a novel maybe," says she.

"Hoot lassie," I replied, "what dae ye tak' me for? What dae ye think I'll be carin' about yer novels an' days-stories? I'm lang past the age for that, I'm thinkin'." "What hae ye been readin' yersel'," Jennie, since ye hae been about the place," says I. "Oh," she replied, "I hae been lookin' through some o' yer an' I books that came oot frae Scotland, wi' my grand father, maybe, sae ye ken I havena' been lone-some, an' besides that I brought a magazine wi' me that I bought on the train."

"His yer magazine anything in it but baseball stories an' love-scraps?" I asked. "Oh yes," says Jennie, "there's a lang piece in it by a mither. He's tellin' about all the fine things he wad do if he were twenty-one he wad go tae work at the best job he could get an' mak' a success o' it. Anither thing he wad do would be tae tak' care o' his health, an' anither thing he wad train his mind. Then he says he wad save money, an' he wad get on guid terms wi' his conscience, an' I dinna ken what he woul'dna' dae gin he were twenty-one. It's meo' interesting Uncle Sandy," says Jennie.

"You ought to read it for yersel'."

"Weel, I dinna think I'll bother," I replied. "I've had some o' those daydreams myself in my time, an' I dinna ken that they ever got me anything." "Oh, it canna' dae ye ony harm tae think about the likes o' that," said Jennie. "Tell me, Uncle Sandy," she

went on, "what would ye dae gin ye had the chance ta start in at twenty-one again?"

"Weel Jennie, it's hard to say at this distance, says I, scratchin' my heid, "but I'm thinkin' it's likely I'd go at my job, whatever it was, in a way that wad bring me in vera little but hard knocks an' experience. I would na doot waste considerable time tryin' three or four different jobs an' then come back ta farmin' in the end. When some o' the stubbornness wis taken out o' me an' I had settled doon to farmin' for guid, then na mair than likely I'd be careless about my health. I'd wark out in all kinds o' weather an' I'd eat ony auld thing that came handy, frae hot biscuits ta cold potatoes. I'd lose my sleep at nights sittin' up wi' the girls, an' gin there were ony ither habits, such as smokin' tobacco or drinkin' whiskey or onything that I kenned might dae me mair harm than guid, I'd likely tak' to them. It's little I'd think about trainin' my mind. Books an' I had parted company when I left the auld school-house. At twenty-one I'd mak' my livin' by my muscle, or die in the attempt. I wouldna' stop ta think how a thing should be done. I'd juist tear ahead an' dae it. I'd maybe get time ta think later on. Whatever was the quickest way would be the best way. If I wis twenty-one I'd ken it all, in an' maybe a wee bit mair. I would tak' advice frae naebody. Gin ither people had different ideas about religion or politics or business, sae muckle the worse for them.

"Anither thing I wad dae gin I were twenty-one wad be ta spend my money as fast I made it, an' maybe a little faster when I got the chance. I'd tak' oot no Life Insurance an' I'd pit no money in the bank. The rainy day wouldna' bother me. I'd tak' a chance on dyin' young or on havin' somebody remember me in their will.

"When it came ta sellin' onything off my farm in the way o' stock or grain, I'd ken sae muckle about the market at twenty-one years o' age that I'd always sell before the price had gone up or after it had come doon. An' I wad always try an' bring my coos an' horses through the winter on as little feed as possible, for I'd ken at twenty-one that a penny saved is a penny earned, an' if ony o' the stock died towards spring, I'd pit it doon ta lock-jaw or somethin' o' the kind. That is, at twenty-one I would. If it should accidentally happen that I should come intae ony money at twenty-one I'd either pit it intae mining-stocks or buy some city lots in some toon oot in the West. An' if I had ony left after that I'd buy an automobile an' rin it intae a telephone pole. There might be ither things that I'd dae gin I were twenty-one, an' they left me rimin' loose lang enough, but that ought to be enough ta gie ye an idea, Jennie", says I, gettin' up an' lightin' the lantern ta gie oot ta the stable.

"Weel Uncle Sandy", said Jennie, "I dinna ken what to think about ye. It must be mair by guid luck than onything else that ye've got as far along as ye have. But there's one thing mair. The minister that wrote that piece in the magazine says that if he wis twenty-one he would get married. What's yer opinion about that?"

"Oh, that's all right for a meenister, I suppose. They're supposed to hae patience an' self-control an' a' that sort o' thing, but it might be different wi' a common man. For mysel', gin I wis twenty-one I ken what I'd dae. I'd rin around wi' the young lassies, pittin' in a guid time as lang as I could mak' it last. I wouldna' ken at that age that it wad end up by me havin' to marry some auld, homely girl like yer auntie."

Juist here the auld wumman hersel' cam' intae the room, an' as Jennie wis comin' for me wi' the broomstick I didra' lose ony time startin' for the barn ta say guid-night to the bossies an' ta gie the horses their last feed o' aits for the day.

THE HORSE.

Diseases of the Feet—III. Sand Crack—Quarter Crack.

A sand crack, or a quarter crack, consists of a fissure of greater or less extent and depth, commencing at the coronet and extending downwards. It may extend to the inferior margin of the wall, or only part of the way down, and may extend right through the horny wall to the sensitive structures, or only partly through. When appearing in the front of the foot it is called a sand crack, and when in the quarters it is called a quarter crack. The inner quarter of the hoof being normally the weaker is the usual seat, the outer seldom being affected. The condition is very seldom met with in the hind feet. Some claim that the condition may appear suddenly, but while this is possible, it seldom occurs. The process of the trouble is usually slow. Prior to its appearance, the horn is either imperfectly secreted, on account of a partially non-secretive condition of a part of the coronary band, or there is a dry, brittle condition of the hoof. Horn is built up of tubes matted together. These tubes are similar to hair, are practically hair, in a modified form, and are formed or secreted by the same kind of cells. The horn of the wall of the hoof consists of horn tubes, and agglutinating inter-tubular substance, which are secreted by the coronary band, which is a modification of true skin, and is lodged in a groove on the superior border of the wall. It is naturally tough, but breaks up into fibres when it grows beyond its natural length. In order that healthy horn may be secreted, it is essential that the coronary band, as well as the sensitive wall, be in a healthy condition, as there should be a continuous growth of horn from above downwards, and an equal wear from below, in order to prevent the hoof becoming too large. When horses

are shod the shoeing-smith rasps or pares away the inferior border of the wall, but in unshod horses the natural wear will, under ordinary conditions, be equal to the growth, hence the foot remains the natural size. When from accident or disease, or congenital weakness, the coronary band, or a portion of it, becomes partially inactive, the horn immediately under the diseased or weakened portion is imperfectly secreted, is weak, becomes dry and brittle, and sand crack or quarter crack is liable to appear. Some horses are congenitally weak in these parts, and are very liable to these cracks; and, when a cure has apparently been effected, they (the cracks) are liable to reappear, or rather, fresh cracks appear. A sand or quarter crack commences at the upper margin of the wall, is usually small at first, but gradually extends downwards and inwards and when it has penetrated though the horny substance, lameness appears. Inflammation is set up in both the sensitive lamina and the skin above the fissure. It is very painful, and the lips of the crack gape as the tissues swell. When the patient moves it will be noticed that the wound opens when weight is put upon the foot, and closes when the foot is lifted from the ground. When the crack has reached the sensitive parts, its borders grasp some of them causing great pain, and usually slight bleeding. Sand and dirt become insinuated into the crack, increase the irritation and set up suppurative action.

Treatment.—The insensitive parts of the foot have neither nerve nor blood supply, hence a crack will not mite and the only method of cure is to grow a hoof without the crack. So long as the opening and closing of the wound is allowed to continue, the crack will be

the two meet so that they can be connected by means of a small bolt. A hole is cut in the hoof about an inch from each side of the crack and a section of the clasp inserted into each. The clasps should not quite meet in the centre, and should be bolted together and as they become loose they can be tightened by turning the bolt with a screw-driver. Another method is to shoe the horse and have an iron band extend from the shoe, at each heel upwards and forwards, almost meeting at the crack and joined by a bolt, the same as the clasps. When the crack is in the quarter the hoof is not thick enough for clasps or clamps. In this case it is better to shoe with a well-fitting bar shoe, giving good frog pressure, first rasping the wall of the quarter well down, so that it will not press upon the shoe, thus relieving the affected quarter from pressure, which prevents movement of the crack. Growth of horn should be encouraged by repeatedly blistering the coronet, in order to produce a healthy foot as soon as possible. The means of preventing spreading of the crack must be continued until a perfect new horn has been grown, which will be ten months or longer. In the meantime the shoe should be re-set about every four weeks, and, if necessary, the horse may be worked. W.H.P.

LIVE STOCK.

Don't Have Crippled Pigs This Winter.

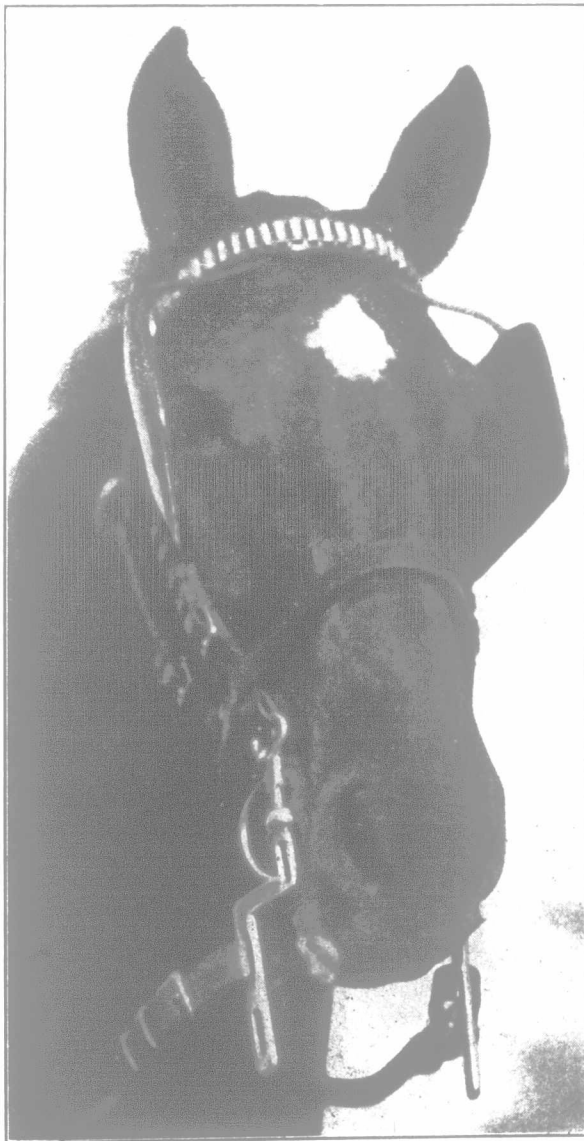
The old adage that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure is very conservative as applied to crippling or rheumatism in pigs. In this regard it can truthfully be said that an ounce of prevention is worth a whole ton of cure, for once a hog develops the malady to a pronounced stage one has a very unsatisfactory and discouraging patient to treat. Now that winter, with a changed condition of things, is approaching, it is getting plenty late enough to make such preparations as will offer the greatest insurance against rheumatism in the swine herd. The causes of crippling are many, and when several of them may be found combined in improper housing methods and unwise feeding, the owner may expect the disease to appear in his herd at almost any time. These contributing causes may be divided into two categories, namely, too much of one thing and too little of another. Elaborating still further, we may say that crippling is induced by too much moisture in the pen and too much of heavy feeds, while on the other hand similar results may be expected from too little ventilation, too little exercise and insufficient mineral matter to allow the body organs to function properly. Other conditions should be guarded against but when the matters previously mentioned are corrected a fair degree of immunity may be expected.

Briefly, the raiser of swine should have regard to several important items. In the first place, the walls, ceiling, and roof of the piggery should not be dripping with moisture. Insulated walls and sufficient ventilation will prevent this. A loft filled with straw makes a good absorbent when the ceiling is open enough to permit an upward current of air through the straw. One can recognize at once that cold, damp, clammy atmosphere in a piggery where ventilation is lacking. A dry atmosphere of steady temperature is desirable, and this can only be obtained by providing ample ventilation. The hog cabin will accommodate four or five sows very comfortably; the air within is dry, the temperature remains fairly constant, and when well bedded these cabins usually house healthy, thrifty swine. Dry, well-bedded sleeping quarters will counteract a good many deterrents to health.

In the second place, it is natural for swine to exercise and they should be obliged to do so in winter as well as summer. The breeding stock, particularly, should be kept at work.

Then, in regard to rations, avoid feeding heavily on one kind of feed alone, especially corn or barley. A mixture of several grains is usually good so long as it contains a fair proportion of oats and not too much corn, except in the case of finishing hogs. Equal parts corn or barley, shorts and oats, make a suitable and safe mixture. Avoid over-fatness in the breeding stock and guard against constipation. In case trouble threatens, leave out the corn or barley, substituting bran. Feed at all times plenty of roots, such as sugar beets, mangels, or boiled turnips. Construct a rack where the swine may have access to it, and in it put clover or alfalfa hay. It is surprising how much of this roughage they will consume. Lastly, provide mineral matter by making up a mixture of wood ashes, sulphur, charcoal, bone meal, and salt, and leave it within reach of the swine.

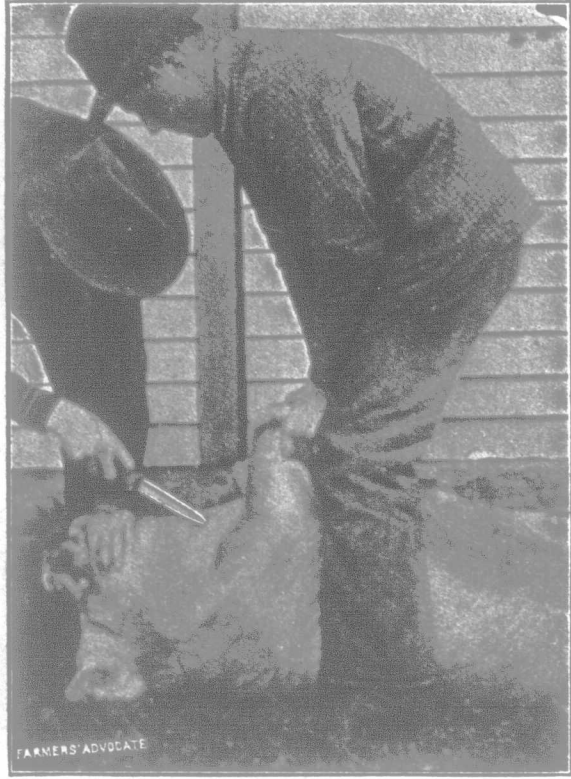
A few of the more important items in swine management have been enumerated here and lengthily enough, we believe, to indicate what the best preventive measures are. However, in case crippling should occur, make the patient as comfortable as possible and withhold all feed for twelve hours. Then give a purgative of three to four ounces Epsom salts and follow up with six grains nux vomica, three times daily. Feed on milk, shorts, and raw roots, with very little grain, and force the patient to exercise as much as possible. These doses are for pigs from three and one-half to four months old; the doses for larger and smaller pigs should be regulated according to the size of the animal.



Such a Head is Sufficient Guarantee.

perpetuated, as it will be caused in the new horn as it is formed, hence some means must be taken to prevent this action. If the sensitive parts have not been reached and no lameness is present, this should be done at once, but if the sensitive parts are involved, the inflammation must first be allayed. The horse must be given rest, and the edges of the crack pared to the very bottom to relieve pressure. All sand, dirt, clotted blood, etc., should be removed. A fungous growth sometimes follows; this should be removed by the use of a knife or caustics. It is the result of inflammatory action, depends upon it, and will disappear upon its subsidence. Poultices of warm linseed meal should be applied for a few days to allay the inflammation. A transverse fissure should be cut at the top of the crack, just below the hair, in order that the new horn may grow without perpetuation of the crack. Then means must be taken to prevent the opening and closing of the crack when the horse moves. Many devices are used for this purpose. When it is a sand crack, clasps may be used; the horn here is sufficiently deep to allow of this. Sometimes a horse-shoe nail is driven enclosing a portion of horn on each side of the crack, and then tightly clenched. This answers fairly well for a time, but as the hoof is forced downwards by the growth of new horn above, it shrinks to some extent and the clinch then becomes loose. A better plan is to make a clasp in two sections each of which is turned upwards and a hole punched in it where

Slaughtering Meat Animals for Home Consumption.



Bleeding the Hog.

The high price of meat through the retail route has induced many farmers who, for convenience, have purchased their supply to revert to former methods and slaughter their own product. In some quarters butchering is a lost art, while in the newly settled districts there are some who never slaughtered a meat animal and, moreover, never saw one slaughtered. True, it is well to watch or work with one acquainted with the technique of butchering, yet until the novice takes the knife in hand and does the job himself he cannot become expert or acquire the proper degree of confidence. This article is elementary in the extreme and intended for those who wish to butcher cattle or hogs for home consumption. The turn of the wrist and skillfulness which stamp a man as an expert are only acquired through experience, and that we must have in every line before we can be fully satisfied with our work.

Butchering Swine.

Bleeding.—The first step in the art of slaughtering is that of proper bleeding. In order to do this successfully, the operator should make an incision about two inches long on the underside of the middle of the neck immediately in front of the breast bone. The knife is then inserted deep enough to sever the arteries lying in the direction indicated by the knife in the accompanying illustration.

Stunning.—Although in practically all abattoirs hogs are bled without stunning, it must be borne in mind that these concerns are equipped with machinery for performing the operations without giving the animal an opportunity to struggle, besides the hog is suspended with its head downward which facilitates the process of bleeding. When plenty of help is available the hog can be bled quite successfully without stunning, but where a shortage of help exists it can be done more humanely and just as effectively if the axe or rifle are used in the preliminaries. By way of fire arms there is nothing better than a 22 calibre rifle, using a short cartridge for hogs weighing 200 pounds; for aged or heavy animals a long cartridge should be employed. The person who undertakes to do the shooting should be at least a fair marksman, and he should be sufficiently well acquainted with the weapon he is using to know how finely he must take his "sight" in order to have the bullet strike the desired point. The hog is not an easy animal to shoot. The forward brain surface is not large, consequently the marksman has a circle of less than two inches in diameter within which the bullet must be placed. The centre of this circle is situated in the middle of the forehead and about half way between the eyes and the top of the head. Experienced butchers would no doubt, frown on the act of first stunning the hog, but if the novice is more handy with the gun than with the knife it might be well to use the former until he knows his ground.

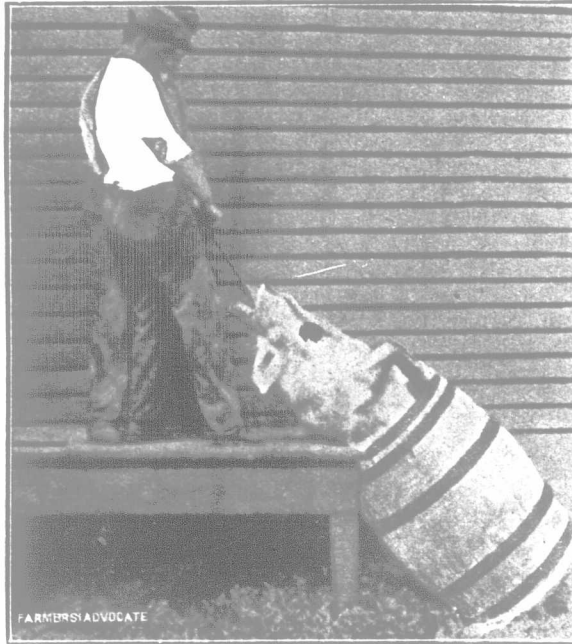
Scalding.—The proper temperature of the water for scalding hogs is 180 degrees F. If it greatly exceeds this, it will cook the skin and cause the "scurf" to adhere more firmly to it and thus make scraping and cleaning difficult. If the temperature of the water falls much below 180 degrees, it will fail to loosen the hair at all. In order to facilitate the scalding and particularly to aid in removing the "scurf" which always is found on the skin of a hog, it is a good practice to put a tablespoonful of concentrated lye in the water. Few farmers will take the trouble to test the temperature of the water with a thermometer. They find that the loss in temperature incident to carrying boiling water from a kettle to the scalding barrel is sufficient to reduce it to about 190 degrees, while the cold carcass of the hogs will tend to reduce it to the desired point. As the head, neck and shoulders of the hog are more difficult to scald than the hindquarters, it is important that the proper temperature of the water be secured when these are being

scalded. Consequently, if the water is somewhat hot, the hindquarters should be scalded first, if rather cold, the front quarters. In Canada, hogs are usually scalded in a barrel. In very cold weather it is advisable to stand the barrel upright and raise and lower the hog by means of a block and tackle. The reason for this is that it enables the operators to avoid getting their clothes saturated with steam, which, in cold weather, might easily result in an attack of pleurisy or pneumonia. It is necessary that the hog be alternately plunged into and raised out of the water.

Scraping.—There are many tools which may be used to facilitate the operation of cleaning the hogs, a scraper can be purchased for about 20 cents, or a sharp hoe is effective. On most farms the bare hands are relied upon for the rougher part of the work, while a well-sharpened knife completes the operation.

Hanging.—The first step in the process of hanging a hog is to release the gambrel cords. These lie at the back of the hind legs immediately above the pastern joint. They are two in number, an outer one which is rather long and slender and is immediately under the skin, and an inner stronger one which lies close to the bone of the leg. The best method of releasing these cords is to grasp the hind leg fairly from the front side and draw the skin tightly around the back of the leg. Then make an incision the depth of the skin down the centre of the back of the leg reaching from within an inch of the hock to the pastern joint. This will release the outer cord. Then make an incision on either side of this cord to the bone of the leg when the inner cord will also be loosened.

The usual method of hanging hogs for dressing is by means of a stout piece of hard wood, which tapers to a point at either end and is commonly known as a gambrel stick. Where the work of lifting is done by hand and the carcasses are suspended from a pole or scantling, the



The Process of Scalding

gambrel stick is perhaps the most convenient device for the purpose. When the lifting is done with a windlass, or a block and tackle, a short single tree or a short chain with a piece of wood cut to suit the size of the animal to be hung will be found more suitable. The single tree and chain are much to be preferred over the gambrel when it is desired to let a portion of the carcass hang until it can be used as fresh meat. One quarter or a side may be cut down as it is required and the remainder left hanging. This cannot be done when the carcass is left suspended from a gambrel. In some districts a common practice is to put the ends of three strong poles together and secure them with one end of a chain. The remaining end of the chain hangs down and to it is attached the gambrel stick or single tree. The poles are stood up with the loose ends spread well apart, but as they are brought closer together the hog is naturally elevated, while the weight of the animal makes the top end of the poles all the more securely fastened together.

Shaving.—After the carcass has been hung it should be thoroughly rinsed and shaved. Every particle of scurf and every hair should be removed. A sharp knife and a liberal supply of water are necessary to the successful performance of this work.

Removing the viscera.—Here "cleanliness is next to godliness," and a person who is in too great a hurry to exercise care should not be permitted to perform this part of the work. After the knife has been thoroughly rinsed and the hands washed, a shallow incision should be made down the centre of the belly, beginning at the groin and extending to the neck. After carefully rinsing the knife, the incision may be deepened into the groin until the joint is opened. The opening should then be extended downwards to the ribs. The intestines and stomach should then be removed. It is well to remove the liver also before proceeding further. As soon as this organ is removed the gall bladder should be separated from it. The breast bone should be opened next. This may be done by beginning at the top and working downward, or from the bottom working up. If care is exer-

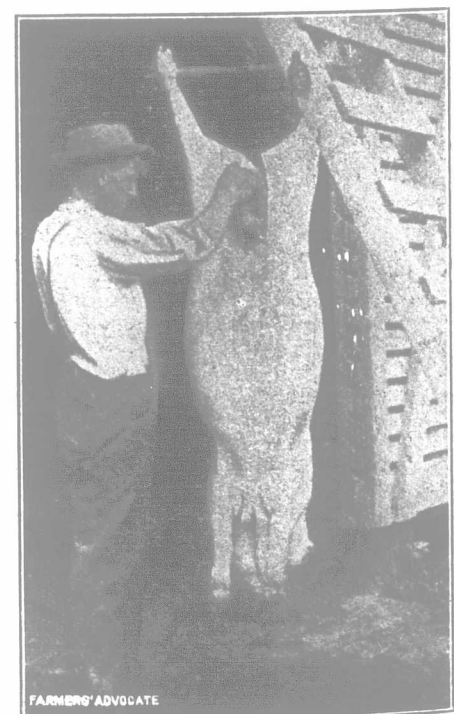
cised to follow the centre or natural dividing line the operation is not difficult and may be done with a stout knife. The lungs with the heart attached may be removed by cutting the diaphragm. As no use is made of the lungs by the average Canadian farmer, these may be thrown away after the heart has been separated from them. The various chambers of the heart should be opened, and whatever blood that may have accumulated in them removed. The heart should be placed in a vessel containing sufficient cold water to immerse it. It may afterwards be ground with the trimmings into sausage meat, boiled with the head or feet for head cheese, or roasted separately and served as baked heart.

Slaughtering a Cattle Beast.

In the first place obtain the necessary tools and equipment. One needs a small knife for skinning, an ordinary butcher knife, an axe or heavy hammer, a large wooden gambrel, a logging chain or a good strong rope with which to hang the animal up. Select a long, smooth pole, about 6 inches in diameter, that will span the distance between the two big beams in the barn, and after rolling it into position nail blocks on both sides of it on the beam to keep it in place. Sometimes the pole is placed in the crotch of the brace and outside posts at the door. Before putting the pole up, bore two two-inch holes through it at right angles to each other, about three feet from one end, and in the centre bore a one-inch hole. Into the latter hole drive a peg, around which the chain or rope can be fastened which suspends the carcass. Long pins, or poles with ends whittled down so they will fit into the two-inch holes in the cross pole, should be prepared in order to turn the cross pole and raise the animal.

One man then holds the animal on the barn floor, while another stuns it with an axe or heavy hammer. The most vulnerable spot in the animal's forehead can be gauged by imagining two lines drawn, one from the base of the right horn to the left eye, and the other from the base of the left horn to the right eye. Where these lines cross is the proper place to strike. After the animal is felled, the skin is cut lengthwise along the throat and the knife inserted into the flesh, cutting the arteries on both sides of the gullet. If the animal is first pulled forward, so the head projects beyond the barn floor, it will be easier to keep the hide dry and the carcass clean. As soon as the animal is bled, roll it on its back and place a block of wood at each side to keep it in that position. Beginning at the middle of the under lip, cut the skin in a straight line along the throat, over the brisket, along the abdomen and back between the legs to the base of the tail. With the skinning knife cut the skin on the inside of the legs. Cut it loose next to the hoof and skin the legs down to the knees and gambrel joint. Unjoint the forelegs at the knee and the hind legs at the gambrel joint, and throw the feet aside. This will prevent getting dirt on the carcass while skinning. Skin the legs both front and behind the brisket, and on both sides along the line lengthwise of the abdomen. Skin the neck along the throat, back to the brisket, and open the throat, loosening the swallow-pipe and windpipe. Take a dull axe or cleaver and cut the brisket and breast bone open. Now the animal is ready to be raised. Put the gambrel in the hind legs; put the chain or rope on it at the middle and hitch to the pole above. Now, with the poles prepared for the purpose, raise the carcass which is elevated a small distance at a time so one can remove the skin handily. Begin at the upper end of the carcass and work down the back, around to the loose skin in front, and proceed until the head is reached. Frequently the head is skinned and removed before the carcass is raised at all. One will suit himself and work in accordance with his equipment.

Next split open the pelvic bone between the hind legs, then cut around the vent and cut the abdomen



Making the First Incision.

open. Trace down the spine inside, cut the attachments, and allow the entrails to come out on to something prepared for them. Remove the fat from the paunch and intestines and hang up the liver, after removing the gall-bladder. Then cut the diaphragm and take out the lungs, heart, gullet and windpipe. Cut off the lungs and throw them away. Then run the carcass up, and if the head is still attached remove it. After taking out the tongue, which is edible, dispose of the head as seems best. Leave the carcass hanging until the next day, when it can be divided into halves by sawing down the spine, from the tail to the end of the neck. Cut into quarters by cutting crosswise so as to leave two of the short ribs on each of the hindquarters.

Scottish Shorthorn and Angus Sales in 1917.

The past sale season has been the most memorable that has ever fallen to be recorded in connection with the breeding of pedigree cattle in Scotland. Of Shorthorn and Aberdeen-Angus cattle there were sold at the various public sales in Scotland 3,014 head, which brought the great sum of \$1,075,517, equal to an average of some \$357, or a rise, as compared with the previous year, about \$78.74.

Shorthorns have enjoyed a year of unexampled prosperity, and it is a noticeable feature that despite such large sums as \$10,716 for a Garbity bull at Perth, \$13,778 for one of the Collynie bulls, the appreciation of almost \$117 in the value per head is accounted for mainly by increased prices in the case of female stock. This is a particularly significant augury as regards the outlook for the future, and part, at least, of the immediate cause is to be found in the exceptionally large exports of cows and heifers that have been made to the States and to Canada during the late summer and autumn. While bulls have increased by \$46 cows have gone up by \$43.50, two-year-old heifers by \$107, yearling heifers by no less than \$246, and heifer calves by \$231.50. The year has been marked by high individual prices, the record for bulls standing at \$13,778; for cows \$969.50; for two-year-old heifers at \$1,980; for yearling heifers at \$7,654, made by a Clipper at Sanquhar; and at \$4,082 for heifer calves, this record being set up at the Uppermill sale.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle have also enjoyed a year of prosperity, though the range of prices has been along less picturesque if more utilitarian lines. A good export year has been experienced, South Africa especially proving a very large customer, and it is satisfactory to note that the breed is being extensively and very successfully used for the building up of the meat export trade in that country. A rise all over of \$63 per head to a general average of \$236.14 for 1,542 animals of all ages (being seventy more than the number of Shorthorns sold), is a pleasant feature in a year of satisfactory progress in the breed's interests both at home and abroad. All ages of cattle have contributed to the general rise, bulls with a top price of \$4833, increasing by \$61.33; cows, with a top price of \$2,959.75 by \$50.85; two-year-old heifers, in which case the top figure was \$972, have gone up in general average by \$64; yearling heifers with top price of \$918.50 have increased by \$61, and heifer calves, of which the highest priced one was \$456.84, have increased their average selling price by four guineas.

In 1882 there were 434 head of the breed sold at an average of \$270, a figure that has not been approached since. It was down to its lowest limits in 1887, when 849 head made but \$83 apiece, just store cattle prices to-day. It has wavered and wobbled in the £20 to £30 area ever since until 1917. That the Aberdeen-Angus is thriving is due much to its popularity in the Argentine and Australasia. It has a most energetic secretary, J. R. Barclay of the "Journal" Office, Banff, Scotland, and he knows full well the value of publicity.

ALBION.

Start the cattle off with bulky, succulent feed and gradually increase the meal ration later on. Have them right in every regard before putting grain into them.

Keep the breeding swine exercising and avoid over-fatness as well as emaciation. Strive for the happy medium.

Beware of quackery in matters pertaining to the treatment and feeding of live stock.

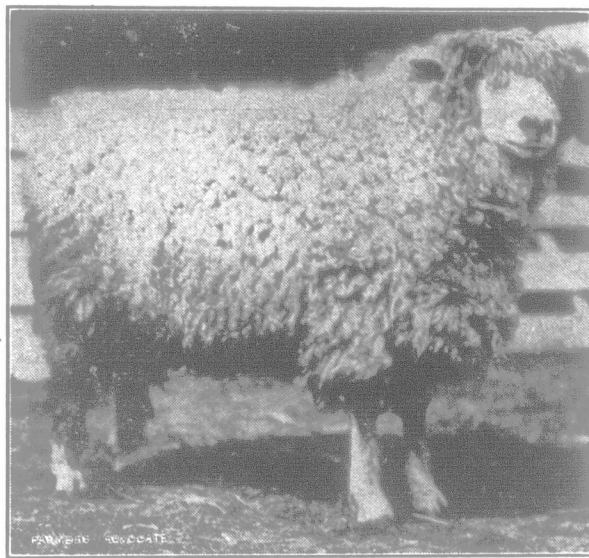
Avoid keeping swine in a dark, poorly-ventilated piggery. Provide plenty of sunlight, fresh air and dry bedding.

THE FARM.

The Greater-Production Movement in New Brunswick.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In response to an invitation issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, representatives from practically all the municipalities in New Brunswick recently gathered at Fredericton for a conference with the authorities regarding the Greater-Production Movement, and how it could be rendered most effective in

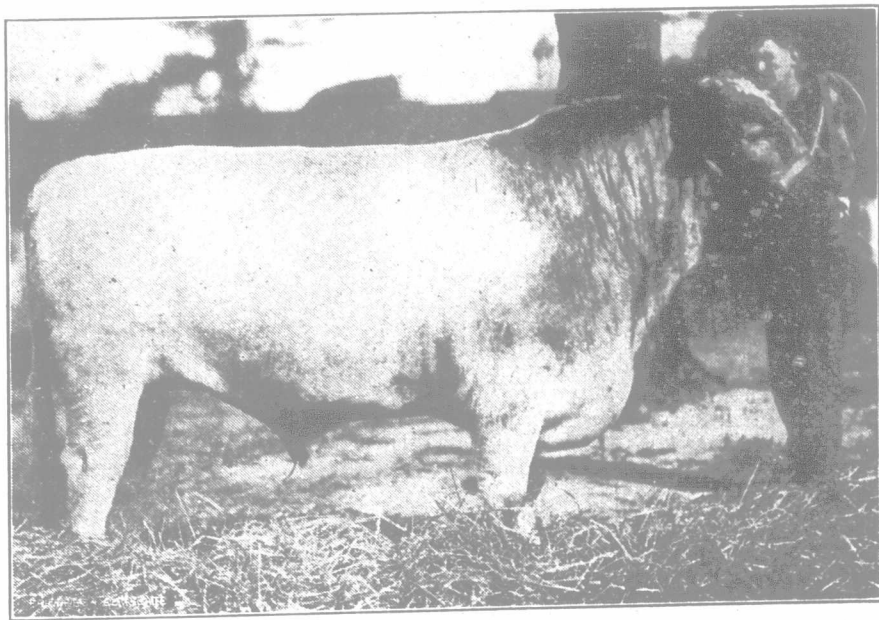


A Champion Cotswold Ewe.

A winner at Toronto and London for G. H. Mark, Little Britain, Ont.

the Province. The proceedings were presided over by Hon. J. F. Tweeddale, Minister of Agriculture, who was accompanied by Hon. W. E. Foster, Premier, Deputy Minister Reek, and other departmental officials.

In opening the proceedings, the chairman referred to the great needs of the Allied armies for a constant supply of foodstuffs, particularly wheat and bacon, both of which commodities Canada ought to be in an excellent position to supply. No better wheat was ever produced in the whole Dominion than used to be grown in the Maritime Provinces, until it began to be produced so extensively in the West that it became cheaper for the people in the East to buy Western flour rather than to grow their own wheat. Conditions at present were such, however, that they would have to take it up again unless the Maritime Province people were to go short of flour. The output of the Western Provinces would



Newton Loyalist.

First-prize two-year-old Shorthorn bull at Toronto and London. Exhibited by J. J. Elliott, Guelph.

not leave enough to go around, after the quantity required by the army had been taken out. The greatly enhanced cost of flour had caused many farmers to sow wheat again this year, but in order to bring up the available supply to anything like the anticipated demand, the area devoted to it would have to be increased tenfold, and perhaps even more. One of the principal matters for the conference to consider was how best to bring the farmer to a proper realization of the situation, and get him interested enough to do his share.

A lengthy discussion ensued in which most of those present took part. It was pointed out that the first thing to be done would be to ascertain as nearly as possible what is the average annual consumption of flour in the province, in order to get some idea of the quantity of wheat which would be required to be grown. When this was known, it would be simple enough to find out what acreage would be needed, and this could be divided among the farmers according to their abilities. It was suggested that the area at present devoted to

potatoes could very well be cut down, and some of it planted to wheat, which, at present prices and taking other matters into consideration, would be found almost as profitable. Potato land made an ideal seedbed for wheat.

With regard to seed, it was announced that the Department had arranged for the purchase of a large quantity of both wheat and oats, which would be supplied to all farmers applying for the same, at cost. A supply of fertilizer had also been arranged for, which could be obtained on the same terms.

In the course of the discussion it was pointed out that little preparation had been made this fall for any large area of wheat, and with an unfavorable spring, farmers might not be in a position to sow much, on account of the very careful and thorough cultivation that land intended for wheat requires. As a means of finding out just what each farmer in the province was in a position to do, it was ultimately decided to use the facilities possessed by the Department of Education through the parochial and district school trustees and teachers, to get in touch with all farmers, and by means of circulars setting out the urgency of the situation, bring to their knowledge just what they were asked to do, and get their replies. It was also suggested that the various county councils each hold an agricultural convention, and that all the parish councillors make a point of getting in touch with all farmers in their respective districts with a view of securing their attendance at it.

Several resolutions for promoting action along the lines indicated were passed, and the conference adjourned, those attending feeling very sanguine that concerted action, if undertaken with enthusiasm, would be productive of highly satisfactory results.

N. B. G. BIDLAKE.

A Higher Standard For Farmers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

We are glad that while doing so much for better farming though the valuable articles and editorials that appear from week to week in the columns of your paper, that in the department of Life, Literature and Education and in the Quiet Hour which we trust is as widely read by the farming community, there is something which should develop the aesthetic and spiritual side of our natures and lead to a higher standard of living.

And surely there is need for this. We are so busy in these war-times that even when we do have the desire for these things we fail to realize them because of the daily task and pressing duties devolving upon us. Yet busy as we are we surely make a great mistake if we wholly neglect, as too many do, this side of our nature.

I know a farmer who has taken a number of lengthy railway journeys through a region dear to the heart of the nature lover, where "sunrise and sunset crown with gold the peaks of ageless stone, where winds have thundered from of old and storms have set their throne", and where as Whittier sung, "The mists above the purple hills rise white as wings of prayer," but who was simply bored by what, to many would have been a panorama of beauty and who only became interested when he reached a farming district where cows were grazing and grain was growing. I have noted how in the art galleries at the big exhibitions farmers are conspicuous by their absence. You will find a dozen admiring a prize-winning horse or cow where you will find one admiring a beautiful painting. Yet farmers have the opportunity of developing the aesthetic and the spiritual even at their work if they will. Robert Burns composed some of his finest lyrics as he walked behind the plow.

Even in these times of war and tumult when everything seems so unsettled and the future so uncertain, and when we feel we must strain every nerve for greater production we should not, we must not neglect the finer things of life else we will become "stolid and stunned," and worse still we may sacrifice principle and honor in the quest of material things.

Britain went into this war on a point of honor, yet there are thousands of British subjects including many Canadian farmers who have little sense of honor or uprightness in their business transactions or dealings one with the other. I am a farmer myself and know whereof I speak, and if anyone who reads this feels he is being hard hit all I have got to say is—"If the cap fits, wear it." Because many farmers are crooked those who do stand for a square deal find it harder to do business. Let me give an example: The other day a lady inspected a bag of potatoes I had for sale on the market and enquired as to whether or not any of them were frozen. I assured her they were not but she remained unconvinced and told me in passing that the last man she bought from gave her the same assurance but she found when she examined them in the cellar that they were nearly all frozen. Another woman to whom I sold a dozen eggs told me of having been deceived in the last she bought and added wrathfully that if mine were not as represented she would give me a piece of her mind the next time we met. There are those who take potatoes to market and don't even take the trouble to measure or weigh them.

I have seen a farmer on the market slip the binding pole out of his hayrack when bringing the empty wagon to be weighed, simply that he might gain a few pounds in the weight of the hay. A few weeks ago the market clerk in London had quite a lot of produce taken from the farmer's wagons and weighed on his scales and a good share of it was short weight. You can't wonder that the city dwellers are particular to know whether or not they are getting full weight and measure for their money. There are farmers in almost every community whose motto seems to be "Every man for himself".

They are looking out for number *one*, first, last and all the time. There are those too who let the blacksmith, doctor and storekeeper wait for their pay while they whirl around in expensive autos and feed on the fat of the land. Scores there are who never regard "a promise made as a debt unpaid," but are absolutely undependable in the matter of keeping their word. If some of those whose business standards are so low would leave their work long enough on Sunday to attend church and hear the truth as it is still faithfully proclaimed in many rural churches their standards of living might be greatly improved. If they even read and acted upon the weekly letters of Dora Farncomb in the "Advocate" they might indeed become better men.

We are glad that "The Farmer's Advocate" which has always taken an independent stand in politics reaches so many rural homes. Its fair and impartial editorials are in striking contrast to the one-sided and bitterly partisan spirit of the party press. Through the influence of the latter men become warped and color-blind, ascribing all the virtues to their own side and all the vices to the other. On a hundred platforms in the present contest statesmen who have grown grey in the public service will be slandered and lied about by men infinitely inferior in character to those whom they defame, while multitudes will cheer their every word having obtained what little knowledge they possess of public men and public questions from the servile party press. Truly this is a time, if ever, when "none should be for a party, when all should be for the state", but there are evidences that a spirit of blind partyism is strong in the land, and that large numbers will vote as their fathers and grandfathers voted and as the party spell-binder tells them they must vote, regardless of what is right and reasonable in the issues before them. Prominent politicians who have severed their relationship with the party with which they have long been connected for what we believe is the common good are to-day classed as traitors and turncoats. Personally, I believe they are men of principle and character who have taken this step for the great cause they have at heart and which they believe takes precedence over all other issues. Let us as farmers show them we are just as independent in spirit and action as they are and render our verdict on the 17th of next month without prejudice or partiality for what we believe to be the best interests of the country. As we seek to reach a higher political standard let this be our watchword, "Each for all and all for each".

There is need too for a higher social standard among the farming community. Men live on adjoining farms for years sometimes and yet are almost strangers to each other.

They meet perhaps at threshings or bees or occasionally on the road or on the market and yet considering how much they should have in common there is not the bond of unity and good fellowship that there should be. There is a tendency on the part of many men living on farms to associate with their neighbors as little as possible. They get self-centered, narrow and prejudiced, when if there was some Farmer's Union or Club where they could meet for an hour or two weekly and discuss their rough edges would be rubbed off and buried talents might be polished and developed. The farmer's work, much of it at least, does not tend to develop the social side of his nature. In other trades and professions we know it is different but with the farmer he works alone and sometimes lives alone, especially in the newer parts of the country, and needs more social life than he often finds. The church or lodge while perhaps doing good work does not answer the need in developing the community spirit among the men on the farm. A Farmer's Union that does not exist merely for business reasons, but which makes for the social and intellectual good of the men of the soil by providing opportunities for his all-round development should be found in each rural community this winter.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

MORLEY T. SWART.

Government Owned Threshers Would Help.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It occurs to me that in some localities, there is a much greater need for Government-owned threshing machines than for Government tractors. The tractors are all right in their way if they did not cost so much to operate, but we have got along for 1916 years without them and threshing machines are an absolute necessity.

Other townships may not have suffered from their decrease in number, but I'll describe our situation.

To fulfil the command—Produce and produce—every farmer worked early and late. Barns wouldn't hold their crops and many stacks were built. Some put their peas inside expecting to thresh before other grain was ready, to make room for the later yield. For various reasons, grain was stacked outside. Well, some would say "If done right it wouldn't depreciate in value by standing all summer." Others would contend—"If you have stack covers you would not lose anything." The first argument is comparatively true. To the second I say—"Money can buy everything but everybody hasn't money."

When we were ready to thresh, it transpired that there were 1½ machines to accommodate our whole township. When the machine owners were near, it had recently rained, so no one on our road could have their stacks threshed. The outcome was, we and our neighbors threshed last week.

Well, what of that? How was that a loss when the grain was unspoiled? Why, in various ways. Hens and storms damage stacks, but the greatest loss is in the inconvenience to the farmer. Probably he is expecting

the machine every time it comes in the vicinity, (but it rains) so he says—"I'll just buy one or two bags of ground feed and bring it home in the buggy, for the machine will be here in a day or two. Anyway the hogs will hardly eat the miserable stuff I paid \$2.50 a cwt. for the last time. I don't know what kind of meal or mouille or shucks or sawdust it is, but the hogs found fault when they found they had to eat it or go without. So it goes on indefinitely. Instead of going to town and bringing home a wagon load of feed, which would be the right thing to do, if the feed were worth the price, and one did not expect to thresh so soon, Mr. Farmer keeps on carting feed by the cwt. to keep a dozen hogs alive till he gets good grain of his own to start them growing.

The loss cannot be estimated—loss of time—loss of growth to hogs, loss of money, on account of the difference in feeding value between one's own produce and some of the questionable mixtures on the market.

Now, a good farmer ought to be independent of these sources in feeding his stock profitably. He needn't be in a hurry to get his grain threshed so he can sell it, because he wishes to sell the finished product instead; but to make a profit he must fatten his stock from his own fields. Without access to a machine till the second week in November, how is he to do that?

Again, breadmakers want to get hold of their wheat before that, and how is one to get hold of his own seed-grain for fall planting? Of course, we had to buy it. More unnecessary travelling! I'm wondering what foul seed we may have bought at the same time.

I'm sure I have not related an individual grievance. It is general, in our neighborhood.

Granted that the Government would charge us more to thresh our grain, we could afford to pay it to get better service. Am I not voicing the sentiments of others when I say—instead of urging us to produce, help us to save what we do produce?

Prince Edward Co., Ont.

A. LOWDER.

The Place of Literature.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In recent issues of "The Farmer's Advocate" there has been considerable correspondence relating to the present curriculum of our public schools, and, as the education of the children is one of the most important problems our country has to deal with, I think it well that it should be thoroughly discussed by the people, and a clearer understanding of its aims established.

I firmly believe that many of the greatest of the political and social evils besetting Canada to-day are, in a great measure, due to defects in our public school education, and that these evils may be eliminated in future years, if, instead of instilling into children's minds, as is now done, that commerce and industry are all that are needed to make a nation great, and that the accumulation of wealth is all that is necessary to make individuals happy, this generation should be brought up to realize that culture and refinement are greater national assets than industry and commerce, necessary though these latter are, and that knowledge and the appreciation of the beautiful in nature and in art are more to be desired and will bring more real happiness to the individual than will the accumulation of wealth alone or the indulgence in exciting and often degrading pleasures to which money alone opens the door.

I am not so fanciful as to contend that a Canadian man or woman should not be trained to take his or her place in business on an equal footing with any other man or woman, but there is no need to fear that he or she will fail to do this, as the simplest form of education will provide. In fact, cases might be cited where men who cannot write their own names have risen from poor boys and have become wealthy and the proprietors of prosperous business firms. If then an entirely uneducated man can become successful in business, what is the use of our elaborate system of education if it does not go beyond fitting a man to satisfy his physical needs and provide himself with material luxuries which any man's money can buy? Nevertheless, how many people are there who look to it for this purpose alone and treat the study of those subjects which have no direct bearing on this aim with scornful derision!

What our public school system needs is more culture and refinement, and not the teaching of it alone but the implanting of a desire for it in the mind of the pupil. Many will say that art and nature study have been introduced for this very purpose, and maybe they have, but they do not produce the desired results. The teaching of art may train the hand and the eye in a mechanical way, and the teaching of nature study may increase the store of scientific knowledge, but they do not develop the mind nor train it to appreciate the beauties of man's handiwork nor to realize the wonders of God's, and after a child has left public school the time taken up in the study of these subjects is liable to be looked upon as wasted, for even if a man takes up the profession of either artist or naturalist the knowledge gained on the subject during the attendance at public school is so insignificant as to be practically useless. As for the teaching of hygiene, the adding of which to the course of studies, seemed to many such a long stride toward efficiency, to me appears not only unnecessary but even harmful. Let the children be taught cleanliness for decency's sake alone, and let energizing exercise be encouraged for sport's sake alone and there will be no need for filling their minds with morbid and disgusting thoughts of their bodies infected with germs and made frightful by the ravages of disease, nor will those among them possessing a perverted sense of humor be supplied with extra material, already plentiful, for

the composing of vulgar jests and the carrying on of coarse conversation. What then is to take the place of these studies whose faults I have just pointed out, and how is the culture and refinement, so greatly needed, to be implanted in the pupil's mind? To this the answer is, by the study of literature, and when I say that I do not mean what is now taken to be the study of literature, which consists in having children read aloud in class the lessons contained in the readers with certain of the extracts given as lessons to be learned by heart, but I mean that a certain period each day should be taken up with the study of various examples of classical literature, and not only should it be read and studied, but its beauty and philosophy should be pointed out in such a way that a real and lasting love for it and a desire for a more-extended knowledge of it would be implanted in the child's mind so that he would not be content with his school-days' limited taste of it, but in after life, through the toil of the day, he would look forward to a quiet, peaceful hour of rest, with a good book in the cool of a summer's evening or the cosy warmth of the fireside of a winter's night with a much keener desire than many a laborer now experiences when he anticipates as rest for his tired body some nocturnal revel which simply excites his brain and causes temporary pleasure, and the lasting effect of which is, if nothing worse, a lightening of his laboriously filled purse.

To bear me out in my claims for the elevating effects of literature, I would like to conclude these remarks by quoting an extract from an essay on "The Rise and Progress of Literature," by Sir Daniel K. Sanford, D.C.L.M.P. He begins by stating that the possession of literature and science distinguishes civilized humanity from savage humanity and the lower orders of animal life more than does art in the mechanical sense of the term, and continues: "A single glance at the political aspect and position of mankind in the several quarters of the globe is sufficient to corroborate the truth of this assertion. Europe, scarcely equal in extent to one-third of the African continent and less than a fourth part of Asia or America, assumes the foremost place among them, and holds large tracts of those enormous countries in absolute subjection. The great truth that knowledge is power has never received a more splendid illustration.

"If we submit to a further scrutiny the proposed criterion of refinement, it will, perhaps, be found that of the two elements, of which it is made up, literature may be preferred to science as an indication of general politeness. Not that great eminence in scientific pursuits can be achieved by a people without the existence of extraordinary intellectual abilities, but these abilities, and the occasions to employ them, may be restricted to a narrow class of individuals. The history of some ancient communities unquestionably demonstrates both that science may flourish without literature, and that the powers and principles of science may be possessed by a brilliant few, while the mass of those around them are sunk in a deep gloom of comparative ignorance. Scientific principles may easily be turned into a mystery and confined to a craft, and thus becoming the very badge of isolated castes, they may serve to enhance that barbarous pride which men are so apt to derive even from sources capable of infusing more liberal sentiments; but it is the essential property and pride of literature to blot out every ungenerous distinction and to raise the tone of thought and feeling throughout all classes of society. Its interest, its glory lie in the diffusion of refinement. It breathes no other atmosphere, it can exist in no other medium. The results of science, the fruits of the most sublime discoveries may be enjoyed by those whose intellectual faculties are, of themselves, inert or powerless; but the productions of literature have no currency and its heroes no renown, if there be not in the general mind that degree of taste and elevation, without which the most beautiful displays of genius would be as music to the deaf or painting to the blind."

Norfolk Co., Ont.

A SON OF THE SOIL.

Dr. Higgins Leaves the Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Chas. H. Higgins, who for many years has been the Chief Pathologist of the Dominion Department of Agriculture has resigned to become the Canadian Representative of the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories of New York. Dr. Higgins became identified with the Dominion Department of Agriculture in June, 1899. In 1902 he established and organized the Biological Laboratory in Ottawa and has since been identified with the technical features connected with the control of the Contagious Diseases of Animals under the Veterinary Director-General.

Dr. Higgins received his agricultural training at the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, graduating with honors in 1894. He holds the degree of Bachelor of Science from this institution and from Boston University with which it is affiliated. He graduated from the school of Comparative Medicine and Veterinary Science of McGill University in 1896 and divided with Dr. Staples, a graduate in Medicine a special prize offered by Professor J. G. Adams for the best original contribution to Pathology.

After graduating from McGill University he spent some time on the Island of Jamaica studying the live stock and their diseases. He became identified with the Dominion Department of Agriculture June 1st, 1899 and has since been employed as their Pathologist.

Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.

The Boy and His Team.

On most farms the boys are given the responsibility of looking after the horses, and rightly so. However, some have difficulty in keeping the work team and driver in satisfactory condition and the colts remain wild and unthrifty. The boy who is a real horseman seldom has much trouble in keeping the horses sleek and fat, and full of life, and the colts recognize him as soon as he enters the stable. Why the difference? The first boy may feed as much of the same kinds of feed as the other, but without as good results; his team comes from the stable with lagging step, dull expression and dry, harsh coat. It requires study and observation to increase the ability and make a person a successful horseman. Feeding stock of any kind, to get satisfactory results, is an art and the skill of the "artist" must be combined with the feed. It oftentimes happens that the man with the poorest looking team is most liberal with the feed. He may overdo the allowance to such an extent that the animal system suffers. Study each individual animal and feed according to the work performed. Oats and hay are the staple feeds, and they should be of good quality. The difficulty in the winter is that there is seldom regular work for the teams. When standing in idleness the grain ration must be reduced to avoid staling in the legs. Idleness causes a softening of the muscles, consequently the horse suffers when put to hard work for a day or two. Grain should be increased while the work is on but should be decreased again even if there is only to be one day's idleness. Failure to regulate the grain feed by the work performed frequently results in complications. Some horses will eat hay as long as it is before them. In such cases only a limited amount should be fed. Keeping hay in the manger all the time is no kindness to the horse; time is required for digestion. About one pound of hay for each 100 pounds in weight is a fairly good guide. Some recommend feeding what will be cleaned up in an hour and a half. Good clover hay may be used in place of timothy. A little bran and oil-cake meal may be used to advantage with oats. Most horses like roots, and an occasional feed of boiled grain to which a handful



Dr. Chas. H. Higgins.
Who leaves the Department of Agriculture.

of flaxseed has been added is generally relished and aids in giving that sleek appearance to the coat. It is possible to winter an idle horse quite cheaply, and if he is not called upon to do a day's work occasionally he will keep in fairly good condition without much attention in the way of grooming. Regular exercise in the yard, on the line, or by work, is essential to the successful wintering of the equines. To keep a horse looking sleek, grooming is necessary; in fact, it is essential to the well-being of the working horse that it be thoroughly groomed to keep the pores of the skin open.

Then there are the colts. Most boys like to cultivate their friendship, and it can be done by petting and feeding them delicacies occasionally. Colts like sugar, apples, carrots, etc., but of course, the first two are too expensive just now. If handled properly, the colt may be taught many tricks but it requires patience and kindness on the part of the trainer. If a colt is treated unkindly by anyone it doesn't soon forget it. Train it to lead, to stand tied, and even to drive. We have seen young colts harnessed and hitched to the hand sleigh and they appeared to enjoy the fun as much as the boys. If handled carefully, it doesn't do the colt any harm, and it is easier to break in when the time comes for it to be put into the collar. The colt's feet should be handled and kept trimmed. A colt requires plenty of exercise and usually develops better if it has a box stall or covered yard to run in. The quarters need not be particularly warm, provided they are dry. If there is any spare time this winter, part of it might be spent to advantage in getting on friendly terms with the colts.

A Good Increase.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

A year ago I secured a sample of O. A. C. 21 barley from the Central Experimental Farm and sowed it on fall plowed land which was thoroughly prepared by disk and drag harrows in the spring. Owing to the lateness of the season I did not get the barley sown until May 14. The land received a heavy coating of manure. The sample of seed weighed four pounds net—and I sowed it so thinly by hand that I had a strip one rod wide and thirty rods long. On August 13 I cut the crop and when it was dry enough to store I hauled it to the barn and threshed it with a flail. The grain was then run through a fanning mill to clean it. The four pounds yielded 250 pounds which was a fine sample. I considered this to be fairly good returns.
Halton Co., Ont. FARMER.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

The Motor Car Situation.

From a great mass of conflicting opinions and out of a sea of negotiations there has at last come something definite and positive as genuine coldblooded facts for those interested in motoring. For some months past a great deal of doubt has existed upon the question of government action in relation to the supply of gasoline and steel for the automobile industry and those who patronize it. This week Fuel Administrator Garfield, of Washington, announces that there is no danger whatever of curtailment of gasoline, and that a close study of the economic condition in relation to oil and gasoline does not give any foundation for fear. The fuel and lubricant are not only not going to be denied to motorists but there is no movement on foot to curtail them directly. What will be done, however, can be described as an educational campaign against waste. Owners and drivers of autos are to be taught just where extravagance exists and what methods to combat it are most desirable in the public weal. This announcement of Mr. Garfield's settles any and all arguments because the gasoline output for the North American continent is altogether in the hands of the United States. What Washington says and does constitutes the be-all and end-all of the entire matter.

You have doubtless listened to many arguments

and read a great deal about plans under foot to restrict the delivery of steel to motor car manufacturers. We are now assured that the industry is not to be hampered except in so far as it will be asked to take on orders for war supplies. These requirements will include the making of mines, aviation engines, trucks, etc. Some factories will not be touched but in other instances the out-put of vehicles will of necessity have to be reduced. Soon after the war started England called upon automobile producers to divert their activities towards the production of war material. Later on very drastic regulations were put into effect and on November 1st of this year the use of motor cars for private purposes was almost wholly eliminated. There was no misgiving about this action until suddenly the English people realized that they were seriously damaging a business that had taken years to construct. Not long ago a committee was appointed to investigate the entire situation and they have since reported that "the future of the British motor industry has become a matter of more than sectional concern." Both the United States and Canada have profited to a great extent by the experience of the British Isles, in so far as war action is involved. Hence they now realize that to stampee motor car trade would be a fatal mistake. What they have determined upon, however, is to get from the motor factories all the supplies that they can reasonably

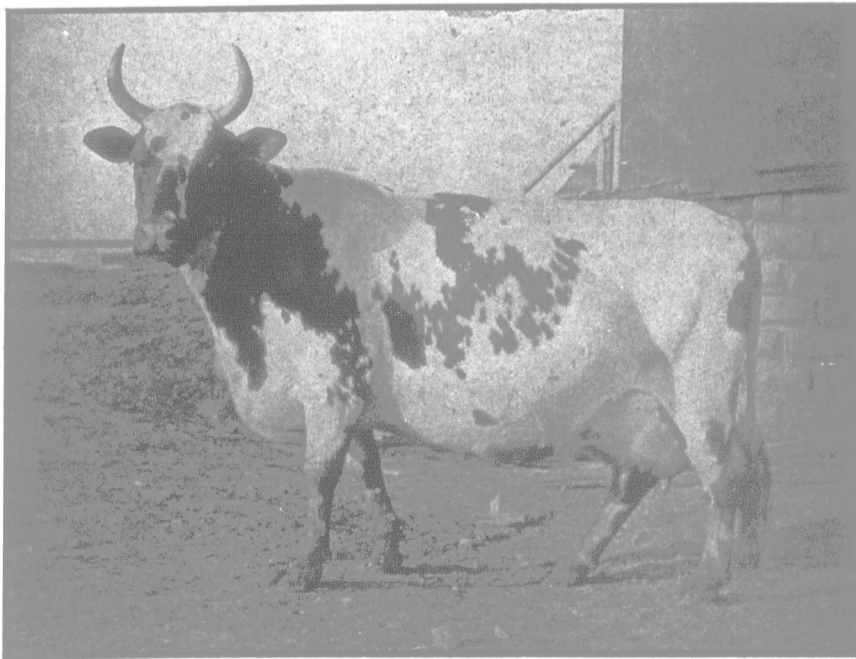
be expected to turn out and to leave the balance of their equipment for the owners to utilize as they desire. This means, in a nut shell, that there is every reason to assume that the production of automobiles for 1918 will not be as great as it was in 1917 but also that no steps will ever be taken to control the action of motorists other than to teach them not to waste oil or gasoline.

We have preached economy upon a number of different occasions through the columns of this paper and we shall continue to do so. It, therefore, gives us very great personal satisfaction to feel that a man as powerful as the Fuel Administrator of the United States sees eye to eye with us. If you have not already taken steps to increase your mileage per gallon and to make your engine as frictionless as possible, do so without delay, in order that you may further contribute to the winning of the war by laudable conservation. Every gallon of oil and gasoline that is saved from wastefulness is not only going to put money into your own pocket but you can rest assured it will be accepted as a tribute to those who are controlling the out-put of both productions and who, by their zeal and watchfulness, have given you and us perfect freedom from restriction in the operation of our motors. The farmer particularly should welcome this announcement because his auto has become an indispensable proposition and is, day by day, adding to its field of successful endeavor. AUTO.

THE DAIRY.

Feed Dry Cows a Production Ration.

There is still a tendency to considerably reduce the ration of the dry cow in order to save feed. It is figured that a cow not in milk doesn't require a grain ration; in fact, straw and silage or roots is sufficient for her in the minds of some feeders. It should be remembered, however, that even though dry, the developing calf must be nourished. If it takes all the energy of the feed to develop the calf, the cow remains thin and consequently has no reserve power when she freshens. The aim should be to feed a ration which will flesh up the cow in preparation for the season's work. The cow which is kept on little more than a maintenance ration from the time she is dried until she freshens never gives the amount of milk and fat during the lactation that she would have had she been in good condition at the time of dropping the calf. By limiting the ration for six weeks or two months, you may save a little in feed, but you lose many times what you saved before the lactation ends. The same is true of grades as of pure-bred animals. The reserve force to start with enables them to give better returns for the feed consumed while in milk. The average production of many herds could be appreciably increased if more attention were given to the dry cows, especially in the way of feed. Besides legume hay, silage or roots, and straw, sufficient grain should be fed to have the animal gain in flesh. The concentrates need not consist of the highest-priced feeds,



Scotch Lassie 3rd 32149.
Sire, Whitney 25179, by White Prince of Menie 21825. Dam, Scotch Lassie 2nd 23702, by Canadian Duke 20110. Owned by John A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin.

rich in protein. Home-grown grains will give results.

The cow should be given sufficient time for recuperation. Six weeks to two months is generally considered to be about the length of time a cow should be dry. Some have difficulty in drying a cow that long before freshening; such cows are usually heavy producers. In order to give the animal every chance to make good under test, some breeders endeavor to breed so that the cow will milk the full year and then have three months or more to regain flesh. While such treatment may be conducive to a heavy record, it is doubtful if it is not going to the extreme when the cumulative record is considered. While it may be justifiable in some cases, we believe it preferable for the average breeder to endeavor to have a cow drop a calf every twelve months. This

would mean a milking period of ten to ten and a half months, leaving her six weeks to two months dry. If fed properly she should then be in condition for a good season's work. Under such treatment some excellent cumulative records have been made by individuals of the different dairy breeds. Give your cows a chance and one way of doing so is to feed them when dry.

The Maple Grove Holstein Sale.

It was considerable of a bargain day for the Holstein breeders who were present at the dispersal sale of the Maple Grove herd, owned by H. Bollert, of Tavistock, Ont., when they were dispersed on Wednesday, Nov. 28. There were very few fresh cows and much of the offering was a little too young to be attractive this year, with all mill-feeds high and prices still soaring. The general average for the twenty-four head catalogued was \$140 only; but this included a number of small calves, as well as six young bulls, and it was certainly no day for bulls, most of them going for beef prices only. The females, including calves, made an average of \$165.59. The buyers and the prices for animals selling for over \$100 were as follows:

Madolyn De Kol Mechthilde, John Nixon, Cobourg.....	\$175
Duchess Jongste Aaggie, F. Hammond, Millbank.....	200
Alice Segis Lyons, A. Hutchinson, Mt. Forest.....	310
Maple Grove Iris, F. Hammond.....	270
Maple Grove Iris 2nd, E. Snider.....	105
Maple Grove Tidy Pauline 2nd, J. Nixon.....	215
Maple Grove Creamy, C. Bollert, Tavistock.....	110
Maple Grove Queen Lyons 2nd, F. Hammond.....	305
Princess Creamelle Posch, J. Nixon.....	100
Colantha Maple Front Lina, P. Merritt, Thamesville.....	250
Maple Grove Plum, J. Nixon.....	100
Maple Grove Rose, E. Snider.....	150
Lily Lyons Greenwood, N. Bender, Tavistock.....	115
Maple Grove Queen Lyons, W. Roth, Woodstock.....	130
King Pontiac Lyons, F. Wibber, Hickson.....	100
Colantha Changeling Tehee, W. Stock, Tavistock.....	120
Glen Prince Hengerveld, J. M. Reid, Princeton.....	105

Feed and Breed to Ensure Full Development.

The size of a cow is usually indicative of her capacity for production. The care of the calf and yearling, the age of breeding, and the care after dropping the first calf, influence the size of the mature cow. Stunt a calf and it seldom catches up to the one that has been kept steadily going ahead from the time it was dropped until matured. Breed a heifer to drop her first calf before she has nearly attained her growth and then breed her to freshen again within a year, and the chances are that she will be undersized for the breed. If a heifer is bred to freshen at an early age, plenty of time for recuperation should be allowed between first and second lactation. A mature cow with small capacity for the breed cannot be expected to handle the amount of raw material necessary for heavy production. A cow extracts or manufactures the milk and fat from roughage and concentrates. Limit the feed and production is limited.

Not long ago we noticed considerable variation in the size of the different individuals of a herd. On making enquiry for the cause we were informed that improper care as calves and too early breeding were considered to be responsible for certain cows being undersized. The breeder said "I have learned by experience that it doesn't pay to neglect the calves and young stuff, nor to have a heifer drop her first calf before she has become pretty well developed. Although I have a breed that is not of the largest cattle, yet I want sufficient size for that breed. Arrested development due to any cause prevents a cow from doing what she would have had she been given every chance." Another breeder had large-framed, mature cows and his plan has been to keep the calves growing even if it requires considerable whole milk. He plans to have a heifer freshen at from thirty-two to thirty-six months of age. Feed and care during the growing season are influencing factors in the size of the mature animal. Neglect of the growing stock usually results in diminished returns later on.

Calves born in the fall have a better chance than spring calves. There is more time to attend to them, there is a variety of feeds at hand, the quarters are usually comfortable, and there are no flies to fight; consequently, the calf does well and is ready to go on pasture in the spring. Spring calves kept in the stable are frequently neglected in the rush of field work, and they are unable to fight for themselves if turned on pasture with older stock. Then, too, flies are troublesome later in the season and harass the youngsters a good deal. These conditions frequently result in unthrifty calves. Give the heifer calves a chance this winter. Turn them in a box stall rather than tie them, and feed a ration which promotes growth and thriftiness. Extra care now will be amply repaid later when they come to the producing age.

A 1200-pound steer, ready for market, contains only about 360 pounds of actual food. A dairy cow at two years begins to produce and yield daily thereafter about 900 pounds of edible nutrients in the year, and will continue to produce the same amount for seven years thereafter; that is she produces during her life 6,300 pounds of human food. In other words it takes 17 steers to produce the same amount of human food as a dairy cow produces during her lifetime—Bulletin 24—National Dairy Council.

POULTRY.

Crate Fattening—Wide Versus Narrow Rations.

The use of crates for the finishing of poultry for the market has been general for years, and yet this year, with the high cost of feed much of the stock is being killed in a very thin condition. Numerous tests have shown that feeding in a crate or coop for 15 days before killing produces a high quality and an economic finish, and even this year this practice of finishing will pay. At the same time there are rations that will produce flesh more cheaply than others and for feeding this year it is more important than ever to make the most out of the feeds used. Therefore a further test made by the Experimental Farm will be of interest. For flesh the ration should be high in fat-forming material and because of the tendency on the part of some to use, for crate feeding, a ration high in protein, a trial was suggested between narrow rations (rich in protein) and wide rations (rich in fat).

The object of the experiment therefore, was to determine the relative value of a series of rations ranging from an extremely "wide" nutritive ratio to one correspondingly "narrow". For this experiment sixty vigorous cockerels were selected and placed in five crates. They were fed rations ranging in nutritive ratio 1: 7.1 to 1: 3.2.

The rations fed and their nutritive ratio were as follows: No. 1—6 parts milk, 1 part ground oats, 1 part cornmeal, 1 part buckwheat, $\frac{1}{2}$ part tallow: Ratio 1: 5.6.

No. 2—6 parts milk, 1 part ground oats, 1 part cornmeal, 1 part buckwheat meal—Ratio 1: 5.09.

No. 3—4 parts milk, 1 part Feed Flour, 1 part bran—Ratio 1: 3.2.

No. 4—4 parts milk, 1 part ground oats, 1 part shorts—Ratio 1: 4.1.

No. 5—6 parts milk, 1 part ground oats, 1 part cornmeal, 1 part buckwheat meal—Ratio 1: 5.09.

An attempt was made to increase the tallow to one half part and widen the ration to 1:7.1 but this resulted in an unpalatable and heavier feed than the birds could evidently assimilate. The amount fed was doubtless the limit of pure fat material that could be supplied in a ration and give any likelihood of beneficial results.

Without skimmed milk, it would not be difficult to widen the ration by the addition of feed rich in carbo-

WATCH for "The Farmer's Advocate" Christmas Number next week.

All subscribers get this issue free. New subscribers will also be given a free copy as long as they last, so send in new names promptly. This big annual treat covers a wider field and is more profusely illustrated than ever. It contains articles which every Canadian should read. Subscribers requiring extra copies to send to friends may have them at the nominal price of 50 cents. Order early. New subscribers get the paper to the end of 1918 and this year's feature issue thrown in.

hydrates but such a ration would lead to trouble as the lack of animal matter always induces feather pulling and like vices.

A small quantity of "Beet Pulp" was fed to the birds in crate No. 5 to decide the worth of a substitute for green feed. The result, however, was not encouraging. It was apparently unpalatable and the birds consumed so little that no advantage could be shown for the feeding.

At the conclusion of the 21 days all the birds were in first-class condition and could have easily been made to show better gains in weight by continuing the feed. But three weeks is usually conceded to be as long a period as is profitable, therefore, this was the time decided upon.

In giving the results for the different rations it should be borne in mind that the duration of the experiment was twenty-one days and that on the market the birds before the feeding were worth 15 cents per pound, and after being finished they brought 25 cents per pound. The costs were worked out at price of grain at the time, but the number of pounds of feed to produce one pound of gain are in each case given so the cost at present local prices may be worked out.

Ration No. 1—Gained 23 lbs., consumed 70 lbs. feed; required 3.4 lbs. feed to 1 lb. gain. The cost of each pound of gain was 12.5 cents. The net profit for the 12 birds was \$6.49.

Ration No. 2—Gained 32 lbs., consumed 80 lbs. feed; 2.5 lbs. feed to 1 lb. gain, at a cost of 6.2 cents; net profit was \$9.36.

Ration No. 3—Gained 16 lbs., consumed 67 lbs., No. of pounds fed for one pound gain 4.2—at a cost of 9.4 cents; net profit \$5.60.

Ration No. 4—Gained 19.5 lbs.; 72 lbs. eaten; 3.7 lbs. feed to 1 lb. gain, cost per pound gain 8.7 cents; net profit \$6.74.

Ration No. 5—Gained 26.5 lbs.; 80 lbs. feed consumed; 3 lbs. feed to 1 lb. gain; cost per pound gain, 6.7 cents; net gain on crate, \$8.52.

The wide rations without tallow were most profitable; the narrow most expensive. It did not pay to add tallow at 13 cents per pound to the ration. The extra finish usually looked for on tallow fed birds was not apparent on Crate No. 1 when dressed. At the prices ruling during the experiment, such feeds as bran and flour are not satisfactory if fed alone, though often recommended for crate feeding. Apparently the wider the nutritive ratio of the grains in the mixture the better. There seems no likelihood of getting it too wide if milk is used. Should milk not be used with a wide ration there is a probability that feather plucking and other vices might become prevalent.

The advisability of "finishing" poultry before marketing is apparent and where skimmed milk is available it can be put to no better use than to fatten what fowl there are available before killing. It will be seen from the above table that almost any ration will improve the bird in the fattening crate, but the wide ration is preferable, if the necessary ingredients are obtainable.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS NOTE.

HORTICULTURE.

Winter Injury to Peach Trees.

The winter injury which peach trees frequently suffer may appear in several different forms, some of which are quite common while others are less common but of far greater significance. The fruit buds may be killed, the branches and twigs may be killed, or the roots may be killed. One should be able to discern these differences for the results in each case are of different consequence. Bulletin 241, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, discusses these three forms of winter injury as follows:

The first form is most noticeable because it is marked by a small crop, or the total absence of fruit. This form of injury is caused most largely by a very sudden drop in temperature, following a warm spell in winter, such as occurred in January, 1914, or sometimes the first warm days of spring having opened the buds the blossoms are exposed to frost or cold, adverse weather conditions late in the spring. Cultural methods are of little avail in such cases, except in so far as good cultural methods tend to keep the trees thrifty. A site for the orchard that is not subject to these conditions is the best insurance against loss.

The second form of winter injury, viz., the killing of branches or twigs and possibly the blackening of the hearts of the main limbs and trunks is more readily guarded against. This injury is most common in over-cultivated orchards, over-pruned trees, or under any conditions where soft, sappy growth has been produced. The remedy lies in more judicious cultural methods that would tend to keep the tree vigorous and healthy, but not overgrowthy. The slower growing and slower maturing trees are the most resistant to cold.

The third form, root injury, may be due to a number of causes. Peach roots cannot withstand excessive moisture. Roots in a poor soil lacking in humus suffer from deep freezing and are themselves weak from want of food. This form of injury can be detected by the behavior of the tree in early spring. It may begin to leaf out and even open its blossoms, but in a few days begins to lose color and in a time, ranging from a few days to mid-summer, gradually but surely dies. It is expected that the trees are budded on the most hardy roots obtainable, because beyond this there is no insurance against loss except the removal of surplus moisture by ridging up with the plow in the fall and the prevention of deep freezing by mulching with farm-yard manure. A cover crop that holds the snow is an insurance against deep freezing. Judicious cultural methods are again the best form of insurance.

When pruning young pear trees, thin out any limbs that cross or interfere with the proper spacing of the branches that will at a later date form the framework of the tree. Cutting-back or heading-in is not considered advisable. This may be necessary in exceptional cases in order to properly form or balance a tree, but it should be done out of extreme necessity only. A bearing tree is less susceptible to blight but even here it is considered advisable to reduce pruning to a minimum. A little pruning regularly, March and August, might be considered a reasonable rule.

Students' Judging Competition.

As we go to press a staff Representative of The Farmer's Advocate at the Chicago International, wires that the results of the students' judging competition were: 1, Nebraska; 2, Kansas; 3, Texas; 4, Minnesota; 5, Iowa; 6, Missouri; 7, Purdue; 8, Pennsylvania; 9, Ohio; 10, Ontario.

Prof. G. E. Day Goes to the Shorthorn Association.

As we go to press we learn that Prof. G. E. Day of the O. A. C. is about to take a position with the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. Prof. Day will be Secretary-Treasurer and special representative of the Association.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 29.

Receipts and Market Tops.

Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Nov. 22	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Nov. 22	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Nov. 22	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Nov. 22
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	7,158	10,232	6,961	\$11.25	\$7.90	\$11.25	584	1,020	460	\$15.50	\$11.75	\$15.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,607	2,109	1,557	9.50	7.50	9.35	487	647	385	15.00	10.50	14.00
Montreal (East End)	1,896	2,848	1,592	9.50	7.50	9.35	263	651	204	15.00	10.50	14.00
Winnipeg	9,879	4,402	11,243	11.00	7.50	11.50	487	227	426	9.00	8.00	9.75
Calgary	3,812	2,579	4,335	9.75	6.40	11.25				8.50	7.25	

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Nov. 22	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Nov. 22	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Nov. 22	Week Ending Nov. 29	Same Week 1916	Week Ending Nov. 22
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	14,739	14,996	12,651	\$18.25	\$11.25	\$18.25	11,376	6,184	8,810	\$17.00	\$11.65	\$17.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,400	1,828	2,001	18.75	11.85	18.50	1,531	1,221	3,530	16.50	12.00	16.00
Montreal (East End)	1,819	1,825	1,268	18.75	11.85	18.50	2,687	1,555	2,123	16.50	12.00	16.00
Winnipeg	11,357	5,293	7,182	17.00	10.50	16.75	864	456	412	15.50	11.25	15.00
Calgary	3,927	2,280	1,629	16.75	10.00	16.30	1,872	2,299	308	13.75	10.50	

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards)

With four thousand one hundred cattle on sale on Monday trading was active and prices were from 25 to 40 cents higher on all grades of cattle, and practically everything was sold out by noon. With three thousand five hundred head on sale during the three following days, trading continued steady and active at prices on a level with Monday's advance. The bulk of the canners and rough eastern cattle are now marketed, and the offerings on the whole are showing a little more quality. Included in this week's receipts were a few loads of very well-finished cattle. One load of butcher cattle of about one thousand three hundred pounds each, sold on Monday at \$12 per hundred, while another load a trifle below that in weight and quality sold at \$11.25 on Wednesday. Several loads of cattle of ten hundred to eleven hundred pounds each, sold from \$10.50 to \$11. Handy-weight steers and heifers realized from \$9.75 to \$10.25 for those of good quality, while common and medium brought from \$7 to \$9 per hundred. The market for cows was active in sympathy with other grades of cattle, good cows selling from \$8.50 to \$9 per hundred, with extra choice cows commanding a premium of about \$1 per hundred. Common and medium cows sold from \$6.25 to \$7.50, and canners and cutters from \$5.50 to \$6. An exceptionally fine Shorthorn bull of eighteen hundred pounds weight, of splendid finish, shipped in from Guelph, Ontario, realized \$12 per hundred, while other good bulls sold as high as \$9.40 and \$9.50. Bologna bulls were selling from \$6.50 to \$7.50 per hundred. The demand for stockers and feeders was about steady all week. Four hundred head of feeding steers were shipped to Walkerville, Ontario, distillery stables, which brings their total purchases close up to their season's requirements of two thousand head. These were bought at prices ranging from \$9 to \$10 per hundred, while several other loads of good feeders went to Ontario farmers at prices ranging up to \$9.80 per hundred. Stockers were scarcely in as good demand, with sales realizing \$7.75 to \$8.50 per hundred for best quality; about one hundred head were shipped to the States during the week. Calves were selling at steady prices with \$15.50 per hundred being asked for choice veal, and common grass calves selling as low as \$7.

Lambs and sheep were selling at lower figures, best quality lambs realizing \$16.50 on Monday, while only a few sales were made on Tuesday at this level. By Wednesday, \$15.50 to \$16.25 was the range for the bulk of the loads, very few going above \$16. They sold about steady at this level on Thursday. The demand for breeding sheep has fallen off and prices are ruling lower as a consequence, although some good ewes sold as high as \$15.50 during the week. Two hundred head of lambs were shipped to a Buffalo abattoir during the week. As a result of the sluggish market prevailing, one drover lifted his offering of five hundred head, and re-shipped to Buffalo, while another two hundred head were shipped south on speculation. About eleven thousand lambs were on sale during the week. The hog run for the week was one of

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price
STEERS								
heavy finished								
STEERS good	477	\$10.44	\$10.00-\$11.00	\$11.25				
1,000-1,200 common	51	9.43	9.00-9.75	10.25	9	\$9.50	\$9.50-9.50	\$9.50
STEERS 700-1,000								
good	754	9.62	9.00-10.00	10.25	8	9.50	9.50-9.50	9.50
common	437	8.03	7.50-8.50	9.00	190	8.50	8.25-\$8.75	9.00
HEIFERS								
good	198	9.76	9.25-10.25	10.75	4	9.25	9.25-9.25	9.25
fair	666	8.71	8.00-9.00	9.00	45	8.75	8.50-9.00	9.00
common	78	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.00	159	7.75	7.00-8.00	8.00
COWS								
good	266	8.29	7.75-8.75	9.50	10	8.60	8.50-9.00	9.00
common	1,721	6.59	6.25-7.25	7.75	318	7.75	7.00-8.00	8.50
BULLS								
good	52	8.13	7.50-9.25	9.50	1	9.50	9.50-9.50	9.50
common	165	6.55	6.00-7.25	7.50	244	6.50	6.25-7.50	7.75
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,034	5.52	5.25-6.00	6.00	588	5.35	5.25-6.00	6.00
OXEN	3				15	8.25	7.75-9.00	9.00
CALVES								
veal	516	13.25	12.00-15.00	15.50	346	11.50	9.00-13.00	15.00
grass	68	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	241	6.75	6.50-7.00	7.00
STOCKERS								
good	84	8.08	7.75-8.50	8.50				
fair	550	7.31	7.00-7.75	7.75				
FEEDERS								
good	350	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.00				
fair	272	8.75	8.50-9.00	9.00				
HOGS								
selects	14,830	17.95	17.75-18.25	18.25	2,111	18.35	18.25-18.50	18.75
heavy	2							
(fed and watered)								
lights	588	16.90	16.75-17.25	17.25	194	17.70	17.50-17.75	17.75
sows	354	15.94	15.25-16.50	16.50	92	15.85	15.75-16.25	16.25
stags	5	13.99	13.75-14.25	14.25	3	14.25	14.25-14.25	14.25
LAMBS								
good	10,190	16.45	15.75-17.00	17.00	530	16.50	16.50-16.50	16.50
common	628	13.54	13.00-15.00	15.00	700	15.75	15.50-16.00	16.00
SHEEP								
heavy	7	9.93	9.00-11.00	11.00				
light	243	13.59	11.00-15.00	15.50	229	13.25	13.00-14.00	14.00
common	272	6.98	6.00-8.00	9.00	72	11.25	11.00-12.00	12.00

the heaviest in the history of the Yards. The total offerings, including the hogs consigned direct to packing houses reaching almost eighteen thousand head. As a consequence prices ruled lower, selects selling on Monday at a range of \$18 to \$18.25, while on Tuesday the bulk sold at \$18, although one or two decks brought \$18.10. On Wednesday the ruling price was from \$17.75 to \$18, while on Thursday the market continued weaker with no sales reported above \$17.75. The market is unsettled.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 22, Canadian packing houses bought 236 calves, 157 bulls, 4,524 butcher cattle, and 5,720 sheep. Local butchers purchased 136 calves, 540 butcher cattle and 517 sheep. Canadian shipments consisted of 37 calves, 102 milch cows, 172 butcher cattle, 573 stockers, 729 feeders and 468 sheep. Shipments to United States points consisted of 46 butcher cattle and 67 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 22, inclusive, were 260,411 cattle, 43,037 calves, 136,932 sheep and 388,007 hogs; compared to 265,887 cattle, 42,800 calves, 149,018 sheep and 438,525 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Montreal.

Receipts of butcher cattle were slightly in excess of those of the previous week, there being thirty-one hundred and forty-nine head offered for sale. The majority of the receipts were received for Monday's market, on which day there was an exceptionally strong demand, practically all the cattle being sold by ten o'clock. Prices on all grades were advanced 25 to 50 cents per hundred, and with light receipts during the remainder of the week, the market maintained a strong condition, closing strong on Thursday with higher prices anticipated. Very few heavy steers were on sale and these were of rough quality, selling at \$9.50 per hundred. Steers of one thousand to twelve hundred pounds and of good quality would find a ready market at strong prices. Good steers from seven hundred to one thousand pounds were quickly bought up, the bulk of the best selling at \$9.50 per hundred; those of common to medium quality sold well from \$7.50 to \$9, the bulk selling between \$7.50 and \$8.50. Heifers were quick sellers, those of good quality bringing \$9.25 per hundred, those of medium quality \$8.50 to \$9, and common from \$7 to \$8. Receipts of cows were fairly heavy, consisting largely of discarded milch cows.

What few good butcher cows were offered sold quickly from \$8.50 to \$9 per hundred, but the bulk of the receipts sold from \$7 to \$8, while a number sold as low as \$6. Butcher bulls were scarce and in exceptionally brisk demand at strong prices. One extra choice animal sold at \$9.50 per hundred, while the bulk of the best sold around \$8.50, and those of common quality from \$6.25 to \$7.50. Canners and cutters were quickly cleaned up at prices ranging from \$5.25 to \$6 per hundred. A number of oxen were on hand and brought from \$7.75 to \$9. Veal calves sold well at prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$15; receipts were light and, as the quality was improved since last week, the average price paid was considerably higher. Grass calves found a ready sale from \$6.50 to \$7.

Sheep and lambs advanced 25 to 50 cents per hundred under a strong inquiry from a New York packing company, which bought practically two-thirds of the week's offerings. About five hundred head were shipped to Boston during the week. Good quality lambs sold at \$17 per hundred, and common lambs from \$15.50 to \$16 per hundred. Sheep sold from \$11 to \$14 per hundred.

Hog receipts were considerably heavier than those of the previous week. While

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 Reserve Funds . . . 14,300,000
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the quality of the offerings during the fore part of the week was very good, the receipts during Wednesday and Thursday showed a considerable drop in quality. On Monday, the market was strong and active at \$18.75 for select, long-run hogs on a fed and watered basis, while the bulk of the selects sold at \$18.50. On Tuesday prices were slightly shaded and further clipping of prices on account of lack of quality occurred late in the week, the market closing unsettled and 25 cents lower than on Monday.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 22, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 249 calves, 686 canners and cutters, 233 bulls, 631 butcher cattle, 1,941 hogs and 1,346 sheep. Canadian shipments consisted of 7 milch cows. Shipments to United States points were made up of 126 calves and 748 sheep. The total receipts from January 1 to November 22, inclusive, were 50,847 cattle, 52,680 calves, 67,584 sheep and 72,327 hogs; compared to 47,463 cattle, 43,253 calves, 55,077 sheep and 80,495 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 22, Canadian packing houses and local butchers bought 100 calves, 1,540 butcher cattle and 1,257 hogs. Canadian shipments consisted of 27 calves, 52 butcher cattle, 17 hogs and 288 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 77 calves, and 2,834 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 22, inclusive, were 50,650 cattle, 39,831 calves, 41,967 sheep and 42,818 hogs; compared to 50,727 cattle, 42,810 calves, 49,411 sheep and 58,023 hogs, received during the corresponding period of 1916.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Cattle market was generally very satisfactory all round last week, butchering grades selling a quarter higher, while shipping steers ruled from steady to shade lower. There were around fifty loads of Canadians offered, including quite a few shipping steers. Best shipping cattle sold from \$12 to \$12.25, best handy steers from \$11 to \$11.25, fancy heifers up to \$10 to \$10.50. In the stocker and feeder division firm prices ruled on feeders, while stockers generally sold at about steady prices, some little trashy kinds slow. Bulls of all classes brought about steady prices, while milk cows and springers generally were higher. Reports from Canada are to the effect that cattle are pretty well cleaned up for the winter, that is the better kinds of shipping steers. Indications are that there will not be so many shipping cattle until around in January, when the corn-fed grades are expected to move. Receipts for the week totaled 6,750 head, as against 6,525 head for last week and 6,300 head for the corresponding week last year. Quotations:

Shipping Steers—Natives—Choice to prime, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$11.25 to \$12; plain, \$10 to \$10.75; very coarse and common, \$9 to \$9.75.

Shipping Steers—Canadians—Best grass, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$11.75; common and plain, \$9.50 to \$10.25.

Butchering Steers—Choice heavy, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$10.75; best handy, \$11 to \$11.50; fair to good \$10 to \$10.50; light and common,

\$8 to \$9; yearlings, choice to prime, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11.25.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers \$10 to \$10.50; good butchering heifers, \$8.25 to \$9; fair butchering heifers, \$7.75 to \$8.50; common to fair, \$5.50 to \$7.50; very fancy fat cows, \$9.25 to \$9.50; best heavy fat cows, \$8.25 to \$9; good butchering cows, \$7.50 to \$8; medium to fair \$6.75 to \$7.25; cutters, \$5.75 to \$6.25; canners, \$4 to \$5.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$9 to \$9.50; good butchering, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9 to \$9.75; common, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, in small lots, \$100.00 to \$140.00; in carloads, \$85.00 to \$100.00.

Hogs.—Prices, as a result of liberal receipts, were on the decline last week. Monday, which was the high day, top was \$18, bulk sold at \$17.75 and the general market for pigs was \$17 and \$17.25. Tuesday the bulk of the hogs sold at \$17.50 and \$17.60, with pigs \$17, Wednesday the general market for packers grades was \$17.50, with pigs selling down to \$17.25 and Friday, which was the low day, the general range was from \$17.25 to \$17.60, bulk \$17.40 and buyers got pigs down to \$16.25. Roughs, \$16.25 to \$16.50 and stags \$14 to \$15. For the past week receipts were 41,000 head, as compared with 33,146 head for the week before and 44,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and lambs.—Market was quite active last week. On Monday top lambs sold mostly at \$17.75, few \$17.85; Tuesday the bulk moved at \$17.50; Wednesday tops again sold up to \$17.75, and Friday best lots landed at \$17.50 and \$17.60. Some cull lambs sold up to \$16.75, but the general range on these was from \$16.50 down. Wether sheep were quoted up to \$11.50, best ewes ranged from \$10.50 to \$11 and cull sheep from \$9 down. Receipts the past week were 17,200 head, as against 13,901 head for the week previous and 13,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Last week started with top veals selling at \$15, Tuesday's and Wednesday's markets were the same as Monday, and Friday prices were higher, bulk going at \$15.50. Cull grades ranged from \$13.50 down and grass calves sold up to \$7.50. For the week receipts were 2,000 head, as against 2,230 head for the week before and 2,200 head for the same period a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Live stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Dec. 3, consisted of 101 cars, 4,026 cattle, 146 calves, 1,810 hogs, 1,176 sheep and lambs. Cattle, firm at last week's prices. Sheep, strong. Lambs 75 cents higher; top at \$17.25. Calves, strong. Hogs, weak; looks like \$17 cwt., fed.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.22; (basis in store Montreal). Manitoba wheat, in store, Fort William—including 2½c. tax—No. 1 northern, \$2.23½; No. 2 northern, \$2.20½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.10½.

Oats.—(According to freights outside) Ontario, No. 2 white, 74c. to 75c. nominal; No. 3 white, 73c. to 74c., nominal. Manitoba oats, No. 2 C.W., 81½c.; No. 3 C.W., 78½c.; (in store, Fort William). Extra No. 1 feed, 78½c.; No. 1 feed, 74c.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.22 to \$1.23.

Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$3.70 to \$3.80.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3, nominal.

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.75.

Flour.—Manitoba first patents, in jute bags, \$11.50; second patents, in jute bags, \$11; strong bakers', in jute bags, \$10.60. Ontario winter, according to sample, \$9.90, Montreal; \$9.70, Toronto; \$9.70 bulk, seaboard.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17 per ton; mixed, per ton, \$13 to \$15. Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$37.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$43; middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$3.25.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:
 City hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 20c.; calf skins, green, flat, 23c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$5 to \$6; city lamb skins, shearings and pelts, \$1.50 to \$2.25; sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4.

Country markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 19c.; deacons or bob calf, \$1.50 to \$1.75 each; horse hides, country take-off No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 13c. to 14c.; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 12c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 14c. to 16c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c.; coarse, 58c.; washed wool, 70c.; coarse, 65c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Prices kept practically stationary on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 47c. to 48c. per lb.; creamery solids, 44c. to 46c. per lb.; dairy, 37c. to 38c. per lb.; separator dairy, 44c. to 45c. per lb.

Eggs.—Cold storage eggs again declined slightly on the wholesales, selling as follows: No. 1, 43c. to 44c. per doz.; selects, 47c. to 48c. per doz. The new-laid firms slightly, selling at 65c. per doz.

Cheese.—Cheese remained unchanged in price: Old cheese selling at 30c. per lb.; new at 24c. per lb., and new twins at 24½c. per lb.

Poultry.—Prices, though practically unchanged, showed a firming tendency. The following prices being quoted for live weight: chickens, milk fed, per lb., 21c. chickens, ordinary fed, per lb., 19c.; fowl 3½ lbs. and under, per lb., 13c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. to 5 lbs., per lb., 18c.; fowl, 5 lbs. and over, per lb., 20c.; ducklings, per lb., 12c.; geese, per lb., 14c.; turkeys, young, per lb., 25c.; turkeys, old, per lb., 22c.

Honey.—Prices kept stationary, quoted as follows, wholesale: Extracted, 5-lb. and 10-lb. pails, 19c. per lb.; 60-lb. pails, 18½c. per lb. The comb selling at \$3 to \$3.25 per dozen.

Beans.—The bean market is very firm. Hand-picked Canadians selling at \$8 per bushel wholesale; the Indias going at \$6.60 per bushel.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples continued to arrive freely and kept practically unchanged in price, selling as follows: Ontarios, \$3.50 to \$8 per bbl.; Nova Scotias, \$4 to \$7 per bbl.; British Columbias, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per box; Washingtons, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per box.

Cabbage came in more freely, selling at \$1.50, \$1.75 and \$2 per bbl.

Carrots are only moving very slowly at 65c. to 75c. per bag.

Celery has been rather scarce and advanced in price; the Theford variety selling at \$4.50 to \$5 per case.

Onions have eased somewhat in price; British Columbias selling at \$3.50 to \$3.75 per cwt.; Ontarios, \$2.50 to \$2.75 per 75-lb. bag; Spanish, \$6 per large case.

Potatoes.—The Ontarios sold at \$2.10 to \$2.25 per bag. The first of the New Brunswick Delawares, which arrived Thursday, selling at \$2.50 per bag.

Turkeys were exceptionally slow at 50c. to 60c. per bag.

Montreal Produce.

Horses.—Quite a few animals were taken by lumbermen for logging purposes in the woods, otherwise there was practically nothing going on. There is moderately good sleighing in the vicinity of Montreal. Prices were steady, as follows: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$150 to \$200 each; culls, \$75 to \$125 each; good saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$250 each.

Poultry.—The price of poultry is generally considered to be very reasonable when compared with the price of other meats, and, as a consequence, a very fair trade is taking place in all kinds of stock. In a wholesale way, the market for turkeys was quoted at 28c. to 29c. per lb., while chickens ranged from 24c. to 28c., and fowl about 4c. less. Ducks were quoted at 24c. to 25c., while geese were quite moderate in price, being 18c. to 19c. The above was for dressed poultry.

Dressed Hogs.—Country dressed hogs came along pretty freely, and were available at 24c. to 24½c. per lb., but abattoir-

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dressed stock could not be had at less than 25c. to 25½c. per lb.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—The market for honey continued steady, at the recent advance. White clover combs ranged from 20c. to 22c. per lb., according to quality, and the brown at 17c. to 19c., while the white extracted sold at 18c. Syrup was in moderate demand at \$1.40 to \$1.80, according to quality, per 13-lb. tin; sugar, 15c. per lb.

Eggs.—Fresh eggs and storage eggs must now be regarded as goods of a different classification, as the fresh are becoming scarcer, while the cold store are very plentiful. Strictly new-laid stock was quoted at 60c. to 65c. per doz., while fresh eggs were 54c. to 55c., and the fall fresh eggs 50c. to 52c. Cold store stock ranged all the way from 39c. to 47c. for No. 2, up to selected.

Butter.—The market for creamery seemed to be slightly easier, but it is not known whether the margarine law has had any effect, though many claim that this is influencing the situation. Finest fall-made creamery was 44½c. to 45c. per lb., and fine lc. under. Current makes were 41½c. to 42½c., and dairies 36½c. to 39c.

Cheese.—The Commission quoted 21½c. for No. 1 cheese; 21¼c. for No. 2, and 20¾c. for No. 3.

Grain.—Car lots of No. 2 white Ontario oats sold at 83c., and No. 3 at 82c. per bushel, ex-store. Western No. 3 oats are quoted at 86½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 86½c.; No. 1 feed, 84½c.; No. 2 feed, 83c. Manitoba feed barley, \$1.21¼ per bushel. Ontario No. 3 rye sold at \$1.78½ on track at Ontario points.

Flour.—The market was unchanged, with Manitoba first patents at \$11.60; seconds, \$11.10; strong bakers', \$10.90 per barrel, in bags. Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$10.70 to \$11 per barrel, in wood, and \$5.20 to \$5.35 per bag.

Millfeed.—Bran advanced according to some, but others still quoted \$35; shorts, \$40; middlings, \$48 to \$50; pure grain mouille, \$60 to \$61, and mixed, \$55 to \$56, including bags.

Hay.—The market for baled hay was unchanged at \$13.50 per ton for No. 2 baled hay; \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 3 hay, and \$11 to \$11.50 for clover mixed, ex-track.

Hides.—The market was reported unchanged. Beef hides were 23c., 24c., 25c. per lb. for Montreal inspection; calf skins were 22c. to 23c. per lb. for grassers, and 32c. for veal skins; lamb skins, \$4.50 each; horse hides, \$6 each. Tallow, scrap fat, 3½c. per lb.; abattoir fat, 8c., and rendered tallow, 16c. per lb.

Chicago.

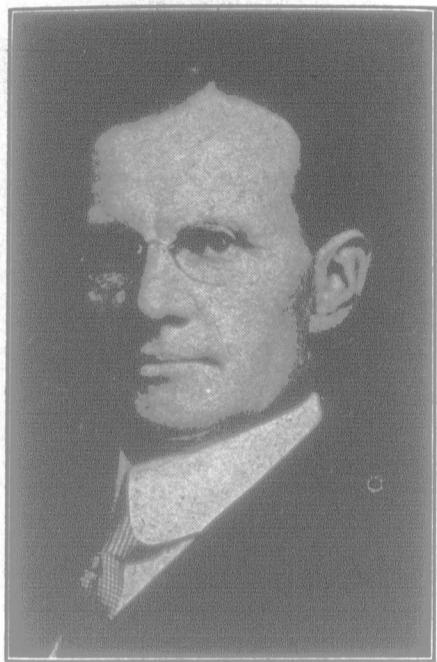
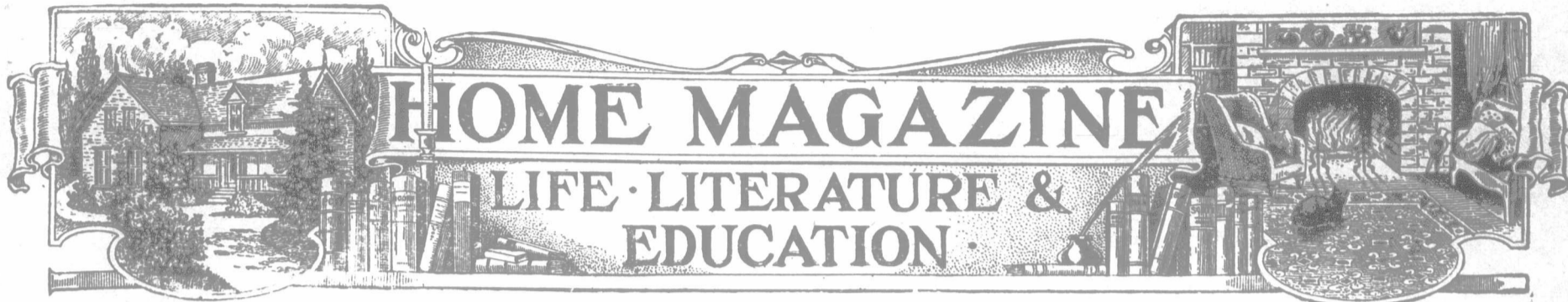
Cattle.—Beeves, \$7 to \$14.75; Western steers, \$6 to \$13.50; stockers and feeders, \$6 to \$10.90; cows and heifers, \$5 to \$11.40; calves, \$7 to \$13.25.

Hogs.—Light, \$16.15 to \$17; mixed, \$16.50 to \$17.20; heavy, \$26.50 to \$17.20; rough, \$16.50 to \$16.70 pigs, \$12.50 to \$15.80.

Sheep.—Lambs, native, \$12.50 to \$16.90.

Cheese Markets.

New York, fresh specials, 23½c.; average run, 23c. to 23¼c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 21¼c.; finest easterns, 21¼c.



Mr. George A. Putnam.
Superintendent of the Women's Institute.

Among the Books

"Heart of the Hills."

(Heart of the Hills, by Albert Durrant Watson. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Toronto, Publishers, \$1.25.)

POETRY lovers who, a year ago, were delighted with Dr. Watson's *Love and the Universe*, will be interested to know that a new book of poems from his pen is now off the press, that it is issued under the attractive title *Heart of the Hills*, and appears in a charming "jacket" designed by the author's daughter.

Pre-eminently Dr. Watson is a philosopher and a prophet. One feels that when one reads any of his highest inspirations in poetry. They help. And his greatest inspiration always comes when he wishes to tell us that we must not falter nor be discouraged, for behind all the turmoil and beyond all the dark veils is God, and God is Love. Ours it is to have patience, and to know that through all this incomprehensible and apparent muddle of things is working out some great purpose:

"Behind the curtains of form
The bells of being ring."

We ourselves are part of the great Purpose. We shall share in the joy of perfection achieved. One day we shall know that things have been worth while. So let us be patient and do the best we can.

On the face, all this looks simple. But what a wonderful Mystery and Power one sees if one looks ever so little beneath the surface!—God! Who is He? Ourselves! Who are we? What great destiny are we instruments in weaving?—Spirit! What is It? Is it the great Reality, of which all forms are but an expression?

These are the shadowy, yet awe-inspiring, life-inspiring questions and impressions that crowd upon one as one reads Dr. Watson's most significant poems. They crowd upon one as one reads *Love and the Universe*. They throng again as one reads the outstanding poems in *Heart of the Hills*.

To Worlds More Wide is a poem that may be described as Titanic. It begins:

"The rapier lightnings flashed
Their dirks of fire;
The thunders rumbled—crashed!
A wild storm-choir.

"God, I am sore afraid
Before Thy skies;
Sheathe Thou Thy furious blade
Ere courage dies.

"Love spake in every form
Beneath the blue:
'My child, I made the storm
For love of you.'"

—Here, within the space of three short stanzas, is epitomized the whole gamut of the earth-scale in its conception of God, from the fear of the savage to the love-trust of those who with the evolution of the ages and their own souls have come to recognize Love as the cause and upholder of all things.

Succeeding stanzas elaborate the theme. Earth's history flashes into the song. The nebular theory is held in this story of the great mountains:

"Dreams of the story of their own creation
How from a burning mist
Love forged a bulwark in each fiery station
How'er His wisdom wist,
And flaming billows on each rock-founda-
tion
Broke wild and seethed and hissed!"

Love formed the earth, but wants further expression, and so Life begins. The evolution that leads ever towards the great end hastens on apace.

"But Life, the elemental forms essaying
Climbed ever, ever higher
On roads of victory, anew displaying
Some basic, fixed desire."

In all is God:
"Within each part there brooded the great Spirit
Awaiting that glad hour
When, bursting from its bonds, earth should inherit
The glorious wisdom flower,
And Love should lift the race to Christly merit
And pain awake to power.

Evolution is still going on, in the earth and in us. We are in the midst of Eternity even now, and we are going on ever, though through trial, to greater things:

"So life is making beautiful and tender
All spirits that aspire,
Conformed by faith and hope, however slender,
To Love's supreme desire;
He makes the children of the gleam a splendor
In His refining fire.

"The mother of a great love-consummation
In some low manger lies
Lo, all the prophets of illumination
Have heard her travail cries.
Joy to the world when for its full salvation
A Christed nation dies!

"The peaks of life have deep and dark foundations
And strong granitic sills
That feel the hammer-strokes and take formations
And fashion as Love wills,
That all the tribes may build their habitations
Upon His purple Hills.

And at last "God's great morning" shall break and the golden age shall come.

This philosophy—to trust Love even through pain, and to look to the Future ever, caring not for the Past except to build upon it, appears again in many poems: in *The Face of God* and in the fanciful, almost fantastic *Wind Horses* in which the hosts of folk who urge the world forward are likened to the winds. As the winds are driven forward by some

force that we cannot see, so the souls of immortals are driven by the shining powers who use them.

"The earth is renewed by the flails of the winter,
Reborn from the womb of the blast;
The hailstones that beat and the lightnings that splinter
Are angels of healing at last.

"So all the immortals, the viewless wind-horses,
Face hidden, feet hidden in flight,
Consuming, enlarging, ennobling the forces
That bend to the infinite light.

"Are wings of the silent ones gleaming with glory,
Whose spirits, fire-girded and strong,
Dream-souled and cloud-visaged, are sovereigns of story,
The sources of vision and song."

Very clear the call comes in *Where Love Knows Love*:

"O Comrades, live your vision, cherish and earn,
And trim your lamps to light the awakening world,
If need be, wreck the towers of yesterday,
Scrap the dead past and build the future new."

In *The Banyan* we are called to realize that all are of one soul-stuff. As the banyan is many in one, so are we many in one:

"Ourselves, unrecognized in others,
Become our enemies. We smite our foes,
Wounding our own hearts with words and thoughts
That cut like scimitars. Our eyes
Turn selfward, kindly and indulgent,
Away from self, keen and suspicious.
We see life but in shreds, and grasp at these,
Not knowing life is one.
Fear and unfaith divide us,
Blinding us to Love that longs to lift us all
To sun-sweep of all-oneness."

Poetically, perhaps the most interesting poem in the book is *The Aureole*, an apotheosis of friendship. In this poem the poet supposes a woman to have been, in successive incarnations his mother, wife, daughter and friend. And friendship is the greatest relationship of all, the experience to which the others have been chiefly stepping-stones,—greatest because the most purely spiritual.

"Ay, we were friends;
And with that fact accomplished
The stars laughed in their heavens.
The birds and streams
Rippled the air with liquid music,
And the flowers and forests
Gowned themselves with fragrant love-
liness.

We had slain jealousy, intolerance,
and all the monster tyrannies;
Had subjugated circumstance,
Transfigured fate,
Annihilated destiny.

"We learned to love the common good,
To live serene, strive upwards,
In high communion with dream voices,
Yet were we self-restrained
And reverent of law.
Wide fame we scorned,
Since self-respect is better
Than the far repute
Of undiscerning and misjudging men.
Our higher Self had conquered self;
We loved, were loved,
And life was victory.

—And so the two stand, awaiting the next great change, which shall serve but to bring them closer:

"And I shall see your face,
Your starry eyes
And glinting hair;
Shall hear your voice
As in the former days
In old Virginian wilds.
In that new love-land of our dream,
Where violet-odours
With the wild thrush-music blend
Beside the singing streams,
I'll lay Love's aureole upon your brow
And love you as I love you now."

Women's Institute Convention Toronto

The big Central Ontario Convention opened on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 21st, at 2 o'clock in the Technical School, with Mrs. J. A. MacDonald of King, presiding. After the Institute Ode had been sung the Rev. Dr. Hincks led in prayer, very earnestly beseeching aid in settling problems that required the touch of womanhood.

Mrs. MacDonald spoke of her pleasure at once more meeting the delegates after a hard year's work, also of the benefit and inspiration the Convention had always been to her. She then introduced Mrs. Rhys Fairbairn, who read Mrs. F. F. Torrington's address of welcome. Mrs. Torrington, through bereavement in her home, was not able to be present. The address referred to the stupendous changes in the world's history since the first meeting in Toronto five years ago and called attention to the tremendous power placed in the hands of women during the last three years, asking them to see to it that the hope and faith the country places in woman's loyalty and purity be justified, also telling them to think nationally and not politically, and to remember that it is a bigger, more responsible thing to be a Canadian and a Briton than to be either a Liberal or a Conservative. She had been much impressed by remarks of the Rev. Mr. Bell at a recent session of the Presbyterian synod, who insisted that consolidated schools were the great need and had a vision of a model school for country districts where agriculture, manual training, domestic science, music and other subjects should be taught as in city schools.

Mrs. McMaster, of the "right little, tight little" country of Dufferin, replied to the address of welcome, thanking Mrs. Torrington for her gracious words, and gave the report for the county just mentioned. Speaking of much work done for the Red Cross, and the conservation of food. The demonstrations given by the Department of Agriculture in canning had been very helpful.

HON. W. J. HANNA'S SPEECH.

HON. W. J. Hanna's first words brought a wave of patriotic enthusiasm from the audience as he stepped to the edge of the platform and announced that the British had broken through the Hindenburg line on a front of thirty-two miles, from four to five miles deep. When the applause was over Mr. Putnam called for "God Save the King and the women responded heartily gliding into "God Save Our Splendid Men". Then from somewhere a voice asked for the doxology which was also sung.

Mr. Hanna spoke of the problems which confronted him and of many things already done and others which were still undone. He mentioned the settling with the millers as to the 25-cent profit on a barrel of flour and also that all bran and shorts go back to the farmer for feed without profit to the miller, a much better arrangement than exists in the United States. As his

address was along the same line as that given by Mrs. Muldrew of the Food Controller's office to the Women's Institute in London and already published (Nov. 22nd issue) in the "Advocate" we need not repeat it.

THE DISCUSSION ON FOOD PLEDGE CARDS.

THIS discussion was led by Mrs. Brodie of New Market, who remarked first that she had a great deal of faith in Mr. Hanna and thought him big enough for his job. He had done more for rural Ontario than anyone realized in exposing the middleman.

It had been said that the country people had turned down the food pledge cards, but in Newmarket, out of three thousand five hundred, only fifty had refused to sign.

The situation had been acute, and they had hoped to work through the Institute, but instead of the personal touch had sent literature. One reply came that the President and Secretary had decided they could not do anything with it, forgetting that on a subject of this kind only a meeting of the Branch could decide. Mrs. Brodie remarked that they were glad to conserve resources, but there were some people she would be glad to see go hungry. Not one person is doing all possible and, although it means labor, the boys must have what they need. One thing we stick at, feeding those in town in stead of the boys in the trenches. We are glad of the privilege of standing behind them. In Mrs. Brodie's own home, no cake was baked, no white bread, shredded wheat or bacon used, no food that the boys need.

One lady remarked that she was glad to hear Mrs. Brodie speak as she did on the cake question; she was using a flour substitute for hers. The women of Canada are all willing to do their best but want assurance that it will go to the boys. She was directed to Dr. McMurrich, Mrs. Gurnet and Mrs. Muldrew who were there to give information on the food question. Someone asked "why use veal and pork, when veal becomes beef and pork bacon?" and Mr. Putnam explained that a great many calves were not worth wasting the milk on to bring them up but were good as veal.

One woman said the men were to blame for the use of meat, saying "Go and see what a man has for dinner."

Mrs. Scripture of Newmarket had to come to the convention to learn that food cards were a failure. Out of 1,500 she had only 35 refusals. "They are the only weapon given us, let us use them."

Mrs. Buchanan then made a short speech in her usual happy way, saying that if the boys were conscripted the women would have to work in the fields. She had helped with the harvest, pitching hay with the men. She remarked that it was the women who stayed in who grew weak; those who work outside get stronger. The speaker said women were selfish who would not let their boys go.

The reports from St. George, Tillsonburg, Stroud, Price's Corners, Fenwick and Haliburton were then read, showing that all were doing wonderful work in the way of Red Cross, Belgian Relief, the knitting of socks, sending of monthly parcels and special Christmas parcels to our boys at the front. Also many ways of raising money for these purposes were explained. One Branch had been the means of having electric lights put in their village. Notwithstanding the heavy work demanded by the war, they had not lost sight of Home and Farm needs and work was progressing along these lines.

At the close of this session the members went to the rest room of the school to view an exhibit of Red Cross and Belgian Relief work, also one of Women's Institute canning work, where some excellent and tempting specimens of fruits, vegetables, chicken, fish and meat in glistening glass jars were shown. Here also implements for use in canning and drying were displayed, one specially good one being the invention of Mrs. Woodland, lecturer for Women's Institutes. It is being patented and will be on sale at a reasonable rate in the near future.

Evening Session.

ADDRESS BY DR. CREELMAN.

THE evening session opened with Dr. Geo. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture, in the chair. Dr. Creelman spoke principally on the value of co-operation, instancing the collection and grading of wool and butter. He also spoke of the potato situation as it was in 1916. Although the Department was glad to see the farmers getting the good prices they did in that year, yet he had begged them to hold and conserve them for seed. They, the farmers, had responded nobly and over two hundred kinds of potatoes had been raised in Ontario in the present year. He wanted it to be borne in mind that it was better to take a reasonable price per bag for potatoes put on the market gradually than to hold for higher prices later on when the market might be rushed.

With so many varieties it was hard for a buyer to satisfy his customers; when they had bought one variety and liked it they wanted it repeated, but buyers found this hard to do, so the Department had decided to select those most satisfactory and had chosen the "Cobbler" for early type, the "Green Mountain" for later, and the "Carman" as good in Thunder Bay District.

The Department has already bought one thousand bags free from disease from Northern Ontario District. He had had a note from Mr. Hanna saying that the meat situation was serious, and as cattle production could not be speeded, he had called a meeting of farmers to discuss the question. Many had come prepared to fight and went home prepared to raise pigs. Dr. Creelman asked the women to talk to the children when they went home and encourage them to help in the raising of pigs. Many could take one, two, or three pigs to raise and gain an interest in their country's struggle for the common good of all.

The Department of Agriculture hoped to work out among farmers co-operation for a new rural Ontario.

After the close of Dr. Creelman's speech a musical selection "Long Live the King", was given by Sgt.-Major Holmes, a returned soldier. His rendition of the song was much enjoyed by the audience who gave him a hearty encore to which he responded.

The report from the Thunder Bay district was then read, the reader remarking that before she went there to live she had thought it noted chiefly for its thunder, but had found it noted for many other things, one of them potatoes, as mentioned by Dr. Creelman. This district in which were many names hitherto unknown to most of the audience, had also done wonders in war work, and had held a Fall Fair of its own. It was also getting to be well known as a resort for hay-fever patients, that disease being practically unknown there.

Sergt.-Major Holmes again delighted the audience with a song, giving "The Road to Mandalay" and an encore, Sergt. Sutherland, another returned soldier, playing his accompaniment.

Mrs. St. Clair Stobart then gave an address on her *War Work* in Serbia. She said in the beginning that there were only two classes in the world at present, "Pro Allies" or "Pro German"; there was no such thing as a neutral—you were either one or the other, either helping the Allies by doing all you could in the way of war work or helping the Germans by talking peace or stopping your sons from enlisting. Peace at this moment meant German peace and militarism. She had been in Brussels with a Red Cross unit when the Germans arrived there. She, her husband, who is a judge, and the clergyman of the unit, had been arrested as spies, although they had Red Cross passports, had been compelled to spend a night in a filthy cell and brought before a German commandant, who accused them of holding forged passports. They had been condemned to death as spies, but through her "cheek" and knowledge of German, they got away, she could not tell us how. From there she went to Antwerp only to have to fly.

Afterwards the Red Cross sent her with a unit to Serbia where she went all through that awful retreat of the Serbians through their mountainous

country, when thousands of men, women and little children perished by the way-side, from disease and exhaustion.

Twenty-two thousand sick and wounded passed through the hands of the unit which she commanded. Mrs. Stobart spoke of the Serbians as being a kindly, home-loving people, cultured and artistic, with the poetical spirit, who were only fighting for their independence. Professor Rice in his report to the Swiss said that all children under two years perished. "Serbia has been the rampart between Mohammedanism and civilization, and has sacrificed life and country", shall we not help Serbia win hers back again?

The chairman after the close of this address said it was good to be told facts and asked that a collection be taken up for the Serbian Red Cross. Every dollar given would help to revive Serbia's faith in civilization.

The leader of the "Khaki Follies" who had charge of the musical part of the programme and who had given his time free, wished the audience to keep in mind that the boys will go and give a programme for pay; they are all returned soldiers. Pte. Hill then sang, "An Old-Fashioned Ballad", and afterwards gave an exhibition of yodelling which was excellent.

Mr. Putnam here announced that Mrs. Stobart had published a book called "The Flaming Sword", telling all about her experiences, and well worth reading.

The report of West Northumberland was then read and made a very creditable showing.

Thursday Morning Session.

MRS. A. W. Walker, Bartonville, presided. She spoke of the constant reinforcement the Institute was getting from the best women in the land and said that at the present time the motto, "For Home and Country", was certainly being carried out. She also said that the best way to help our country was by increasing production and buying "Victory Bonds".

The speaker also wished to thank the Department of Agriculture for demonstrations of canning and hoped we would soon have medical school inspection universal; the need for it had been proven by one speaker who had said that one hundred thousand men had been rejected as medically unfit.

How much cheaper and better for the state if defects had been removed and children made fit in their youth.

Miss McIntyre then spoke on the *Responsibilities of Officers* saying that one of the first points of a good secretary was to see that the motions were put in a clear and definite form, allowing plenty of time for discussion; if motions were passed quickly it was often a cause of trouble afterwards. She also thought it a wise plan to place at the head of committees a woman of good executive ability and where entertainments were given for returned soldiers to use the younger members of the Institute with a good woman in charge.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

MAJOR J. G. Fitzgerald of the University of Toronto, gave an excellent address on this subject, dwelling only on venereal diseases.

His address was the same in substance as that given by Dr. Hill, Medical Health Officer for London, Ont., and already published in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine". Major Fitzgerald dwelt especially on the military side of the subject and assured his hearers that the proportion of venereal diseases among the soldiers was not as great as among civilians and was invariably contracted through the civilian. The diseases were being adequately dealt with in military camps. Dr. McPhail had reported thirty thousand sick returns among the soldiers without one venereal case, although our boys were exposed to more temptations through loneliness than they would be at home.

Dr. Macdonald of the Globe, in an editorial said he had received a letter from a physician that these diseases were not limited to large centres, but also existed in rural districts.

Major Fitzgerald emphasized the fact that the most important factors to combat the disease, were education, diagnosis and proper measures of treatment, free if possible.

The Women's Institute can form sub-committees for combating disease, and the local committees in Toronto would be glad to co-operate in supplying literature or lectures. In addition some legislation would be required and amendment at present to isolate patients. We should have machinery to act and we want all to realize and furnish necessary support.

The chairman, in thanking the speaker said "we fully realize the seriousness of the subject and will do all in our power to combat it. She also said that mothers must be glad to know that their boys were being so well looked after in the army.

Major Fitzgerald will be glad to furnish information as to how women can help socially to overcome the loneliness of soldiers while in camp. Address "The University of Toronto."

Dr. Helen McMurphy was then introduced and said how glad she was to hear one speaker ask them to save and invest in "Victory Bonds", an investment which would bring unparalleled interest and victory against militarism. The people in the United States had invested in their loan to the extent of one in every seven, Great Britain one in every five, while Toronto so far had only one in every ten. The medical inspection of schools was one thing the women could help to gain. Now that the majority of them had votes, she wanted them to forget politics and party and say "Our Government".

She also said it was an unusual privilege to hear Major Fitzgerald, the man who had inspired, developed and provided protection against infectious diseases for the whole C. E. F.

The new laboratories could only be carried on by the aid of the farm for making serum; the diphtheria serum was made there and provided at cost.

Even one year ago Mr. Putnam would never have dreamed of putting this subject of venereal diseases on the programme and now we are talking freely of it. The doctor told his audience that Dr. Osler claimed that more families were affected by hereditary syphilis than by tuberculosis and it was the only disease carried on to the third generation. She would rather choose smallpox if she had to choose between the two.

The speaker asked her hearers not to be too hard on the guilty, who were often carried away in a weak moment by a great temptation. As she saw her hearers looking serious she told them to "cheer up, things were no worse than when they came into the room." When mental defectives are cared for there will be less of this dreadful disease. What we must do is help Medical Health Officers to interest legislators. Where two thousand dollars had been granted for investigation, ten thousand would not be too much. Home happiness was the greatest defence against this disease.

Dr. Margaret Patterson now addressed the audience and in speaking of literature in regard to teaching children said that people did not realize the great facts of life and there was a lack of reverence due to the fact that the questions of children were ignored or they were told lies. Tell them sex hygiene and give them reverence for self; there is plenty of literature available. One little leaflet, "An Open Letter to Parents," by Winfield L. Hall, was free to all. If the child started out right he was almost sure to stay right. The speaker thought the boy more sinned against than the girl, as we usually told the girl some necessary facts.

It seemed strange to the speaker that we have not raised our children as well as our hens. How many really made endeavor to get literature on preventable diseases?—literature offered freely by the Government. All that was necessary was a card to the Provincial Department of Health, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

She was asked if she approved of sex hygiene being taught in school, and said she did, but not set apart and taught as a subject by itself, but as other physiological subjects are taught.

"We have got to speak unreservedly, but chiefly in the home."

The next question was "Do you think men and women should have certificates of health before marriage?"

Her reply was "That is coming in time there is no use of legislating ahead of public opinion."

PATRIOTIC WORK.

MRS. McPhedran now came to the platform and said she had been asked by the convenor of "Red Cross" work to convey her thanks to the members of the Institute for the great work they had done for that society.

No Government could supply sufficient socks and other necessities, so the mothers had been asked to help. From Dec. 1914 there had been 74,565 pairs, a goodly supply of comfort. She asked them not to weary in well-doing, but to continue in the good work until the war was finished.

Send what you can in cash. A buyer in Eaton's had told her that by the spring, wool might be five dollars a pound. She also asked aid in providing for prisoners of war both our own and those of the Allies, who are suffering greatly. We who have never seen anyone suffer from hunger should give gladly. From this well-fed country much should go at this Christmas season. We should deny ourselves to give more. Mrs. McPhedran read a letter from a twenty-one-year-old boy of a friend who had been with the flying corps and was now a prisoner. He said they were better treated than most, "but mother dear, send lots of porridge, rice and macaroni, and please send sweet stuff, and get all your friends interested."

Mr. Putnam then read the names of the committee on nomination, which were as follows: Dr. McKenzie Smith; Miss Gertrude Grey; Mrs. Todd, Orillia; Miss Chapman; Miss Scott and Miss Sutherland.

The report for West Durham was then read showing the same excellent work done for patriotic objects.

A discussion on preparation of programmes followed and suggestions asked as to whether a month to month or yearly programme was best. Mr. Putnam said, events were moving so rapidly that our programmes must be kept up to date and although it was wise to prepare it for a year ahead, room must be left for contingencies.

* * * * *

The Haldimand report was now read and the delegate spoke on the responsibility of officers, saying that the head of any organization must use tact and see that all persons get into the place for which they were best fitted and could be most useful and it was her duty to avert unpleasant situations.

In the planning of programmes home talent was used as much as possible and other branches were invited in to supply talent.

DISPLAY OF WAR BREADS.

WE would like to mention here the display of war breads made by Miss Davidson, Director of the Domestic Science Department of the Technical School.

The bread had been made by the girls of the classes and was certainly worth inspecting; there were rye muffins, barley bread, oatmeal wafers and bread, and many others.

Afternoon Session Thursday, Nov. 22. (Mrs. W. R. Browne, Cherry Valley, presiding.)

Before the chairman took the chair Mrs. Graham gave directions for making *Trench Candles* as follows:

Spread eight sheets of newspaper and begin rolling at long edge; roll as tightly as possible until half rolled, then fold back three sheets towards the rolled part and continue to roll almost to first fold, now fold back another three sheets and roll up again to margin of paper. On this, consisting of two sheets, spread glue or paste and finish rolling.

Cut along line of columns with sharp knife, pruning shears, or hay cutter; boil for four hours in paraffin wax, or old candle ends. When starting to roll, turn in your edge and roll as tightly as possible.

Mrs. W. R. Browne called on the delegate from Prince Edward to read her report which was an excellent one in regard to all patriotic and other work.

She mentioned that the prizes given at the school fair had been tickets for the Women's Institute to girls and for boys tickets to the Board of Agriculture. One way of raising money was to leave Red Cross bags in every house and have the girls collect them.

Mrs. Wallace of South Oxford, then gave a paper on *Business Methods*, mentioning that if business methods were carefully followed out, in all

details, affairs would run smoothly. A good district secretary with tact was an absolute necessity. All accounts must be carefully kept and vouchers given for all expenditures.

A paper on the *Duties of Officers* was given by Miss Brodston.

"Let each Branch handle its own affairs," she said. "Don't attempt to settle disputes in branches."

Questions were then asked as to the distribution of funds in connection with the district how they should be divided, and a spirited discussion followed, whose substance was that all difficulties must be settled by the exercise of common-sense and arrangement to suit the individual needs of branches and districts.

WHAT THE WOMEN'S INSTITUTES CAN DO TO HELP IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOL; ADDRESS BY MR. BURGESS, INSPECTOR FOR GREY COUNTY.

WHEN asked by Mr. Putnam to give this address Mr. Burgess had wondered what new thought he could give, but some old thoughts would stand repetition. In the life of a people, school, church and home were the three greatest forces, and rural schools were a particularly big problem. The decline in rural population makes it necessary that some means be found to keep the young people on the farm.

He was glad to know that the farmer was at last getting some of his rights—better pay, better homes and better schools.

Heretofore the trend of teaching has been too much away from rural life.

Rural schools should prepare definitely for rural life. It is necessary to train public sentiment and the Women's Institute can lead in that direction.

Get women on rural school boards, then get a square deal in rural schools. Much slovenliness is shown about our schools, old stoves, dirty walls, uncomfortable seats, broken fences and untidy grounds. These have been much improved since women have taken charge of teaching, but there is still much to be done.

The results of medical inspection showed that most children who suffer from handicaps are two, three, and five years behind others, therefore much benefit comes when these are corrected. One serious evil in rural schools is irregular attendance. There is danger for the future of the boy who is kept out of school to do work at home. Large numbers of boys never get beyond the third book. While a mother will work on hands and knees to keep her girl at school, the boy stays home, and the result is that the great majority in the fourth book are girls, therefore our girls, are better educated than our boys and will not seek a partner in life from among them.

School games should be encouraged, as play is the natural instinct of all children. The Institute could lend much help in helping along this line. Annual school picnics have good results. Sound education is of special importance at this time. Because of the war a new Canada will arise and the creators of it are in our schools to-day.

Women must give school a place in the work of the Institute.

Mr. Putnam then read a letter from a lady who made a strong appeal for the shortening of the school hours for the younger children in rural schools. She had found on enquiry that city schools had shorter hours for the younger children.

The chairman said that women who were mothers should be on the school board. "Farmers' sons can be trustees at twenty-one years of age,—why not women?"

Another spirited discussion here took place, in which Dr. MacMurchy, Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. Putnam, Mr. Burgess and others took part, the universal opinion being that women should serve on school boards. Dr. Mac Murchy suggested that the next election for trustees be made the occasion of a picnic or social—probably to get the men in good humor—and Mrs. Gardiner suggested that when peace comes each should celebrate it by planting a tree in the school grounds.

Mr. Burgess gave some instances of how hard it was to secure things necessary for the schools from trustees, and someone asked if the inspectors had power to authorize expenditure of money. Mr. Burgess said no, but they could withhold the Government grant.



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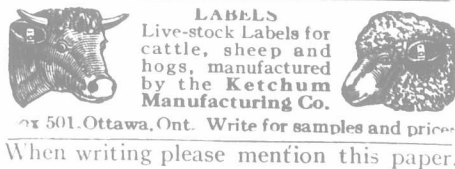
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REPORT OF WESTERN ONTARIO CONVENTION.

MRS. Edwards, Komoka, gave this report, but as it has already been printed in the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, we need not repeat it.

REPORT OF EASTERN ONTARIO CONVENTION.

MISS Fowler read the report from Eastern Ontario.

The Convention at Ottawa had been a decided success. It had taken Eastern Ontario a long time to get warmed up because there were so many Scotch in that district and Scotch were hard to warm up but when once warmed stayed that way.

They had been fortunate in their speakers; busy men and women had made time to come and speak, and contact with those in the midst of things had been very helpful. Three speakers were old friends, Mrs. Shortt, who in her address of welcome touched the key note co-operation; Dr. MacMurchy; and Dr. Robertson, who made the delegates realize the food question as they never had before. Mrs. Muldrew's talk was on the same subject, telling what had to be done. Dr. Margaret Patterson's talk on "Red Cross" work had given great stimulus. Some of the Branch reports were out of the ordinary, especially that of the Conway, where the Government Bulletins, had been of great help.

Miss Fowler expressed the wish that the delegates to this Convention would take home the same inspiration as they had from theirs.

Mrs. Muldrew then spoke on the work in the West, especially in Alberta. She had been very much interested by the discussion which took place about schools. She asked them not to make the mistake of electing one woman as trustee; one would be swamped; "Put in two and then stand by them." Whenever the question of schools comes up there is a tendency to tell how well things are done in Ontario. She advised her hearers to have a "divine discontent." "Out in the West we borrow ideas from the United States, and so do they from us."

One idea borrowed was that home and school should be one, there should be no distinct cleavage. What they had done was this: "Credit was given in school for work done at home. In this way home acts on the school and school acts on the home." A book was kept and marks with how many hours work the child worked, the marks being given by mother and father, the time counted and degree of perfection noted. This helps to build up character, as the children are made responsible.

Until 1912 there were no organizations for women in connection with the Government. In that year a woman was appointed to organize Women's Institutes and there are now from 180 to 200, with an enrollment of eight thousand.

Isolation and loneliness are the greatest drawbacks to farm life in the West.

The asylums were full of men and women there from sheer loneliness. A friend had driven to the door of a ranch home and was surprised by the woman throwing her arms around her and weeping; she had not seen a woman for six months.

Country Women's Clubs are redirecting the whole life of the farm women.

In 1915 the United Farm Women's Association held their first Convention in a school-room in Olds; now they require a large auditorium in Edmonton or Calgary. They were in session on the passing of the "Franchise Act", and already Alberta has two women members of parliament. The same convention put through assistance for nursing women in the country, the loss of life in maternity cases having been very great through lack of accommodation.

We must get away from false political ideas. We are asking for better roads, good schools and medical inspection in the West. We are trying to overcome the menace of the mentally defective and must have a large building, which will cost one hundred thousand dollars. "We will get it too, though I don't know how," said the speaker.

"We want this: work, food, thrift," said Mrs. Muldrew. "Save and win the war." We don't know facts the food controllers know.

Have we done all we could? The women of New Zealand think Canadian

women do not even feel the war. Let us first, last and foremost get behind conservation. We must make things better for France and Italy.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S ADDRESS.

MR. Putnam, in his yearly report, summed up the great work of the year in two words, "patriotic effort". Since the beginning of the war the Institute had contributed \$700,000. In Eastern Ontario 80 branches had averaged \$400 each. This was but a beginning of the total effort.

Coming to the question of production Mr. Putnam outlined the work of the *Gardening Campaign*. Seeds were sent this year to 250 Institutes, and stimulated gardening in all parts of the province. Lecturers were sent to 174 places and the average attendance had been 230. Miss Chapman's bulletin on Canning and one on War Breads had been extensively sent out; while the *Demonstration Lecture Courses*, of two weeks' duration, had also done good work. When the war is over this extension work will go to every part of the Province.

The women of the Institute during the year, with increased responsibilities because of the war, have managed, in many cases, to help with the work of the farm also.

In particular he emphasized Mr. Hanna's address. There is a crying need for BEEF, WHEAT, and BACON. He wished the women would encourage increased production of hogs, also the VICTORY LOAN.

He commented on the fact that the Institute is teaching co-operation, and so accomplishing things in schools, public health, etc., that cannot be done by individual effort.

In reply to a question as to why we should be urged to produce more when grain is still used in making liquor in England, Mr. Putnam said that we cannot force the hand of England, but for the present must not do anything to hinder our side in the war by withholding anything we can do.

Evening Session, Nov. 22.

(Sir William Hearst, presiding).

The evening session began with a report from West Simcoe district, in which was repeated the splendid record of patriotic work done everywhere by the Women's Institutes. Alliston received mention as having done especially well.

ADDRESS BY SIR WILLIAM HEARST.

SIR William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, conveyed the thanks of the Province for the great work the women have done not only in Red Cross needs, but in Production and Conservation of food. "The call", he said, "is stronger than ever before. We ask you to double your energies and activities". The adaptability of women for work of all kinds had influenced him in deciding they should have votes in Ontario, but they should keep in mind that power and opportunity mean new responsibility.

The questions of the feeble-minded and venereal diseases, he said, had been referred to a commissioner, for study; a report will be made, and the way will be prepared for the Government to take definite steps. He was pleased to announce, from the evening paper, that a cure for syphilis had been discovered in the Rockefeller Institute.

Premier Hearst next urged his audience to buy bonds in the Victory Loan, giving the reasons previously reported in this paper from a speech given by Sir George Gibbons at the Western Ontario Convention (Nov. 22nd issue). War appropriations to date are \$900,000,000. This year \$235,000,000 must be provided some way. Great Britain has already loaned \$5,000,000,000 to her allies, and spent herself \$21,000,000,000. We must do our share. But the Victory Loan is no loss to us. It is essential for our agriculture and industry that we keep the overseas market. Already the Dominion Government has spent \$660,000,000, but has kept it in Canada. The Victory Loan is to be expended in the same way, to purchase foodstuffs and munitions in Canada herself. The bonds are for 5, 10 and 20 years at 5 1/2 per cent. There is always a market for these bonds, or one can borrow money on them from a banker or broker. The terms of payment are easy, 10 per cent in December, 10 per cent in January, and 20 per cent each month after to the full amount. And besides the interest the Government

pays back at once, indirectly, to the industries and farmers of Canada. By buying bonds you help yourselves and help the war. The Government's expenditure for the war in animals and other food products in 1917 was \$501,000,000. The more you give the sooner you will bring back the men from the front. They are giving up their earning capacity and the best years of their lives. We cannot do too much for them. By avoiding waste and increasing our resources we can be ready for further appeals in the future.

In closing, Premier Hearst appealed for greater production. It seemed hard, but at the second battle of Ypres the Canadians had been asked to do the impossible—and they had done it. There is but one line between the Hun and Canada, the West Front where Canada's sons stand. Canadians have twice saved the day; they may do it again. To desert them is treason. Whatever the sacrifice demanded let us support them until victory comes.

ADDRESS BY CAPTAIN BISHOP.

CAPTAIN Bishop, National Secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Toronto, who has been at the front, next gave a most interesting account of the work the Y. M. C. A. is doing in the war, among the boys who are keeping up so bravely "whistling, singing and joshing one another" even as they go up over the hill to the midst of bursting shells. Their invincible spirit, he said, was expressed by one Canadian, bandaged from head to foot, who in a hospital, saw someone looking at him with horror. "Buck up old man! Buck up!" said the wounded one. Some of the boys we despised here at home, and scarcely knew what to do with, are these boys who are coming up so well at the front. They are showing capacities hitherto dormant. If they have to go to war to show this it is some reflection on our civilization at home. Over there the boys are trying to uphold their moral integrity. It is up to us to help them, and this the Y. M. C. A., in their huts, are trying to do. If you want to know their evidences of religious life, read "A Student in Arms". The sum of their challenge to us is that they are there and we are here. We must try to get this country into the condition that it should be for them when they come home. However we vote, we should see to the motive, and vote, not for petty politics, but with high and noble ideals. And we should lift ourselves and act every day of the week on a plane of sacrifice that can match something of the glorious sacrifice they are making over there.

Mrs. Parsons gave an interesting account of recruiting trips in Northern Ontario, then recurred to the question, "Are we getting ready for the world when the boys come back? Among children 21 per cent. die under 1 year and half under 15 years. This can be stopped. We must have a different education in many things and teach for life, give vocational training. Use the vote rightly, and remember that whatever is done affects the home.

Friday Morning Session, Nov. 23.

(Mrs. Gould, Fenelon Falls, presiding).

MISS Adams, a nursing sister from the Island of Malta, and Sgt. Turley, Secretary of the Great War Veterans' Association, Toronto, both spoke on the war, emphasizing what had already been said about the sacrifices of "the boys" and the need for helping at home, to back them up in every possible way. Sgt. Turley, who had been at the second battle of Ypres, said we could form no idea of the hardships, even outside of battle—standing knee-deep in mud, with never a dry shirt, taking off boots at every stop to scrape out the mud, and many other things. In passing he paid a compliment to the British soldier—"Tommy Atkins is a crackerjack", then closed by asking for a memorial Club House for Veterans to be established in Toronto.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

VERY important addresses on this subject were given by Mrs. Mackie of Little Current, (who told how a clinic had been carried out on Manitoulin Island); Dr. Sirrs, Toronto, who has done Dental and Medical Inspection for the Department, and Dr. McKenzie Smith, another worker for the Depart-

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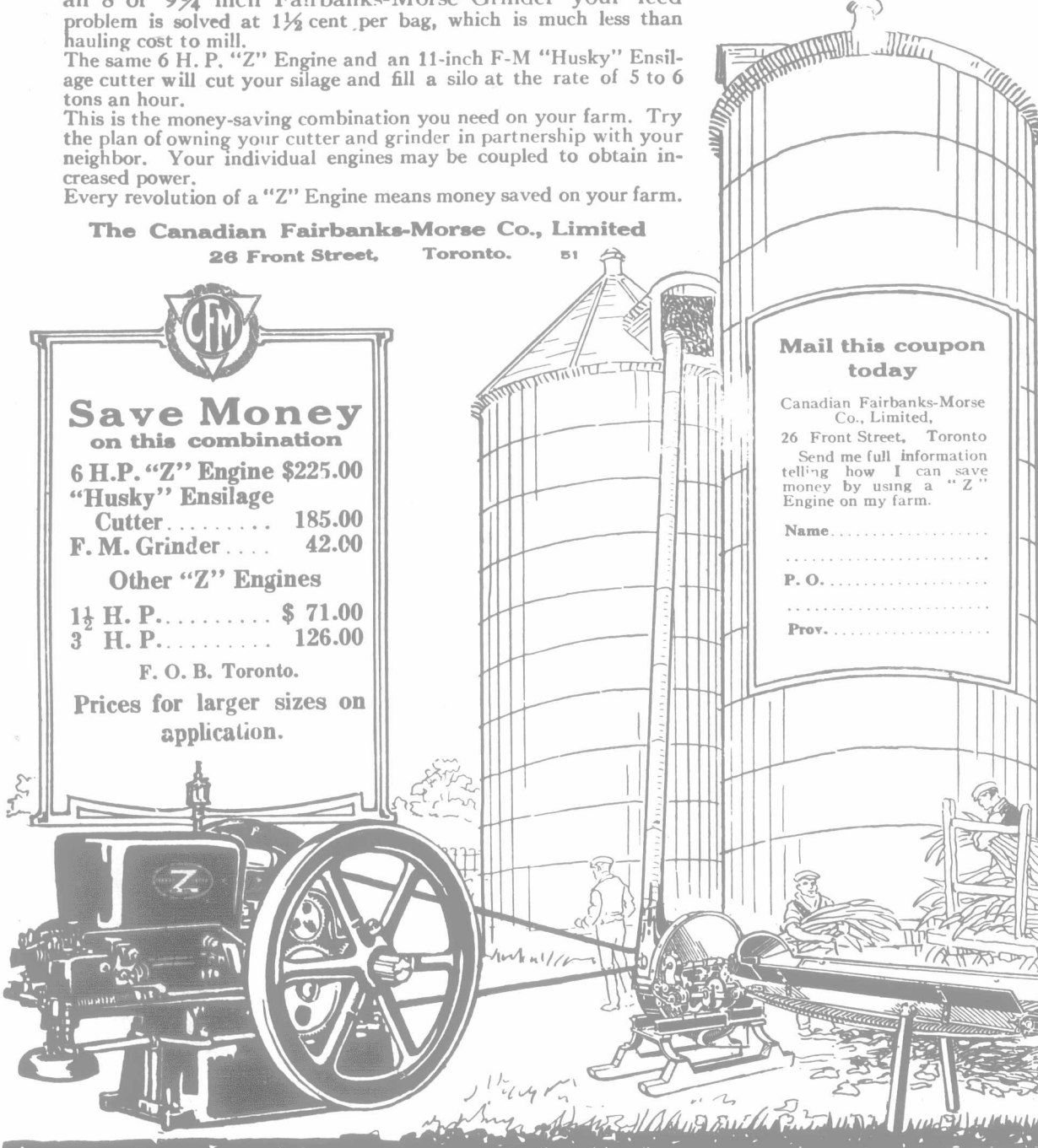
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ment. Mrs. Mackie said that, after the clinic and necessary operations it was noted that the children were in better health and doing better work than formerly. . . Dr. Sirrs said that in 102 schools which she had inspected 71 per cent. of the children had defective teeth; 30 per cent. bad tonsils and adenoids; 29 per cent. defective vision; 15 per cent. suffered from malnutrition; and so on. The buildings in some rural districts were a disgrace, badly ventilated, unequally heated; sombre in tone; poorly lighted and very dirty; with disgraceful outbuildings. . . Dr. McKenzie Smith had inspected 72 schools this year and held several clinics, all at as little expense as possible to the community, the women of the Institute turning in splendidly to help with house-room and in every other way, and the doctors doing the operating at \$5 each operation, and for nothing where parents were absolutely unable to pay. She had found great anxiety that this work should be done in Rainy River district, the children themselves having no fear. Among many examples of the benefit obtained by such assistance she told of one little lad who, after being fitted with glasses for bad eyes said, "Gosh, I never knew anybody could see like this before."

In Peel County much work has been done, and work is now being done in Lincoln County. Often, she said, parents do not know that their children are being handicapped by some defect. She had made a convert of one rabidly objecting trustee by inviting him to help at the examination of the children. Her plan usually is to give a lecture, conduct an examination, then hold a clinic, and she hopes for a great extension of this splendid work during the coming year.

The interested discussion which followed showed that Doctors Sirrs and McKenzie Smith are likely to find this hope rapidly gratified. Mr. Putnam will give all necessary information in regard to how Medical Inspection can be secured by any district, if members of the Institute, who wish to have the work done, will write him to his address, "Dept. of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto."

PARKHILL CANNING CENTER.

MRS. (Dr.) Wilson, Parkhill, told of the establishment of this canning center, of which a full account will appear in our next issue, the Christmas Number, price 50 cents.

NEEDS OF COUNTRY BOYS AND GIRLS.

THIS subject was taken by Dr. J. B. Dandeno, Inspector of Elementary Agricultural Classes for Ontario, who pointed out that rural schools need. (1) A rural-minded teacher, (2) Schools fit to live in, (3) Trustees that know something about their business, (4) Women to take an interest. He believed women should be on the school boards.

At present there is a campaign on to make agriculture a standard subject in the schools of Ontario. One thousand teachers are teaching it now, and there are arrangements for giving teachers short courses at Guelph without expense. These include school gardening and bacteriology, which is the basis for understanding diseases. Some of the money set apart for rural schools might be expended for a coal-oil stove, on which cocoa, etc., might be made for the children's lunches. . . Dr. Dandeno then brought in a plea that the women would inspect the school closets and make a change in conditions there. . . Speaking of school gardens he instanced one alive little teacher who had wrought a wonderful change in the school yard, the children having great pride in selling vegetables to the amount of \$9.53, given to the Red Cross.

The Government provides funds for agricultural education, but it must first be earned by work; the Government reimburses, \$30 a year is supplied for agricultural equipment, this including basins and towels, improved toilets, etc.

In many places boys of 13 and 14 are now doing the heavy work of the farms. In the children's gardens of Ontario this year food products to the value of \$10,000 had been raised; more will be done next year.

He was strongly in favor of medical inspection, and of every measure that can advance the rural school.

Afternoon Session, Nov. 23.

(Miss Haycraft, Bowmanville, presiding).

The afternoon session opened with an account of the splendid patriotic work

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done by the West Durham Girls' Club. Then Miss Stover gave a talk showing the helpfulness of a *Story Hour* for children. Teach through stories, especially such things as develop character but do not be too anxious to point the moral. Let the children gather it for themselves. It is the *impression* that counts.

Mrs. Cole, Ft. William, next set forth the advantages of the supervised play ground, in promoting good health and a spirit of fairness. The difference between bad and good children is chiefly the difference in the way their energies have been directed. In Detroit it has been shown that very few children from supervised play-grounds ever appear in the Juvenile Courts. Thousands of cities are spending much money on these grounds, why should rural children be altogether deprived of them? Information can be secured from the Madison Square Playground Association, New York.

GIRLS IN THE INSTITUTE.

This subject was taken up by Miss E. M. Chapman, Toronto. Girls in this unprecedented era, are facing something new. Many of them will not marry; they will have to make their own living and find different ways of self-expression from those afforded by marriage. And they want to do real work; they do not want "makeshift jobs."

The teacher, trained nurse, and the girl with any especial bent, have little difficulty in finding expression for their personality. The business girl and the girl in the rural districts has less opportunity, but an outlet for her emotional nature can be supplied to some extent by reading, and amateur theatricals, of which there should be more in the rural districts.

The girl on the farm has been advised to stay there, without any consideration of whether it is to her own advantage to stay there. She can help in producing food and in community work, but one thing is wrong; often she has not even \$50 to buy a war loan.

The Institute should try to get every girl in touch with it. Mothers often do not understand the emotional girl in her teens. When she exhibits the "boy craze" there is an attempt to crush it out. The fact is lost sight of that this romance is at the beginning of all creation—life, a book, a picture, a song. Every Institute should have a library, and there should be pageants and plays, pantomime, drills—anything that brings out the poetry of motion.

The canning center and gardening schemes afford good opportunities for interesting and remunerative work for the girls, also egg-circles. Why should they not also have poultry clubs and try hog-production?

The war has upset the whole natural scheme of things, marriage and homes. We must try to supply some of these vanished social relationships. Give the girls a chance to help other people's children, as in connection with the Fresh-Air work in cities.

When possible they should be encouraged to co-operate with the Junior Farmers' Clubs. Another idea would be a "Civic Club" in which local subjects might be discussed, and how we are governed.

People to-day shiver for the physical future of the children that will be born in the next generation. The best hope depends on the making to-day of the best type of girl. Outdoor living and training will do much to make the future mothers physically fit.

Also, since the earning power of so many men will be lowered, the girls should be taught how to carry on homes with lower incomes,—by making their own clothes, and carrying out schemes for making money at home. . . . Keep the girls right in the Institute, but give them separate committees.

Interesting reports of Girls' Clubs were then given by Miss McBean of Orillia, and representatives (whose names were not caught) from Meadowvale and other places.

A talk was also given by Mrs. Willett of Northern Ontario, a nurse who has done splendid work; and Mrs. Kerstine, also of the Northern district, brought in a resolution asking for free medical attention for mothers. . . . Miss Winter of New Brunswick, brought greetings

and some account of the work done in her Province.

Resolutions.
(Condensed.)

The work of the Convention was crystallized in the following resolutions: Moved by Dr. Mackenzie-Smith; seconded by Mrs. R. V. Fowler, Perth.

Resolved—
1. That this Convention would like to put on record our confidence in Mr. Hanna, our Food Controller. After hearing from him the difficulties, complications and obstructions with which his Department has to contend, we have been brought to realize that results can only be brought about slowly, and we would like him to feel that when we go home, to our different communities we shall use all our influence in our Institutes to co-operate with him in whatever he asks us. And we would respectfully request that all appeals and advice to be submitted to the Women's Institutes be passed upon by a committee of the Women's Institutes as to the form in which the appeal is to be made.

2. That this meeting place itself on record as in favor of the institution of careful methods of education in the dangers of venereal diseases among the people generally, and also as strongly in favor of the passing of such legislation as will make it compulsory for infected persons to undergo treatment until cured. And that with this end in view the meeting request the Government to add venereal diseases to the list of communicable diseases under the Public Health Act.

3. Whereas the Women's Institute have through Medical School Inspection, carried on in various sections of the Province, demonstrated the practicability and need for such work.

And whereas, they have had liberal support in funds, public opinion, and personal service from the residents of the communities concerned,

Be It Resolved—
That the Women's Institute Branch be given the necessary funds to extend this work during the season of 1917-18 with a view to making definite recommendations at the conclusion of the year's work, as to the practicable promotion of most efficient and equitable organizations for Medical Inspection in rural districts.

4. In view of the fact that there is a shortage of milk and sugar and that both are necessary foods, especially for children. Be it resolved that the Women's Institutes petition the Government to prohibit the use of cane sugar for the manufacture of candy, and the sale of ice-cream, as a luxury.

5. In view of the fact that recreation (or play) is now known to be an absolute necessity in the life of any individual or community. Be it resolved, that the Women's Institute interest itself in this matter and where there is no common recreation centre under proper supervision, they petition the proper authorities for permission to use the Fair Grounds for this purpose.

6. That the Ontario Women's Institute is entirely in favor of the extension of women's labor, so that it may be employed as far as it may be needed and as far as it can be made possible and profitable, and that equal pay be given for equal work.

7. That in view of the fact that there are within our own borders families who may be seriously affected by the present high cost of living, and while it is being continuously pointed out to us by our cleverest men and women that Canada's greatest asset is her children—Be it resolved that this meeting express its anxiety that such conditions exist, and request the Government to take action in order that none of our children be unfed, underfed, or ill-fed.

8. Resolved—that the Women's Institutes of Ontario recognize the good work of the Women's College Hospital and Dispensary, 125 Rusholme Road, in caring for sick and suffering women and children, and that we express our appreciation of what is being done in that Institution in restoring the health and prolonging the lives of so many, including wives and mothers of our brave soldiers. That we urge upon our member to support this Patriotic Institution, so unique in character, so far reaching in results and so worthy of support, feeling proud that we have at last in Canada one hospital where women can be treated by women physicians and surgeons.

9. Resolved that the accompanying

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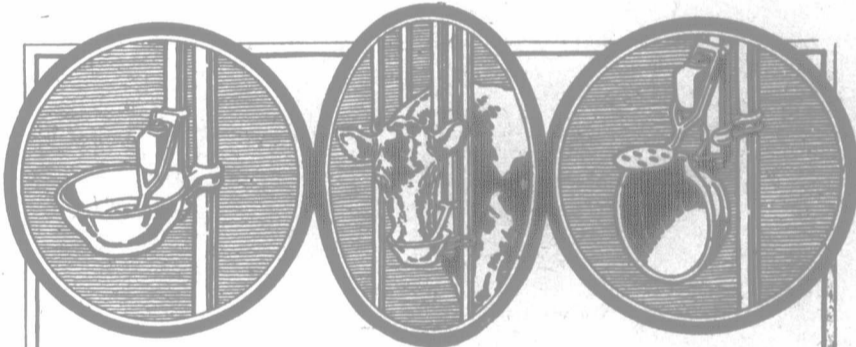
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Simplex Water Bowls are a line it will pay you to handle. All dairymen who have used them state wonderful increase in milk supply, and general health of stock better. Write us for particulars. There's good money in it for you.

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No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterwards, and it doesn't even irritate the skin. Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Seems magical! It works like a charm! Your druggist has Freezone. Ask him!



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petition and resolutions of the Women's Institute of Northern Ontario be supported and endorsed, and commended to the consideration of the Premier, the Legislative Assembly, and members of the Government of Ontario.

That any person or persons allowing their animals to run at large be liable in the Civil Courts for any damages done to crops whether fenced or unfenced. (From Porquis Junction.)

(a) We, the members of the Thunder Bay Women's Institute desire our Provincial Government to take action as speedily as possible to procure an Institution for our feeble-minded for Thunder Bay, Kenora and Rainy River District.

(b) We, the members of Thunder Bay District Women's Institute request the Provincial Government (Department of Education) that Entrance pupils from rural schools in Thunder Bay District, be examined at some rural central point or points.

Resolutions were also passed to express the sense of loss suffered through the death of Miss Maud Hotson; to extend sympathy to Mrs. Torrington in her bereavement; and to express the thanks of the Convention to all who had assisted in making the session a success.

Hope's Quiet Hour

A Servant of the King.

Paul, a servant of Jesus Christ.—Rom. 1:1.

Epaphras, who is one of you, a servant of Christ.—Col. 4:12.

Simon Peter, a servant and an apostle of Jesus Christ.—2 Peter 1:1.

James, a servant of God and of the Lord Jesus Christ.—Jam. 1:1.

Jude, the servant of Jesus Christ.—Jude 1.

"In full and glad surrender we give ourselves to thee,

Thine utterly, and only, and evermore to be!

O Son of God, who lovest us, we will be Thine alone,

And all we are, and all we have, shall henceforth be Thine own!"

I have chosen five texts to-day, taken from five epistles, expressing the feelings of five men—and yet the text is one. It is easy to remember; but, to really live it, means absolute self-surrender. If you look up those texts in the R. V. you will see that the marginal rendering of the word "servant" is "bond-servant", or slave. Those preachers of the Gospel felt it to be their highest title of honor to be servants of their King.

Christianity is not a system of morality, it is enthusiastic devotion to a living and ever-present Master. It is a miserable caricature of the Christian religion to accept Christ only—or chiefly—in order to escape eternal death. Why, a man might look to Christ for his own salvation and yet care nothing about the salvation of others. Such religion is a mockery of our holy faith. St. John, saying: "If a man say, I love God, and hateth his brother, he is a liar: for he that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen."

In a little book of poems—mostly war poems—called "The Vision Splendid" there is one called "Anthony and Cobbler John". Anthony was a hermit, devoting his whole attention to his own perfecting. One day a Voice told him that, in spite of all his efforts after holiness, Cobbler John, of Alexandria was holier than he. So Anthony left his secluded cave in the desert and travelled to Alexandria. Finding Cobbler John hard at work, he asked him how he had lived and worked; for the fragrance of his life had gone up to God in heaven. John hammered away at a shoe while he considered the question. Then he answered: "I don't know anything I do that is different from others, unless it is that every shoe I cobble is to me Christ's own shoe."

Anthony exclaimed: "Now I understand! I have been trying to make a saint of Anthony, while you find Christ in every man you see."

How that remembrance of the Master's service can glorify life! Cobbling shoes is not exactly an interesting job—but to

mend Christ's shoe! Who would not feel that task a high honor? John the Baptist, though the greatest of the prophets, felt himself unworthy to untie the shoe of his Master and Kinsman.

We are chosen by the King to act as His trusted body-guard, to do Him personal service. We are inspired by that wonderful lifting of the veil. "And the King shall answer and say unto them, Verily I say unto you, inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto Me."

Every sock you knit for a soldier at the front is for the King's own wearing, and every stocking you mend for a child at home is the King's own. He can change even the enforced work of a slave into high service, as St. Paul told Christian slaves. Their forced work for an earthly master should, he said, be done faithfully and heartily as voluntary service to their heavenly Master and King. Slaves expect no wages for their labor; but those who spend their lives in willing service for the King of kings know that their Master is kind and generous as well as just: "Whatsoever ye do, do it heartily, as to the Lord, and not unto men; knowing that of the Lord ye shall receive the reward of the inheritance; for ye serve the Lord Christ." That was St. Paul's advice to slaves.

Perhaps we may sometimes feel that the everyday work of life is an interruption and a hindrance to our work for God. Cobbler John knew better than that, for every hour each working day he held reverently in his work-hardened hand the shoe of his beloved Master. You would gladly do religious work if only you had time, but every hour is filled with necessary "secular" work. Is that so? No work was secular to Cobbler John. He enjoyed mending Christ's shoe, and we can rejoice while we minister to Him as women did long ago in Galilee. We are thrilled with the thought of the Holy City—the old Jerusalem—being at last in the hands of Christians. While I write the British are only six miles away from the City of David, and before you read these words the Holy City of Jews and Christians may be taken out of the hands of the Turks.

But to those who serve the King every place is holy ground. A common bush in the desert was holy in the eyes of Moses, because there he met his Master. Do you know any such holy places—holy to you, though common ground to others? There is the bedroom where you have so often knelt at the feet of Christ. There is the spot where—it may be years ago—in full and glad surrender you gave your life to Him. There is the room you every day sweep for Him, the floor you scrub for Him, the fields you cultivate for Him and the stable you clean for Him. Our King is not too grand to occupy a stable—did He not choose one for His first bedroom on earth? He who is "The White Comrade" of the soldiers at the front wants to be your everyday Comrade and Helper too. He offers Himself to each faithful servant as a Friend, saying: "Lo, I am with you always."

He is with you now. Had you forgotten Him? As Cobbler John held reverently the shoe of his Lord, so I feel it a high honor and privilege to hold His pen in my hand. I shall never forget the message once sent to me by a young girl. She wrote: "I think you must be one of God's stenographers." May my Master dictate to me the messages He wants you to receive, and help me to transcribe them faithfully as He delivers them to me. If John the Baptist—that mighty prophet and preacher—had no message of his own to deliver; but was only a voice, crying in the wilderness the message God had put into his heart; so, week by week, I take from Christ's hand His pen and try to remind you of the joy and glory of His service.

We don't want to be slaves—we are the Lord's freedmen, with good will doing His service. It is our pleasure to do more than we are forced to do, according to our Master's word: "Who-soever shall compel thee to go a mile, go with him twain." That was the spirit of an enthusiastic Adjutant in a Salvation Army hut in England, who had been serving soldiers from 6.30 a. m. until 7.30 p. m. He was "making up his books and preparing to turn in" when a few tired lads, hungry after a long march, arrived and pleaded for "some sausages and a drop of tea." He willingly started in again and cooked about 20 lbs. of sausages after closing time. Of course he enjoyed doing it—was he not serving the soldiers

of the king, and the King of kings Himself? Cooking sausages for the King! Have you ever done it?

Perhaps, like Mary at the sepulchre, you see Jesus standing beside you and know not that it is Jesus. Remember that you are not only chosen to be the King's servant but also His friend and constant companion.

"Sons of Toil, go forth now leaning
On the Mercy that is Might,
With new majesty and meaning
In the task, however slight;

Nothing now is 'common', brothers,
With the consecrating mark
Of that Presence, when Another's
Is the burden or the dark;

Nothing is unclean or little
Now the Master makes it grand
And the reed, that was so brittle,
Is a bulwark in His hand."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick.

One of our readers has sent a parcel of S. S. papers to me this week; these have already found their way into two or three wards of the hospital. Very many thanks.

DORA FARNCOMB.
52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

Requiescat.

BY E. M. DU P. ARCHER.

God rest you avick!
Sure, they've kilt ye out there, from your
mother an' all—
My boy was so winsome, an' handsome,
an' tall:

Strange fields are your death-bed, strange
leaves are your pall—
God rest you!

God rest you, avick!
It was when you were we that I'd put
ye to bed.

An' you'd lay on my bosom your little
dark head;
Now it's far from sweet Ireland ye lie cold
an' dead—
God rest you!

God rest you, avick!
In Galway the sunshine has come afther
rain,
An' the lilacs an' elders are out in the lane,
But it's you'll never see them nor smell
them again—
God rest you!

God rest you, avick!
Many prayers have I said, but it's this
one to-day.
I prayed on the morning they marched
you away:
"God keep you!" I said; but it's better
to say
"God rest you!"

Our Serial Story

An Alabaster Box.

BY MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN AND FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.

By arrangement with McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto, Ont.

Chapter VI.

Mrs. Maria Dodge sifted flour over her molding board preparatory to transferring the sticky mass of newly made dough from the big yellow mixing bowl to the board. More flour and a skillful twirl or two of the lump and the process of kneading was begun. It continued monotonously for the space of two minutes; then the motions became gradually slower, finally coming to a full stop.

"My patience!" murmured Mrs. Dodge, slapping her dough smartly. "Fanny ought to be ready by now. They'll be late—both of 'em."

She hurriedly crossed the kitchen to where, through a partly open door, an uncarpeted stair could be seen winding upward.

"Fanny!" she called sharply. "Fanny! ain't you ready yet?"

A quick step in the passage above, a subdued whistle, and her son Jim came

clattering down the stair. He glanced at his mother, a slight pucker between his handsome brows. She returned the look with one of fond maternal admiration.

"How nice you do look, Jim," said she, and smiled up at her tall son. "I always did like you in red, and that necktie—"

Jim Dodge shrugged his shoulders with a laugh.

"Don't know about that 'tie," he said. "Kind of crude and flashy, ain't it, mother?"

"Flashy? No, of course it ain't. It looks real stylish with the brown suit."

"Stylish," repeated the young man. "Yes, I'm a regular swell—everything up to date, latest Broadway cut."

He looked down with some bitterness at his stalwart young person clad in clothes somewhat shabby, despite a recent pressing.

Mrs. Dodge had returned to her bread which had spread in a mass of stickiness all over the board.

"Where's Fanny?" she asked, glancing up at the noisy little clock on the shelf above her head. "Tell her to hurry, Jim. You're late, now."

Jim passed his hand thoughtfully over his cleanshaven chin.

"You might as well know, mother; Fanny isn't going."

"Not going?" echoed Mrs. Dodge, sharp dismay in voice and eyes. "Why, I did up her white dress a-purpose, and she's been making up ribbon bows."

She extricated her fingers from the bread and again hurried across the floor.

Her son intercepted her with a single long stride.

"No use, mother," he said quietly. "Better let her alone."

"You think it's—?"

The young man slammed the door leading to the stairway with a fierce gesture.

"If you weren't blinder than a bat, mother, you'd know by this time what ailed Fanny," he said angrily.

Mrs. Dodge sank into a chair by the table.

"Oh, I ain't blind," she denied weakly; "but I thought mebbe Fannie—I hoped—"

"Did you think she'd refused him?" demanded Jim roughly. "Did you suppose—? Hugh! makes me mad clean through to think of it."

Mrs. Dodge began picking the dough off her fingers and rolling it into little balls which she laid in a row on the edge of the table.

"I've been awful worried about Fanny—ever since the night of the fair," she confessed. "He was here all that afternoon and stayed to tea; don't you remember? And they were just as happy together—I guess I can tell! But he ain't been near her since."

She paused to wipe her eyes on a corner of her gingham apron.

"Fanny thought—at least I sort of imagined Mr. Elliot didn't like the way you treated him that night," she went on piteously. "You're kind of short in your ways, Jim, if you don't like anybody; don't you know you are?"

The young man had thrust his hands deep in his trousers' pockets and was glowering at the dough on the molding board.

"That's rotten nonsense, mother," he burst out. "Do you suppose, if a man's really in love with a girl, he's going to care a cotton hat about the way her brother treats him? You don't know much about men if you think so. No; you're on the wrong track. It wasn't my fault."

His mother's tragic dark eyes entreated him timidly.

"I'm awfully afraid Fanny's let herself get all wrapped up in the minister," she half-whispered. "And if he—"

"I'd like to thrash him!" interrupted her son in a low tense voice. "He's a white-livered, cowardly hypocrite, that's my name for Wesley Elliot!"

"But, Jim, that ain't goin' to help Fanny—what you think of Mr. Elliot. And anyway, it ain't so. It's something else. Do you—suppose, you could—You wouldn't like to—to speak to him, Jim—would you?"

"What! speak to that fellow about my sister? Why, mother, you must be crazy! What could I say?—My sister Fanny is in love with you; and I don't think you're treating her right." Is that your idea?"

"Hush, Jim! Don't talk so loud. She might hear you."

"No danger of that, mother; she was lying on her bed, her face in the pillow, when I looked in her room ten minutes

ago. Said she had a headache and wasn't going."

Mrs. Dodge drew a deep, dispirited sigh.

"If there was only something a body could do," she began. "You might get into conversation with him, kind of careless, couldn't you, Jim? And then you might mention that he hadn't been to see us for two weeks—course you'd put it real cautious, then perhaps he—"

A light hurried step on the stair warned them to silence; the door was pushed open and Fanny Dodge entered the kitchen. She was wearing the freshly ironed white dress, garnished with pink ribbons; her cheeks were brilliant with color, her pretty head poised high.

"I changed my mind," said she, in a hard, sweet voice. "I decided I'd go, after all. My—my head feels better."

Mother and son exchanged stealthy glances behind the girl's back as she leaned toward the cracked mirror between the windows, apparently intent upon capturing an airy tendril of hair which had escaped confinement.

"That's real sensible, Fanny," approved Mrs. Dodge with perfunctory cheerfulness. "I want you should go out all you can, whilst you're young, an' have a good time."

Jim Dodge was silent; but the scowl between his eyes deepened.

Mrs. Dodge formed three words with her lips, as she shook her head at him warningly.

Fanny burst into a sudden ringing laugh. "Oh, I can see you in the glass, mother," she cried. "I don't care what Jim says to me; he can say anything he likes."

Her beautiful face, half turned over her shoulder, quivered slightly.

"If you knew how I—!" she began, then stopped short.

"That's just what I was saying to Jim", put in her mother eagerly.

The girl flung up both hands in a gesture of angry protest.

"Please don't talk about me, mother—to Jim, or anybody. Do you hear?"

Her voice shrilled suddenly loud and harsh, like an untuned string under the bow.

Jim Dodge flung his hat on his head with an impatient exclamation.

"Come on, Fanny," he said roughly. "Nobody's going to bother you. Don't you worry."

Mrs. Dodge had gone back to her kneading board and was thumping the dough with regular slapping motions of her capable hands, but her thin dark face was drawn into a myriad folds and puckers of anxiety.

Fanny stooped and brushed the lined forehead with her fresh young lips.

"Goodnight, mother," said she. "I wish you were going."

She drew back a little and looked down at her mother, smiling brilliantly.

"And don't you worry another minute about me, mother," she said resolutely. "I'm all right."

"Oh, I do hope so, child," returned her mother, sniffing back her ready tears. "I'd hate to feel that you—"

The girl hurried to the door, where her brother stood watching her.

"Come on, Jim," she said. "We have to stop for Ellen."

She followed him down the narrow path to the gate, holding her crisp white skirts well away from the dew-drenched border. As the two emerged upon the road, lying white before them under the brilliant moon-light, Fanny glanced up timidly at her brother's dimly seen profile under the downward sweep of his hatbrim.

"It's real dusty, isn't it?" said she, by way of breaking a silence she found unbearable. "It'll make my shoes look horrid."

"Walk over on the side more," advised Jim laconically.

"Then I'll get in with all those weeds; they're covered with dust and wet, besides," objected Fanny.

"Say, Jim!"

"Well?"

"Wouldn't it be nice if we had an auto, then I could step in, right in front of the house, and keep as clean as—"

The young man laughed.

"Wouldn't you like an aeroplane better, Fanny? I believe I would."

"You could keep it in the barn; couldn't you, Jim?"

"No," derided Jim, "the barn isn't what you'd call up-to-date. I require a hangar—or whatever you call 'em."

The girl smothered a sigh.

To be continued.

CALDWELL'S

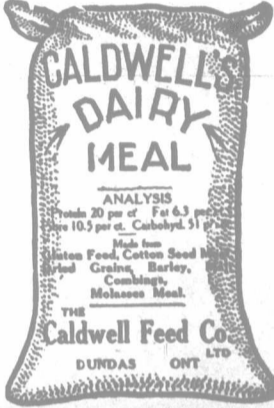
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FRIDAY, DEC. 21, 1917

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MENTION THE ADVOCATE

ENGLAND NEEDS MOST Not Men, But Food and Ships

The greatest need of the Allies is food—more food—and still more food—and the ships to carry it in. In speaking of the food situation recently, Lord Rhondda, the British Food Controller, said:

"The danger of the food situation lies not so much in the submarine peril as in the world shortage of cereals, meats and fats. The tightening of the blockade is a two-edged sword. Imports of bacon and other products into the United Kingdom from Denmark are bound to be seriously reduced. This throws us more than ever upon the North American Continent for our supplies. What we ask from the United States and Canada we cannot procure elsewhere. Unless the Allies in Europe are able to import the supplies necessary for feeding their armies and their civil populations, victory may slip from our united grasp."

Speaking in Winnipeg, on October 22nd, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, read a cablegram from Lord Rhondda as follows:

"The Allies need from America next year ten million tons of foodstuffs, representing an expenditure on wheat, flour, bacon and other products of three to four millions a day. Canada, with the United States, must do her share in conserving her food supplies and increasing her production."

Surely then, Canada's duty is plain—every energy should be strained to produce food to the limit of her ability. Robbing our farms of the needed men "would be but blundering into another folly." Instead of handicapping the already over-worked farmer, by taking away his help, let us rather assist—give him tractors as cheaply as they can be purchased anywhere—give him all the machinery without a tariff barrier—let him have free fertilizers. Only in this way can we hope for a great stimulus in our greatest national industry—farming—and a radical decrease in the over-burdening high cost of living.

Liberalism stands hand-in-hand with the farmers' interests in this fight for liberty, as indicated by the following comparisons:

THE LIBERAL TARIFF RESOLUTION OF 1917.

During the last session of Parliament (May 23, 1917) the Hon. Frank Oliver, on behalf of the Liberal Party, moved the following resolution:

"In the opinion of this House it would be in the public interest if the Customs Tariff Act were so amended as to provide:

- "1. That wheat, wheat flour and all other products of wheat be placed on the free list.
- "2. That farm implements and machinery, farm tractors, mining, flour and sawmill machinery and repairs for same, rough and partly dressed lumber, illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils, cement and fertilizers be added to the free list.
- "3. That staple foods and food products (other than wheat flour), domestic animals and foods therefor, be admitted into Canada free of duty, when coming from and being the product of any country admitting like Canadian articles into such country free of duty.
- "4. That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all articles imported into Canada, excepting luxuries.
- "5. That the British Preference be increased to fifty per cent. of the general tariff."

This resolution was moved on May 23rd, 1917, by the Hon. Frank Oliver, ex-Minister of the Interior in the Liberal Government, and seconded by Mr. F. B. Carvell, M.P., for Carleton, N. B.

YET, when a delegation of farmers, representing the great farmers' organizations of both Western Canada and of Ontario and the Canadian Council of Agriculture, waited upon the Government for free tractors, duty free fertilizers, etc., their interests were completely ignored, because of the "Big Interests."

The Canadian farmer has not a ray of hope that his interests will be considered by the proposed Union Government. This is indicated again as follows:

FREE BRAN, SHORTS AND MIDLINGS.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday May 1st, 1917, Mr. J. A. Robb, ex-Liberal member for Huntingdon, gave notice that he would move the following resolution, which he did on May 31st:

"To ensure a plentiful supply of bran, shorts and middlings for the farmers to produce milk, cream, butter and cheese, and for the raising and fattening of live stock, this House is of the opinion that wheat, bran, shorts and middlings should, without delay, be placed on the free list."

The Liberal party supported this resolution, but it was defeated by a straight Conservative vote.

It is evident, then, that the present Government, as allied with the "Big Interests," would not (even for greater production for the war) sacrifice one iota, the strangle hold that the "Big Interests" have upon the farmers; business—not assist in the way the great farmers' organizations felt best for Canada in increasing production and decreasing the ever-increasing cost of existence. Be not deceived by the cheap cry of patriotism. Learn the facts—weigh them in your own good judgment. In being true to your democratic principles, you are not only working in the best interests of Canada, but are doing your noblest work "Where England's need is greatest." The supreme test of loyalty is service and sacrifice where most needed.

England needs most—NOT MEN—BUT FOOD—MORE FOOD—AND STILL MORE FOOD.

Vote for the Farmers' Interests. Vote for Liberalism. Vote for Laurier

Advertisement supplied by the Central Liberal Information Bureau, Ottawa

THE NATIONAL POLITICAL PLATFORM OF THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE CANADIAN COUNCIL OF AGRICULTURE, representing the organized farmers of Canada, urges that a means of bringing about these much-needed reforms and, at the same time, reducing the high cost of living, now proving such a burden on the people of Canada, our tariff laws should be amended as follows:

1. By reducing the customs duty on goods imported from Great Britain to one-half the rates charged under the general tariff, and that further gradual, uniform reductions be made in the remaining tariff on British imports that will ensure complete free trade between Great Britain and Canada in five years.
2. That the Reciprocity Agreement of 1911, which still remains on the United States statute books, be accepted by the Parliament of Canada.
3. That all foodstuffs not included in the Reciprocity Agreement be placed on the free list.
4. That agricultural implements, farm machinery, vehicles, fertilizers, coal, lumber, cement, illuminating fuel and lubricating oils, be placed on the free list.
5. That the customs tariff on all the necessities of life be materially reduced.
6. That all tariff concessions granted to other countries be immediately extended to Great Britain.

POLICY OF THE WESTERN LIBERAL PARTY, AS PASSED AT THE WINNIPEG CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1917.

Moved by Roderick McKenzie, a member of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, seconded by D. W. Warner, Saskatchewan:

Resolved:

1. That the British preference be increased to fifty per cent. of the general tariff, with a view to ultimate free trade.
2. That wheat, wheat flour and all other products of wheat, be placed upon the free list.
3. That the following articles be placed on the free list:
 - (1) Farm implements and machinery, with repairs for same;
 - (2) Farm tractors and internal combustion engines, with repairs for same;
 - (3) Mining, flour, sawmill and logging machinery, with repairs for same;
 - (4) Rough and partly dressed lumber;
 - (5) Illuminating, lubricating and fuel oils;
 - (6) Cement;
 - (7) Fertilizers;
 - (8) Fishing lines, cordage, swivels and metals for fishing spoons.
4. That fruit, staple foods and food products (other than flour), domestic animals and food therefor, including oats, barley and flax, be admitted into Canada free of duty when coming from and being the product of any country admitting like Canadian articles into such country free of duty.
5. That substantial reductions be made in the general tariff on all articles imported into Canada, excepting luxuries.

Farm Help Will Not Be Drafted

Food Production Vital

"I will see to it that if any farmer's son, honestly working on a farm for the production of food, is drafted, he will be discharged from The Canadian Expeditionary Forces, if he goes back to the farm."

—Gen. Mewburn, Minister of Militia,
Dundas, November 24th, 1917

"In the general policy of the law and instructions issued to the tribunals, the farming industry is certainly recognised as one of the utmost importance to the national interest, and, therefore, it is the duty of the tribunals, in the proper execution of the responsible duty with which they are charged, to see that effect is given to farmers' claims in proper cases."

—E. L. Newcombe, President Military
Service Council, Ottawa, November 26th, 1917

ENTITLED TO EXEMPTION:—"Men who are habitually and effectively engaged in the growth of agricultural products, and whose labor cannot be diverted from that occupation without substantially diminishing the necessary supply, are in the view of the Military Service Council, to be entitled to exemption, so long as they continue to be usefully employed in farming. It is assumed that the tribunals will realize that the farming industry should compete successfully with military service in those cases where it is established that the withdrawal from the former occupation of men qualified for the latter service will materially diminish the output of production necessary for the maintenance or efficiency of the expeditionary force, or the support of the people at home."

—Military Service Council, Ottawa, November 26th, 1917

The country relies on the farmer, not only for food, but for striking a sane balance on political matters. Free from the turmoil of city life, he has a sane, clear view of large affairs.

In the present crisis he recognises clearly that the real political leaders of both parties have cast aside party allegiance and have joined together for the winning of the war. This is the one great issue, and to see it accomplished requires the whole-hearted support of every patriotic Canadian.

Support Union Government

Quebec, which has not done its duty in this war to its mother country, France, to the protector of its liberties, Great Britain, or to its native land, is solidly lined up against Union Government with the determination, rabid in its intensity, to bend the rest of Canada to its will. By appealing to the slacker, it hopes for Victory.

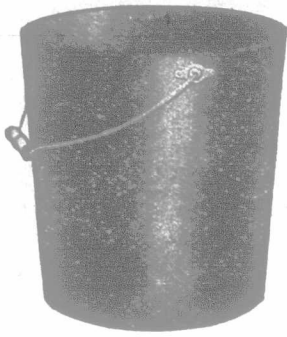
Unionist Party Publicity Committee

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Name _____
Address _____

Plan to spend a day at Welland, and attend the sale to be held on Dec. 11th

I am contributing the following females: 1. Hulda De Kol of Riverside the 2nd, a 12-lb. 2-year-old daughter of Prince De Kol Posch, will freshen shortly after sale. 2. A daughter of Josie Bewunde Posch, sired by a son of Count Heherveld Fayne De Kol, will be fresh, and is a good one. 3. A 3-year-old, untested, but a good one. Her dam is a 15-lb. 3-year-old, daughter of Sir Sylvia Posch. 4. Altona Falk, a nice type of cow, testing over 4% butter-fat. Butter at 2 years 10.60 lbs. 5. Lady De Kol Fayne, a nice 3-year-old, untested. All the above are bred to King Johanna Netherland, a son of Johanna Netherland Bess 2nd, a 28.21-lb cow, milking 100 lbs. per day. Write to the secretary, W. L. HOUCK, Black Creek, Ont., for a catalogue.

J. W. MOOTE, Canboro, Ont.

Ontario Farmers' Own Organization

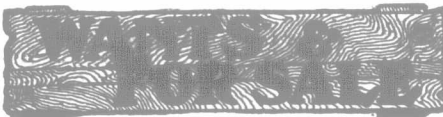
Farmers! Have you studied the power of organization?
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Will you give it your influence and your business?
Have you a club in your locality?
Are YOU a member?
Are you going to attend the Farmers' Parliament, December 19th, 20th and 21st, in Toronto?
Reduced fares, good going December 15th to 21st, returning up to December 26th, inclusive.
All farmers welcome — ladies especially invited.

—The United Farmers of Ontario

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Thursday, Dec. 27th, 1917, at 2 p. m. Ameliasburg Township, Prince Edward County, about four miles south of Belleville, east of Rednersville. Stock young; Stallions inspected and enrolled. Don't forget the date. Send for catalogue. Norman Montgomery, Auctioneer, Box 180, Brighton, Ont.; W. E. Anderson, Owner, Breeder Percheron Horses, Belleville, R. R. 1.



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The Dollar Chain

Contributions from Nov. 23 to Nov. 30: A Friend, Langdon, Ont., \$2; One Interested, \$10; I. D., Bailieboro, Ont., \$1; Scotia, London, \$1.—Total to Nov. 30th, \$5,031.30.

If "A Friend", Langdon will kindly let us know on what date she sent \$2.50 we will see if it can be traced. It has not been received at this office.

Current Events.

Terrible fighting still goes on in the Cambrai area of Northern France and in northern Italy. In the meantime an Inter-Allied Conference is being held in Paris.

Gossip.

Sale Dates.

Dec. 6, 1917.—Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Dec. 11.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Club, Welland; Holsteins.

Dec. 12.—Col. Marshall, Dunbarton, Ont.; Holsteins.

Dec. 12.—Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club Consignment Sale at Woodstock, Ont.; W. E. Thomson, Secretary.

Dec. 18.—Elgin Pure-bred Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Assoc'n., St. Thomas.

Dec. 19.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, at Woodstock, Ont. John McKee, Norwich, Secretary.

Dec. 19.—Brant District Holstein Breeders' Sale, Brantford, Ont.; Holsteins.

Dec. 21.—Jas. R. Fallis, Brampton, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Feb. 6, 1918.—W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Shorthorns.

Burnfoot R. O. P. Shorthorns

Despite the fact that many dual-purpose, pure-bred Shorthorn herds throughout the Dominion have been entered in the Record of Performance tests during the past six or eight years, no herd, large or small, has figured more prominently in the lists of cows that have qualified than the small Burnfoot herd owned by S. A. Moore, of Caledonia, Ontario. Dairymaid, one of the older matrons in the stables, with a 13,535-lb. milk record and 540 lbs. of butter-fat for the year, kept the Canadian championship record in the herd for the two years 1915 and 1916; and Jean Lassie, a big, roan, four-year-old show cow, still holds the Canadian champion two-year-old record with 8,938 lbs. of over 4 per cent. milk for the year. We might mention here that the senior herd sire now in use is Burnfoot Chieftain, a son of Dairymaid. He is a smooth, thick fellow and is perhaps one of the best individual dairy-bred Shorthorn sires any country can boast of to-day. His sire is a son of the noted sire, Scottish Pride, while Dairymaid, his dam, traces back to that good cow, Beauty (imp.). The young bulls now advertised are all sired by Burnfoot Chieftain and are as pleasing a lot of youngsters as we have seen for some time. Other R. O. P. dams in the herd, several of which are the dams of the young bulls referred to, are Alexandra, a typical, well-turned Jenny Lind-bred, three-year-old with 8,147 lbs. of 4.08 per cent. milk in her two-year form. Besides her five-months bull by Burnfoot Chieftain she has a very promising one-year heifer in the herd, Norma's Rose, a Lavinia-bred cow has 9,705 lbs. of milk and 360 lbs. of fat for the year. Burnfoot Grace has 7,135 lbs. Jean Masie, only in the three-year form, is just completing her year with over 8,000 lbs., and Bonnie Jean has 8,175 lbs. of milk and 343 lbs. of fat in 227 days, but did not calve in time to qualify. Thus, it will be seen that in spite of Mr. Moore's comparatively small numbers he is in a position to furnish more strong R. O. P. blood than many of the herds whose numbers are more than double. Full particulars regarding the herd will gladly be furnished by Mr. Moore at all times. Address S. A. Moore, Burnfoot Farm, Caledonia, Ont., and mention "The Advocate."

Quebec Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE": There seems to be a general feeling here that the work for agricultural education is bearing fruit more prolifically than in the other provinces. Not that Quebec has surpassed her neighbors, but having started lower down the ladder she has travelled farther in reaching her present status. While much credit is due to the various institutions, whether under English or French domination, there is danger of losing sight of the work being accomplished by those smaller agencies, the Illustration Stations.

There are at present ten of these in Quebec, with a probability of the number being doubled next year. They are under the capable supervision of John Fixter, who many will remember as formerly connected with the Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa and later with the Macdonald College Farm at Ste. Anne de Bellevue.

The charge has frequently been made that the teachings and practice of the regular experimental farms were in the main, directed over the heads of the average farmer who, as a rule, was in no position financially or otherwise to take full advantage of them. Whether or not this is true it is difficult to say positively. At any rate, it was evidently decided to give the farmers the benefit of the doubt. Accordingly, Illustration Stations were organized. In order to eliminate any possibility of the impracticable element being introduced, a well-appointed farm in a locality is selected for the purpose. The owner agrees to carry on the work under the direction of Mr. Fixter. On the other hand, he may be provided with good seed, etc., or otherwise partially recompensed for his outlay. It will be seen there is no object in wire-pulling among the farmers, the whole scheme being simply a means of demonstrating how the farms in that particular neighborhood may be managed to yield the most profit. To attain this end only such practical matters are given attention as the value of proper crop rotations, seed selection, good cultivation and manuring and drainage. At intervals throughout the season, Mr. Fixter or his assistant pays a visit of inspection, at which times field meetings are held and the work explained to the neighboring farmers who may attend. A gratifying feature is that the farmers are taking advantage of the means offered to better their condition. One man enthusiastically remarked that if the government would establish one hundred such illustration stations, it would be the agricultural salvation of Quebec.

A good deal of emphasis, just now, is being placed on rotation experiments. Mr. Fixter admits being a crank on weeds, and in districts where these are abundant he has introduced two and three-year rotations. Another of his illustrations is the growing of clover-seed. To insure success, he tries to impress the importance of two points, early cutting and heavy seeding. As a result of the former, the clover makes better feed and the system is sure death to weeds; by means of the latter, two crops of clover may be secured. The actual amount per acre he advises is ten pounds red clover and ten pounds timothy on light soils, and eight pounds red clover, two pounds alsike and ten pounds timothy on heavy soils.

The trouble is many farmers do not sow nearly enough clover, the seeding frequently being as low as two pounds to the acre. To show the importance of a heavier seeding an interesting experiment was undertaken at one of the stations. A one-quarter-acre plot was sown at the rate of ten pounds per acre. Another of equal size was sown at the rate of two pounds per acre. The results were so striking as to convince most of the farmers in that neighborhood that Mr. Fixter knew what he was talking about. To further prove his contention, he sometimes sends ten or more farmers in a vicinity enough seed to sow half an acre of alsike and half an acre of red clover. Hence, Mr. Fixter has come to be looked upon as a sort of special information bureau. As a result agriculture in Quebec is making visible progress.

AGRICOLA.

A teacher the other day on examination of his class asked what was meant by divers diseases.

No reply was vouchsafed for some time, but on repeating the question he was rather surprised when one of the boys answered:

"Water on the brain."

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Gossip.

Holsteins Sell at St. Thomas.

Holstein breeders or admirers should not overlook the 55 pure-bred Holsteins that will be sold in St. Thomas on Tuesday, December 18. This is a combination sale held under the auspices of the Elgin Counties' Pure-Bred Breeders' Association. The Club are consigning such blood as that from King Segis, May Echo Sylvia, Maggie Keyes, the Ormsbys, and Pontiac Korndyke. A number of these are from 100-lb.-a-day ancestors. The offering has been inspected by a committee who have approved of the various lots and recommend them to the buying public. Several are new milkers and forward springers, while some are bred to bulls with great records. See the advertisement and write for a catalogue and all information. E. C. Gilbert, R. R. No. 7, St. Thomas, is the Secretary.

Yorkshires at Pine Grove.

After a recent visit to Pine Grove Farm, the property of J. K. Featherston, Streetsville, Ont., our representative reports that he never saw a stronger offering of Yorkshires in the pens than Mr. Featherston has at the present time. This is true both as to numbers on hand and the quality of the pens throughout. The breeding sows, the majority of which are of the famous Maple Leaf strain, have litters ranging in ages up to 13 and 14 weeks, and nearly all are sired by the good young boar, Pine Grove Hero, first-prize, 6-months boar at London, 1916, and also first at Toronto in the 18-months class in 1917. Among these litters are some exceptionally choice pigs, and giving as his reason that he had far too many, Mr. Featherston said they must go out quickly. The only other breeding found among the brood sows was one Pine Grove Cinderella and one Pine Grove Blossom, both of which have young litters from which one could pick some very promising youngsters. In young stock of breeding age the offering is not quite so varied. There are only a few six or eight-months bred sows, but these make up in quality for what they lack in numbers. Many of these, as is also the case with several young boars offered, are got by the old-time champion, Pine Grove Rover, the champion of the Toronto ring in both the years 1915 and 1916. They number about 20 in all, and in most cases, they are bred to Pine Grove Hero, the winning sire mentioned above, and to get a choice from these it would be well to get your order in early.

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.

Tenant and Taxes.

The Township Council issue debentures for building bridges. Who has to pay debenture tax, tenant or landlord? Lease reads: "Tenant to pay all taxes except for local improvement."

Ontario. L. B. H.

Ans.—The tenant.

A man has been looking up some mistakes he finds that:

When a plumber makes a mistake he charges twice for it.

When a lawyer makes a mistake he has a chance to try the case all over again.

When a carpenter makes a mistake it means an "extra".

When an electrician makes a mistake he blames it on "induction", because nobody knows what that is.

When a doctor makes a mistake he buries it.

When a judge makes a mistake it becomes a law of the land.

When a preacher makes a mistake nobody knows the difference.

But when a home-builder makes a mistake he usually has to live with it for the rest of his life.

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A Page Farm Engine beats hired help. It will perform all the drudgery that usually falls to the farmer's wife, without a single complaint. It will run the churn, the separator, the sewing machine and the washing machine. Operating a water system, a Page Engine will provide water for washing milk-pans, and provide city conveniences.

And all these need not interfere seriously with its regular farm duties. Any woman can run a Page Farm Engine, so simply constructed is it and requiring so little adjusting.


Two styles—one burning gasoline, and one that burns both kerosene and gasoline. There are five sizes of gasoline engines—the smallest 1 1/2 h-p., the largest 7 h-p.

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11565—Gent's Fur-Lined Coat, shell of imported black beaver cloth, well tailored, lined with good quality full furred marmot skins, storm collar of River Mink, length 50 inches **\$3500**

1663—Marmot Neckpiece, made from best quality skins; long tab back and front; made to slip through fur; finished with head, tails and paws **\$1150**

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arrived at our barns late in November. A number of them since have been prominent winners at both Guelph and Ottawa. But we have others (both stallions and mares) that were never out. The majority of the stallions weigh around the ton, and better quality and breeding were never in the stables. Come and see them. We like to show them. **SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.**

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Herd headed by Bonnie Ingleside 7th, the Canadian-bred champion bull at Toronto, 1914-1915. We are offering several young bulls that were Toronto and Ottawa winners this year, all sired by the herd bull, as well as a few females in calf to him. Come and see our herd or write us for anything in Herefords.
W. READHEAD, BROOKDALE FARM, MILTON, ONTARIO

THE MAPLES HEREFORDS

Herd Bulls:—HIGH IDEAL, Junior Champion, Toronto and London; CLAYTON DONALD own brother to Perfection Fairfax (The World's Greatest Hereford Sire). Offering:—A few cows with calves and rebred to Clayton Donald. A limited number of yearling heifers and calves, and several choice young bulls. Also a few Shropshire ram lambs. Correspondence invited.
W. H. & J. S. HUNTER, ORANGEVILLE, ONT.

Gossip.

Brookdale Herefords.

There is not a Hereford breeder in Canada whose home-bred stuff comes out more satisfactorily at the larger shows than does the Brookdale herd, owned by W. Readhead, of Milton, Ont. Shortly after the herd arrived home from its last successful win at Ottawa it was the Advocate representative's privilege to visit the farm and see the many good things that through no fault of their own were left in the fields and, therefore, this year never saw the inside of a judging-ring. Many of the more noticeable among these were the younger things, the majority of which were all sired by the present herd sire and show bull at Brookdale, Bonnie Ingleside 7th, the Canadian-bred champion at Toronto for the three years 1914-15-16. The quality of the get of this bull, both those that were seen out at the fairs and those that were seen later at the farm, can leave no doubt in the mind of the visitor that he is well deserving of the title of one of Canada's greatest young sires. In young sons there were only three in the stable that were of serviceable age, but others younger were coming on in goodly numbers, and in nearly every instance they looked quite as promising as their older brothers that stood all the way from fourth to first at Toronto and Ottawa this year. The dams of these and also dams of every heifer that was brought out this year are all cows that are permanent members of the Brookdale herd. It was quite unnecessary for Mr. Readhead to impress upon us that there were no boarders in his herd, everything must produce its-like each year or it was of no use to him, and had to step out to make room for more profitable ones. This is perhaps responsible for the good number of young bulls seen in the farm's offering each year. The herd of breeding cows numbers only a little more than twenty head. Represented among these are Roseleafs, Rubellas, Victorias, etc., all direct descendants of imported sires and dams, and all worthy of their place in a breeding establishment like Mr. Readhead's. For full particulars write to the Milton address, and mention this paper.

McNiven's Clydesdales at Hamilton.

In the advertising columns of this issue W. A. McNiven, R. R. No. 4, Hamilton, Ont., is offering some exceptionally choice things in imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdales. Five of the brood mares in the stables are imported, and all these with one exception have foals, and all are foaling again in the spring to the Government premium horse, Everard (imp.) 18185 by Everlasting, dam by Sir Everard. Besides being one of the best bred horses that ever crossed the water, Everard was the first-prize, three-year stallion at Ottawa 1916, and his service on these mares in Mr. McNiven's stud should produce most satisfactory results as well as make each a very attractive breeding proposition. Speaking of the imported mares individually, space will permit very little more than mention of their names only, but in all fairness to those mentioned we should like to add that in quality they are all quite on a par with their excellent breeding. Hannah [14567] (18576) is a thick, well-made, good-going brown by Douglas Chief, and his oldest get, a choice, six-year-old mare by the Squire (imp.) is still in the stables. Both have good foals by a son of Royal Favorite. Quakeress [15318] (18771), another big, good kind of mare with a string of five numbered dams, has a two-year filly that is included with herself in the offering, as well as a 1917 stud foal by Royal Favorite. Duskie Queen [15319] (18779) by Balmoral Prince, and Jean Manson [29558] (31891) a granddaughter of Prince of Carruchan, have filly foals also got by Royal Favorite, and Lady Regina [15320] (18768), a big, good-quality bay by a son of Sir Everard, is the dam of one of the best young mares in the stables, as well as a 1917 filly foal by Royal Favorite. All are offered for sale at reasonable prices, full particulars of which may be had by referring to the advertisement and writing direct to Mr. McNiven, and mentioning The Farmer's Advocate.

"You can't order me around," declared the new salesman. "I take orders from nobody."

"You demonstrated that on your last trip," said the boss, coming in at this juncture.

Heaves

AND HOW TO CURE
—A Standard treatment with years of success back of it to guarantee results is
Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy
Use it on any case—No matter what else has been tried—and if three boxes fail to relieve, we will refund full amount paid. Further details in
Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser
Write us for a Free Copy
BEST EVER USED
Dear Sirs:—Enclosed find \$1.00 for 1 package of Tonic Heave Remedy. I used a package last year and completely cured a case of Heaves of some 3 years' standing.
H. B. BURKHOLDER, Lillooet, B.C.
Per Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church St. Toronto



Some Reasons Why ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE ARE GROWING POPULAR

AT Guelph Winter Fair and Toronto Fat Stock Show, 1915 and 1916, the grand champions were Aberdeen-Angus. At Chicago International, out of 15 grand championships and 15 reserves, the Aberdeen-Angus have won ten grand championships and 9 reserves. Out of 15 grand championships for carloads, Aberdeen-Angus have won 12 times. Out of 15 grand-championships for Carcass Contest, Aberdeen-Angus won 14 times. For free information, write:
W. J. Smale, Sec'y, Aberdeen-Angus Association, Brandon, Manitoba
Jas. D. McGregor, President, Brandon, Man.

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MILTON

For that new building.
Milton Pressed Brick Co., Milton, Ont.

Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Suffolk Down Sheep

The greatest breeds for producing highest quality of beef and mutton. They are both hardy and prolific. We have bulls, females, rams and ewes for sale.
JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont

SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS

Bulls of serviceable age and females not akin.
WM. CHANNON & SON
P.O. and Phone - Oakwood, Ont.
Stations—Lindsay, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

Angus—Southdowns—Collies
SHOW FLOCKS
Same and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward. 1st Prize, Indiana State Fair.
Robt. McEwen, R.R. 4, London, Ont.

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus Cows

with calves at foot and bred again. Bulls of serviceable age, females all ages; a few Shearling Oxford Down ram lambs.
Alec. McKinney, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

ANGUS CATTLE

Aberdeen Farm has for sale a nice bunch of young stuff of both sexes. Come and see us and supply your wants. J. W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburgh P.O., R.R. 1, Erin Station, C.P.R.

Kennelworth Farm Aberdeen Angus

A grand lot of calves for sale; ages in the neighborhood of 7 months. Victor of Glencairn at head of herd.
PETER A. THOMSON, HILLSBURG, ONT.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus

Get high-class Angus bull and breed the champion steers. I have show-ring quality bulls from 10 to 24 months of age; also choice 1 and 3-year-old heifers.
T. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

England's Scheme For More Small Holdings.


What a transformation the English countryside will undergo when the Board of Agriculture have got into working order the 6,000 acres they have acquired for small farms for soldiers, and when the Local Government Board have dotted all the rural districts with 200,000 modern cottages, each with a garden and further breathing space, and perhaps a little orchard. Both these enterprises seem to be getting fairly forward, as well they may be, for the need of both is pressing and time is short. Times without number during the last thirty or forty years have the serious calls of our farming villages for better homes for rural workers been pressed upon landowners and local Imperial authorities; but these appeals fell mostly on deaf ears. Never till this war has Parliament really been awakened to the first-rate importance of our growing more food and breeding more stock, or to the shameless neglect by which the chief industry of England has been allowed to fend for itself. As the State did nothing for the landlord, the landlord could do nothing for his tenant, who could do little for his laborer, who migrated to where he could get higher wages and more freedom, liberty and fun.

A minimum price for wheat, which commands more than twice what it did before the war, a scale of wages the lowest point of which is 25s. a week, 74s. a cwt. for butchers' cattle, and a doubling of the price of dairy produce, and almost every other product of the farm have changed all this. Henceforward landowner, farmer and laborer are somebody to reckon with, to be placated, or else we might all be put on short commons. So that agricultural writers, representatives of rural constituencies in Parliament and statesmen who have ever and anon held up to scorn the ramshackle huts with earthen floors and a shocking minimum of light and ventilation, unworthy to be called homes, in which Hodge has till now been housed, if he did not "live in," may soon be able to congratulate the Government upon its determination to entice men who have forsaken the plough for the rifle and the reaper for the munition factory back to the land.

The revolution upon which Parliamentary Departments have set their hearts and partly brought to fruition is, we are told, only a first step towards a scheme for establishing a colony of soldiers on small holdings in every agricultural county in England. Of the 6,000 acres which the Board of Agriculture has already secured 1,500 acres are in Wales. A practical start with actual work was first made on a Crown Colony of 2,363 acres of rich land, at Patrington, in the East Riding of Yorkshire. Here is already being worked a central farm of about 200 acres, encircled by 60 holdings averaging 35 acres each, for mixed farming. The second English colony taken in hand forms a part of Holbeach Marsh, in Lincolnshire. Here 1,000 acres of most fertile alluvial soil will be allotted to a central farm of about 200 acres, and 60 small holdings of about 10 acres each to be devoted to garden produce. These Yorkshire and Lincolnshire colonies are now well advanced towards fulfilling their purpose. Each holding has a cottage and other requisite equipment, including implements, horses, etc., which will be let out to settlers, and all the tenants work under the eye of a Government agricultural director, stationed on the central farm, whence he radiates his advice and more practical help. These colonies are being founded for the dual purpose of finding employment for discharged soldiers and of demonstrating the value of small holdings grouped on the colony principle. That on Sunk Island, in Yorkshire, is the largest and the first item in this interesting national experiment. This colony is to be devoted to mixed farming; some of the other centres will be for dairying or market gardening.

Operations on the pioneer colony were started in time for cropping for last summer. Having taken possession of four farmsteads existing on the estate, the Director, with such help as he had gathered around him, set to work to convert a most productive tistle bed, 1,500 to 2,000 acres in extent, into fertile soil. In a prolonged tussle with the thistles hundreds of acres had to be pulverized by various destructive implements; yet most of the ploughing was got through last spring so successfully that in July an

FIRST AND PARAMOUNT, ABSOLUTE SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS



VALUABLE REAL ESTATE TO BE SOLD FOR TAXES

"I can make more money in real estate," you say.

If you are here to look after your real estate and meet the payments on it—well perhaps it will be all right.

But if you should die would your family be able to keep up the payments?

You need life assurance to protect your real estate investments. There is no other protection that is quite so sure.

We'll gladly send you an interesting booklet on this subject. Just ask for a copy of "The Creation of an Estate." A postcard will do. Address it to

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Maple Shade Farm—SHORTHORNS

An importation consisting of forty-three head now in quarantine will be home about September 30th Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Brooklin, C.N.R. Will. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ontario Co

FIFTY IMPORTED SHORTHORNS

I have fifty head of choice Scotch bred cattle now on the water, which will land at Quebec early in November. These were selected from many of the best herds in the old land. Wait for these. Write for particulars.
GEO. ISAAC, COBOURG, ONTARIO.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the two great breeding bulls, Newton Ringleader (imp.) 73783, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. Can supply a few of either sex.
KYLE BROS. DRUMBO, ONT. PHONE AND TELEGRAPH VIA AYE

Blairgowrie Shorthorns and Shropshires

20 imported cattle, cows and heifers; all have calves at foot or are in calf to British service. Bulls for breeders wanting herd headers. Also home-bred bulls and females. Prices right. Rams and ewes in any numbers.
JOHN MILLER, Myrtle Station, C.P.R., G.T.R. ASHBURN, ONTARIO

SALEM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gainford Marquis (imp.), undefeated in England and Canada. Sire of the winning group at Canadian National, 1914, 1915, 1916. Can supply cattle, both sexes, at all times.
J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO.

WM. D. DYER, SHORTHORNS. Pure Scotch or Scotch-topped beef type, yet good milkers. 8 young bulls and a few young cows and heifers for sale.
R. 3., Oshawa, SHROPSHIRE. Type and quality. A few ram lambs still left.
G. T. R., C. N. R. CLYDESDALES. Stallion 1 yr. old, rich in Baron Pride blood, promises size and quality combined.
Myrtle, C. P. R.

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 Leicester rams mostly from imp. ewes.
JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

We have several newly-imported bulls of serviceable age. Cruikshank, Marr and Duthie breeding, as well as a number of choice, home-bred young steers, got by our noted herd sire, Proud Monarch, by Royal Blood. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.
RICHARDSON BROS., Columbus, Ont.

CREEKSIDE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gay Monarch 79611, dam, Sally 8th Imp., and sire, the great Gold Sultan 75411. My present offering of young bulls includes several 7 to 14 months' youngsters, all thick, mellow well-grown fellows—reds and roans—and priced right. Can also supply females in most any numbers.
Geo. Ferguson—Elora Station, C.P.R., G.T.R.—Salem, Ont.

IRVINDALE SHORTHORNS

Herd established Fifty Years. Senior Sire, Gainford Select. Junior Sire, Marquis Supreme. We have at present three sons of Gainford Select that are ready for immediate service; two that will be ready soon and others coming on. The best place in Canada to get a grandson of Gainford Marquis. We also have several cheaper bulls, one good Right Sort heifer, and are offering Gainford Select. See him or any of the others if interested.
JOHN WATT & SON, ELORA, ONTARIO

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

of such popular strains as Minas, Fames, Miss Ramsdens, Florences, Emilys, etc. Have still a few young bulls—thick, mellow fellows, fit for service.
JAMES McPIERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO


SHORTHORNS--T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

ROSEWOOD CHAMPION, by Nonpareil Archer, Imp., at the head of the herd. I have almost 100 Shorthorns in my stables at present. Marr Missies, Campbell-bred Charets, Nonpareils, Minas, Rosemarys, etc.—the best of breeding and the best of cattle; bulls or females; also have a few Herefords.

FREE

A beautifully illustrated Fur Style Book—giving advance information on furs and fur fashions—contains 40 pages with 125 illustrations of up-to-date Furs and Fur Garments—All these illustrations are photographs of living people—thus showing how the Furs REALLY appear—it shows Furs for every member of the family. Don't fail to send for this book TO-DAY—it is now ready for mailing and will be mailed as requests are received.

HALLAM'S FUR STYLE BOOK
1917-18 EDITION



1699—This Cape of Black Wolf is made in one of the most fascinating designs, shown for this season. It is generous width on the shoulders and the band collar is just what is required to make it one of the warmest and most comfortable fur pieces. The fur is fine, silky, jet black and very durable. Fastens as shown with silk crocheted buttons.

Price, DELIVERED TO YOU, \$8.50

1699—Muff to match, in the new large barrel shape, trimmed as shown with head, tail and paws. It is finished over soft downed and has silk wrist cord. PRICE OF MUFF DELIVERED TO YOU \$10.00

The set throughout is lined with black corded silk perlin. This is a most desirable and serviceable fur set. A striking example of wonderful "HALLAM" values.

Address, using number as below.

John Hallam Limited
406 HALLAM BLDG., TORONTO.

Harab-Davies Fertilizers Yield Big Results

Write for booklet.

THE ONTARIO FERTILIZERS, LTD.
WEST TORONTO

Pure Cottonseed Meal

"Dixie Brand".....	41% protein, fat 5.50%
"Forfat Brand".....	38.55% protein, fat 5.00%
"Danish Brand".....	36% protein, fat 5.00%
"Creamo Brand".....	20 to 25% protein, fat 5.00%

Mills conveniently located in every cotton-growing State in the South.
Prices on application in car lots or less.

Fred. Smith, 32 and 34 Front St. W., Toronto

HE IS LESS DANGEROUS

Eliminate the danger and increase the value of the young bull by dehorning him. The most successful dairymen, drovers and shippers use and recommend the KEYSTONE DEHORNER. Write for booklet.

R. H. MCKENNA
219 Robert Street, TORONTO

MARDELLA SHORTHORNS

Dual-purpose bulls, 20 young cows and heifers—bred, some calves by side. Size, type, quality; some full of Scotch. The great Massive Duke—dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat—at the head.

Thomas Graham, Port Perry, R. 3, Ont.

A GOOD SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE

A rare opportunity to secure the high-class bull, Sea King #84702, Mayflower bred son of the great Trout Creek Wonder. Red roan, 5 years old. For particulars write:

W. W. SCOTT, R. No. 2, HIGHGATE, ONT.

R. O. P. SHORTHORNS

The Evergreen Hill Herd. Your next sire should be backed by both R.O.P. sires and dams. Our offering of young bulls are all bred this way. Write for particulars and come and see herd.

S. W. JACKSON, R.R. 4, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Glenfoyle Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd bull College Duke 4th, 95430, big, thick young cows and heifers for sale; 8 young bulls, some herd headers. Also a yearling Clyde, stallion.

STEWART M. GRAHAM, LINDSAY, ONT.

MAPLE LEAF FARM

Shorthorns, some good young bulls and females. Shropshires, 50 lambs. Our flock leading winners on Eastern show circuit.

John Baker, Hampton, R. No. 1, Ont.

Shorthorns—Pail-fillers for sale. Young bull and heifers out of high record cows. A few young cows and bulls with extra good breeding and quality.

PETER CHRISTIE & SON
Manchester P.O. Port Perry, Ont. Co.

Brownlee Shorthorns. Offers a choice lot of young bulls, ranging in ages up to nine months and sired by the Nonpareil bull, Royal Saxon. See these before buying elsewhere. Could also spare a few females. Douglas Brown, Bright, Ont., R. R. 3, Ayr Station, C. P. R.

excellent crop of hay was won, 1,000 acres of corn was rich in promise, and, except where the thistle pest had not been overcome, the rest of the land was all but ready for growing something useful. Ex-soldiers from the army, including a dozen horsemen, exempted men on national service, and prospective holders worked like niggers, late and early, amongst the keenest being a New Zealander, a curate from a city church, and a parson's son. The last-mentioned worker is a poultry expert; so he and the curate kept 3,500 birds from good laying strains in tip-top feather.

Of course, crippled soldiers would be of no use here. It is expected that many capable ex-soldiers, without capital, can with assistance become successful holders. So far every vacant holding has been quickly snapped up by residents in the neighborhood. The State proposal is to assist applicants gradually into the tenancy of their holdings. The Board of Agriculture and their tenants will work hand in hand co-operatively. Earning wages all the time, the candidate or occupier of a little farm will sink no capital and suffer no loss, whether he qualifies for a 35-acre holding or not. Forty-six cottages, each surrounded by stables, cow-house, piggeries, poultry-run and kitchen garden are being erected on these miniature estates by conscientious objectors. Half of these homesteads are nearing completion. When 46 new families and their helpers come along, a village hall and a school should necessarily follow. The main idea is to place soldiers on the land after the war. They are to be assisted by credit banks and co-operative buying and selling. It is expected that the work of preparation by soldiers, probationers and others will take two years. The Director, in the meantime, hopes that, having regard to the fertility of the soil and with other favorable conditions, he will prove that the enterprise may be made a financial success.

ALBION.

Gossip.
The Brant Sale of Holsteins.

The majority of our Holstein readers have, no doubt, already noticed that the date set by the Brant County Holstein-Friesian Club for their annual winter sale is Wednesday, December 19. As usual the sale will be held in the city of Brantford, but it has been changed from the Commercial Hotel Stables to Colter's Livery Barn. The offering this year, comprising some fifty odd head, is one of the choicest lots ever brought out and, aside from including a number of the past season's winners, offers the public a lot of good record individuals. Haviland & Sons, of Willsonville, have a 26.43-lb. butter cow with 523.6 lbs. of milk for 7 days; they will also bring another 23.32-lb., 4-year-old, fresh at sale time, as well as her two-year daughter, and all are in calf to Canary Triton Segis, a prominent Toronto and London winner whose dam and sire's dam average nearly 28 lbs. of butter for 7 days. There are also two young bulls in this consignment, got by the same sire. Among six head offered by E. C. Chambers are several good record cows, including a 19.01-lb. two-year-old, and all are in calf to King Segis Forest Ridge 10th, whose dam and sire's dam are both 30-lb. cows. Chester Lee, of Kelvin, also has some very select animals with excellent records behind them, and several are freshening just at sale time to a grandson of Royalton De Kol Violet, a 29,949-lb. R.O.P. cow which also has a 30.23-lb., 7-day record. Robert Shellington has a 17.18-lb., 4-year-old, and Matilda Pauline Brook, a show heifer, from a 20.59-lb. cow, and both are bred to Riverside Pontiac Sarcastic, whose dam and sire's dam average 29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. E. Plant, Burford, who consigned several of the best record things to the recent Bailey sale has two females that will again do credit to any auction, and the other consigners, most all of which have two or three lots, are each contributing quality and records which insure success for the coming sale. For catalogues and full information address N. P. Sager, St. George, Ont., and mention the Advocate.

Vicar's Wife: Yes, Arnold has gone to London to learn pharmacy."
Village Dame: Oh, missus, 'e needn't 'ave gone to all that expense. 'E could 'ave come on our farm an' welcome.

On the Job Laying
Though Snowed In



Under the most severe weather conditions, you will get plenty of eggs if your hens are properly housed and fed Royal Purple Poultry Specific as directed.

Jno. Cutting, Ospringe, Ont., writes as follows:

"Dear Sirs,—Kindly send me your free booklet on Stock and Poultry. I have used your Poultry Specific all winter, and I would not want to be without it. For fattening chickens, and making hens lay it can't be beaten. I have also used the Stock Specific, and find it as represented."

Royal Purple Poultry Specific

In summer, fowl get grain, herbs, grass and insects, which are Nature's assistants for producing eggs. In the winter and spring, fowl get practically the same grain, but must have a substitute for the herbs, insects. Royal Purple Poultry Specific, manufactured from Roots, Herbs, Minerals, etc., is a most perfect substitute, increases the egg production at once, and makes the hens lay as well in winter as summer—keeps the fowl active, vigorous and healthy—prevents chicken cholera and kindred diseases.

Sold in 25 and 50c. packages also \$1.50 and \$5.00 air-tight tins. We also manufacture Lice Killer, 25 and 50c. packages; Rouse Cure, 25c.; Disinfectant 25c., 50c., \$1 sizes.

Secure these products from our dealer in your town.

W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Limited
London, Canada

34

FREE BOOK
Write for FREE 80-page booklet describing all common diseases of stock and poultry. It tells how to build hen-houses and how to raise calves without milk.

YOU WILL MISS SOMETHING
IF YOU FAIL TO ATTEND
The Eighth Annual
Toronto Fat Stock Show
Union Stock Yards, Toronto

More entries than ever before, including the best that Ontario produces.

JUDGING COMMENCES 10 A.M.
Friday, December 7th.

Auction Sale of Show Stock 10 a.m., Saturday, December 8th.

Glengow Shorthorns

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, Ontario. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, 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 at a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid. Write for anything in Shorthorns and Shropshires. One hour from Toronto.

PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS

Herd headed by (imp.) Newton Grand Champion and Belmont Beau. We have for sale a goodly number of real good young bulls that will suit the most exacting; also females. Inspection invited.

Geo. Amos & Sons C.P.R., 11 miles east of Guelph Moffat, Ontario

SHORTHORNS

I can spare a couple of cows, imported or Canadian bred with calves at foot and in calf again to Imp. Dalesman. I can also give one the choice of fifteen bulls from five months to two years old. About half are Imp. They are priced to sell. Write or come and see me. A. G. Farrow, Oakville, Ont.

OAKLAND---55 SHORTHORNS

A herd of feeders, breeders and milkers that give satisfaction wherever they go. One bull for sale, 18 months, white, extra milk strain. Also females, any age. Priced so you can buy. One of the finest bulls in Ontario heads this herd.

JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ontario.

Imported Scotch Shorthorns

Our present offering includes 100 imported females and 12 young imported bulls, representing the most desirable lines of breeding. If interested come and see them. Burlington Jct., G.T.R., is only half mile from farm. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Our present offering of young bulls, sired by our herd sire, Broadbooks Star, a son of the great Newton Ringleader, Imp., are the best lot of bulls we ever had on the farm. Come and see them or write for particulars. We also have females of the richest breeding and highest individuality.

GORDON SMITH Woodlee Sta., M.C.R., Essex County. SOUTH WOODLEE, ONT.

**WE WANT TO START RIGHT
THE NIAGARA PENINSULA HOLSTEIN BREEDERS CLUB**

**WE WANT TO MAKE OUR FIRST
HOLSTEIN SALE A SUCCESS.**

Forty-Eight Head

Six Young Bulls Forty-Two Females

ON THESE WE ARE STAKING OUR REPUTATION

Come to Welland, Tuesday, December 11th

Mr. Cabana of Pine Grove Farm, N.Y. is consigning a **32.24-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the Greatest Bull in the World.**

Also Lilith De Kol Clyde, a 28-lb. 4-year-old, bred to Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland; two others bred to King Pontiac Fayne Segis and one two-year-old heifer in calf to Rag Apple Korndyke 8th.

Llenroc Farms are consigning among others, a 20-lb. 4-year-old granddaughter of Sir Admiral Ormsby, and his full sister (a 2-year-old) the latter being in calf to Superba King Rag Apple, the great, young 38.71-lb. son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, who now heads Mr. Houck's herd. C. W. Hager, secretary of the club, is putting in several good R. O. P. matrons, and C. V. Robbins, and F. Hamilton, both have consignments whose records are well worth remembering; while Ridley College, J. W. and P. S. Moote, W. Stringer, C. P. Claus & Son, McLeod Bros., Jas. Dyer, P. Merrit, and Dr. Hutton are all strengthening the sale with strong consignments. Sale will be held at the Fair Grounds, in comfortable quarters.

Application for Catalogues should be made only to

W. L. Houck, Sec. of Sale, Black Creek, Ont.

Auctioneer, R. E. Haegar, Algonquin, Ill. Sales Manager, E. M. Hastings

MENTION THE ADVOCATE

Oxford Breeders' Consignment Sale

OF SIXTY HEAD OF REGISTERED

Holstein Cattle

IN THE CITY OF WOODSTOCK ON

Wednesday, December 12th, 1917

This is a rare opportunity for dairy men to secure some of the best producing blood of the breed. Most of the females will be fresh or springers with records or from record stock. We are offering a few bulls fit for service, the best lot the Club has ever offered, their dams having records up to 33 lbs. butter and over 100 lbs. milk a day.

Our Motto is "Quality and Satisfaction."

Write **W. E. THOMSON, WOODSTOCK, ONT.,** for catalogue.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers.

Hospital for Insane--Hamilton, Ont.

Present offerings are 4 grandsons of **Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona**, and high-testing, large-producing R. of P. dams of Korndyke and Aaggie DeKol breeding. Born during April and May, 1917. Apply to Superintendent.

CLOVERLEA DAIRY FARMS OFFER FOR SALE

THREE CHOICE, YOUNG HOLSTEIN BULLS

about ready for service, from high-testing dams. For price and extended pedigrees apply to **GRIESBACH BROS., R. R. NO. 1, COLLINGWOOD, ONTARIO.**

MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Fine quality, typey, heavy-producing Holsteins—forty head to choose from. The females are sired by **Idaline's Paul Veeman** and **King Segis Pietertje**, and are in calf to **Finderne King May Fayne**. Two bull calves, about ready for service, sired by the latter bull and out of heavy-producing cows, for immediate sale. Females in milk have made high records and sires used have the backing and are proving good. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome. **H. C. HOLTBY, GLANWORTH, ONT.**

Gossip.

Niagara Peninsula Holsteins Selling Soon.

In selecting the animals for the Niagara Peninsula Breeders' first annual sale of Holsteins, which is scheduled for Tuesday, December 11, to be held in the city of Welland, Ont., we understand that every animal consigned has undergone the most rigid inspection. The Sales Committee report that they are more than satisfied with the quality of the animals that they were successful in inducing the various members of the Club to consign. Realizing that on this sale depends the future success of their club, the Secretary informed us that quality and not numbers was their goal in making up their number this year, and the forty-eight animals now being catalogued were only the tops of a much larger number that were available. From the catalogues and advertising copy it will be noticed that only Niagara Peninsula breeders are consigning, and included in these is one American firm, that of Oliver Cabana of Pine Grove Farm of Elma Center, N. Y. The majority of Canadian breeders are already quite familiar with the breeding operations at Pine Grove Farms, and all remember it not only as the home of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, the sire of the \$53,200 bull calf sold at the Guarantee Sale this year, but also the home of Segis Fayne Johanna, the world's first and only 50-lb. cow. To the Welland sale Mr. Cabana is consigning five head. Four females and one 9-months bull, a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. This is described to us as a real show calf, and his dam, Oyna Clothilde, has a 7-day butter record of 32.24 lbs. and a milk record of 649 lbs. for the same period. Among the females is a 28-lb., 4-year-old, bred to Korndyke Abbekerk Netherland, and one two-year heifer bred to Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. The others, a three-year-old and a five-year-old cow are bred to King Pontiac Fayne Segis. This is the first time a son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th or a cow bred to this great sire has ever been offered in a public sale-ring in Canada. About the only other con-

Dispersion Holstein Sale

DUNBARTON FARM, DUNBARTON, ONTARIO

December 12th, 1917

Giving up dairy business. Entire herd will be sold by auction, including two-year-old **PRINCE BONHEUR ABBEKERK**, Junior champion, London, 1916 and 1917, Toronto, 1917. **EMMA DEKOL PAULINE**—Made 20.17 lbs. of butter in 7 days at 3 years. **PERFECTION'S TORONTO QUEEN**—Made 20.05 lbs. of butter in 7 days at 6 years. A number of good heifers sired by **Siepkje Fayne** and bred to **Prince Bonheur Abbekerk**.
G. T. R. stops right opposite barn. Will meet Kingston Road Radial leaving Toronto at eleven o'clock, also C.P.R. and C.N.R. trains by special arrangement.

TERMS—10 months bankable paper; 6 per cent. discount for cash. Write for catalogue.

COL. MARSHALL, Proprietor, Dunbarton, Ont.

THOS. McGLASHAN, Superintendent, J. H. PRENTICE, Auctioneer.

SILVER STREAM FARM HOLSTEINS

The home of high-class R.O.P. and R.O.M. tested Holsteins. King Lyons Colantha and King Lyons Hengerveld head the herd. No stock for sale at present
J. Mogk & Son, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

TWENTY-FIVE HOLSTEIN FEMALES

The first I have ever offered. I am away over-stocked and am offering females for the first time I have over eighty head. Come and make your selection—one or twenty-five.
The best-bred lot of cattle in Ontario. I also have five young bulls.

A. A. FAREWELL, 30 miles east of Toronto—C. P. R., C. N. R., G. T. R. OSHAWA, ONT.

Record Breeding and Great Individuality are combined in the young sons we are now offering from daughters of Lewis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne. They will improve most herds. Several are of serviceable age. See these.

T. W. McQUEEN, Oxford County, TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Riverside Holsteins Herd headed by "King Johanna Pontiac Korndyke," a brother of Pontiac Lady Korndyke, 38.02 lbs. butter in 7 days, 156.92 in 30 days—world's record when made. His ten nearest relatives have official records that average 34.94 lbs. butter in 7 days. His daughters have made good in official test. The present R. of P. cow of Canada was bred here. Choice young bulls for sale.
J. W. RICHARDSON, R. R. NO. 2, CALEDONIA, ONT.

Pioneer Farm Holstein Herd With big yearly records and high average butter-fat test, and headed by **Canary Hartog**, grandson of Royalton Violet, at 16 years 30.39 lbs. butter, 735 lbs. milk in 7 days; 29,963 lbs. milk, 1,390 lbs. butter in 1 year. Sire's dam, **Royalton De Kol Fern**, 34.60 lbs. butter in 7 days, 116 lbs. milk in 1 day. Bull calves for sale born after Jan. 25th, 1917; dams over 11,000 lbs. milk up to nearly 16,000 lbs. milk in 1 year, at 2 years old. **Walburn Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ontario. Phone 343L. Ingersoll Independent Line.**

WILLOWBANKS HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS Herd headed by King Walker Pride (C. H. B., 17362) (A. H. B., 207261) who is a son of the famous King Walker and the great show cow, **Pride Hengerveld Lennox 30.12**, who is a granddaughter of **Blanche Lyons De Kol 33.31** and **King Segis**, who is a grandsire of world-champion cow, also of the two highest-priced bulls of the breed. Young stock for sale.
C. V. ROBBINS, Bell Phone, WELLANDPORT, ONT.

Low Banks Farm Holsteins Fairview Korndyke Boy, our senior herd sire, if son of Pontiac Korndyke, from a daughter of the same sire, and is proving his relationship to his noted sire in his daughters, 4 of which have made over 20 lbs. butter each in 7 days. Only 2 sons of Fairview left, nice, str' zht, deep-bodied fellows. Have 2 sons of **Sir Echo**, 34 brother to **Mav Echo Sylvia**—beautiful individuals **K. M. Dalgleish, Kenmorg, Ont.**

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS Our unparalleled success at the Toronto and London Exhibitions during the past five years places Evergreen Holsteins in a class by themselves. The strong combination of size and type found in our individuals makes record producers. Your next herd bull should be carefully selected. See our offering before buying elsewhere.
A. E. HULET, (Oxford County), NORWICH, ONT.

signments of which we were able to get notes was that of W. C. Houck of Llenroc Farms, Chippewa, whose herd was visited recently by a Farmer's Advocate representative, who reports very favorably not only on the animals that are going in the sale but those in the herd throughout. Mr. Houck has just recently purchased from Pine Grove Farms the young son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, "Supberba King Rag Apple," whose dam is no less than the 38.71-lb., four-year-old cow, Orchard Grove Auburn Segis. Individually, this young sire is quite on a par with his breeding and he will be retained as the chief sire at Llenroc. Llenroc De Kol Ormsby, an exceptionally choice two-year heifer, a granddaughter of Sir Admiral Ormsby, and one of the best things in Mr. Houck's consignment to the sale, will be bred to this young sire. She, with her 20.50-lb. four-year-old full sister, which will also be bred to another son of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, should both prove strong drawing cards on December 11. The only bull in the Llenroc consignment is a 7-months grandson of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th, a growthy calf from an 18.46 daughter of the world's record three-quarter cow **Johanna, Rue Loraine 2nd**, 30.20 lbs. of butter and 715 lbs. of milk in 7 days. The other consignments, we understand, also include a lot of good record animals and a whole lot of strong show material. Full information is given in the catalogue which will be mailed on request. Address **W. L. Houck, Black Creek, Ont.** Mention the Advocate.

A woman who was travelling collecting data for her book, stayed with a farmer's wife. When the farmer came in from the fields he stopped some time to rub his gum boots on the door mat.
"Where is your husband?" asked the visitor. "I thought I heard him at the door."
"He's cleanin' his 'gums' on the mat, ma'am", said the farmer's wife.
When the book was sent to the publisher this passage caught his attention: "Settlers in the out-of-the-way districts can't get tooth-brushes, so they use the door mat!"

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Unshrinkable
UNDERWEAR




Owes its Popularity to the Very Best of Wool

Of the kinds of wool needed for the favorite lines of Stanfield's Underwear, we are the largest purchasers in Canada. This gives us command of the market, so that we are able to secure just what we want in weight and length of fibre—in fact, we get the pick of the kind of wool best suited to the many different weights and classes of Stanfield's Underwear.

Made up into garments, this wool is delightfully soft, and so strong and durable that Stanfield's actually costs less per year of wear than the cheaper, less comfortable kinds.

For the growing child, Stanfield's new Adjustable Combinations and Adjustable Sleepers (with feet) are simply perfect. By moving the waist buttons each combination or sleeper can be kept just the right length till it is worn out, and the lower part of the garment can be quickly removed.

Write for Free Sample Book showing over a dozen weights and textures, from the lightest Silkwool to the heaviest ribbed goods for Outdoor Men.

STANFIELD'S LIMITED, TRURO, N. S.

Linseed Oil Cake
"Maple Leaf" Brand

The best supplementary feed for live stock and the "Veterinarian," the best book on the treatment of Diseases in Cattle. This book sent free with a trial tin order of Oil Cake. Write to-day for lowest prices.

Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited
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Sunnyhill Offering:
Holstein bulls and heifers.
Shropshire ram lambs.
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, all ages.

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WM. MANNING & SONS
WOODVILLE, ONT.

HOLSTEINS

Twelve to fifteen females, cows, heifers, calves; extra well bred, choice individuals. Priced reasonably to anyone taking the lot; also two bull calves, grandsons of "King Pontiac Artis Canada." Inspection invited.

WM. A. RIFE, Hespeler, Ontario

**For Milk, Butter, Cheese, Veal
Holstein Cows Stand Supreme**
If you try just one animal you will very soon want more.

WRITE THE
HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
W. A. Clemons, Sec'y - St. George, Ont.

Manor Farm Holsteins

Those wishing a young sire from high-record dams and sired by King Segis Pontiac Posch will do well to write for pedigree and prices before buying elsewhere.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Gordon S. Gooderham
CLARKSON ONTARIO

Record HOLSTEINS

We have the only two sons in Canada of the 46-lb. bull, Ormsby Jane King, only mature son of the world's most famous cow. One of them for sale. Also a 30-lb. calf, whose dam and 2 great grandams average 38.4 lbs. butter in 8 days. Eleven bull calves of lesser note and females all ages.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. 4, PORT PERRY, ONT.

Elgin Counties' Second Annual Consignment Sale

55 Purebred Holsteins 55

Tuesday, Dec. 18th, 1917
At DURDL'S FEED STABLE, ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO

composed of the best blood of the breed—such strains as the King Segis (which is very prominent), May Echo Sylvia (152 lbs., 1 day), Maggie Keyes, Ormsbys and Pontiac Korndyke, etc. A number of these have 100-lb. backing. Just the place to secure your foundation stock; several did this last year. One man purchased nearly \$2,000 worth. These are, without doubt, the best we ever offered—no three teasers or slack quarters. All have been inspected by a committee. Several new milkers and forward springers. A number are bred to bulls with great records; from 25.8 lbs. as 3-year-olds, up to 35 lbs. butter in 7 days.

St. Thomas is reached by Pere Marquette, M.C.R., C.P.R., Wabash, G.T.R. and two electric lines and interurban bus.

Catalogues now ready. Write for one.—Address:
L. H. LIPSIT, Manager Straffordville, Ont. **E. C. GILBERT, Secretary** R. R. No. 7, St. Thomas, Ont.
LOCKE & McLACHLIN, St. Thomas, Ont., Auctioneers.

HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

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

R. W. E. BURNABY (Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial) JEFFERSON, ONT.

Roycroft Farm Holstein-Friesians

Our 30-lb. bulls have all been sold, but we still have several sons of Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo, that are just nearing serviceable age. Get one of these for your next herd sire, have a brother of Het Loo Pieterje, the world's greatest junior two-year-old at the head of your herd. We also have a 4 months, 27.78-lb. son of King Segis Alcartra; and one other, same age, by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. See them at once or write early.

W. L. Shaw, Roycroft Farm (Take Yonge Street Radial Cars from N. Toronto) Newmarket, Ont.

SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

The only herd in America that has two stock bulls that the dam of each has milked over 116 lbs. a day and their average butter records are over 35 lbs. a week. We have 50 heifers and young bulls to offer by these sires, and out of dams just as well bred. We invite personal inspection.

D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. 2, HAMILTON, ONT. PHONE 7165

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

100 head to choose from. Special offering—cows and heifers fresh and to freshen. Visitors always welcome.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, ST. GEORGE, ONTARIO.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Period of Gestation for Sheep.
What is the period of gestation for sheep?
C. H.

Ans.—One hundred and fifty days

Sow Fails to Feed Her Young.
I have seven pigs about three weeks old, and they are still with the sow. The other day I noticed they were all getting thin. The sow was evidently not feeding them. I fed her well. I also gave her a few roots with the meal. Are roots good for sows when they have young?
H. H. G.

Ans.—It sometimes happens that a sow does not milk well. It may be due to constitutional trouble or to lack of suitable feeds. Roots are a good feed for a sow especially before she farrows and a few can be fed afterwards, but she must get plenty of milk producing feeds along with the roots. Finely ground oats and wheat middlings with skim-milk make an excellent ration. A little corn may also be fed. Roots and green feed aid in keeping the sow healthy. It is a good practice to get the young pigs eating as soon as possible. If a little skim-milk is kept in a dish or trough where the pigs can reach it without the sow getting it the pigs will commence eating by the time they are three weeks old. Black teeth sometimes interfere with a pig sucking the sow owing to their being very sharp. These teeth should be broken off.

Feeds—Flour.

1. What is the comparative value of cottonseed meal and oil cake as feeds for stock?
2. How much wheat is required to produce a hundred pounds of baker's flour, and how much of the other products, bran, shorts, etc., will there be in making this much flour?
R. M.

Ans.—1. Both are valuable feeds. The cottonseed is the cheapest available source of protein, but the oil cake is probably the safest to feed in quantity. The latter also has a more or less laxative and corrective effect on the system. Both are largely used, especially in bringing up the protein side of the ration. So far as analysis goes there is little difference. If it is protein that is wanted cottonseed will furnish it at least expense. If for feeding young stock or swine or conditioning animals, the oil cake would be preferred.

2. It depends largely on the grade of wheat. Mills are getting from 80 to 85 per cent. flour from high-grade wheat. Millers interviewed claim that it takes around 125 pounds of good wheat to give 100 pounds of flour. This amount of wheat would give about 13 pounds of bran and 12 pounds of shorts.

Mare Out of Condition.
I have a seven-year-old mare which was purchased about a year ago. When we got her she was in fair condition, and we understood that she was an excellent driver. Shortly after we got her home, she began to fail and apparently did not feel right. While she is not very thin she is not in the condition we would like to see her. The feed doesn't seem to do her much good. She doesn't fill up, but remains gaunt after a meal, as if she had been on a long drive. She does not physick when on the road. Our veterinarian filed her teeth and said they were all right. Before we purchased her she was owned by a lumberman who kept her in the camp with the work horses. Is it possible that she was too heavily grained at that time? What is a good condition powder?
G. E. F.

Ans.—It is possible that change of conditions and feeding have upset the mare's digestion or the grain ration may have been overdone. Have you noticed her passing worms? These parasites may be bothering her. If so, mix six ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and calomel and make into 48 powders. Give a powder night and morning and when the last one has been given administer a purgative of 7 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger provided the mare is not pregnant. For a tonic give a teaspoonful of the following, three times daily—equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian and nux vomica. Good feed and regular exercise are essential when conditioning a horse.

FEEDS

Cotton Seed Meal	Linseed Oil Cake Meal
Corn Oil Cake Meal	Gluten Meal
Digestive Tankage	Vim or Oat Feed
Brans	Shorts
Crushed or	Ground Oats
Feed Wheat	Beef and Bone Scrap
Scratch Feed	Laying Mash
Fattening Mash	Mill Feed

If it is anything in the feed line, we have it in car lots or less. Write or phone for prices.

CRAMPSEY & KELLY
Dovercourt Road, Toronto, Ont.

CREAM

We are open to buy cream both for churning and table use.

ASK ANY SHIPPER

about our service and prompt returns.

Ask for Prices

The figures of yesterday may be TOO LOW for to-morrow. We furnish cans.

The Toronto Creamery Co., Limited
Church Street, Toronto

Cream Wanted

Ship your cream to us. We pay all express charges. We supply cans. We remit daily. We guarantee highest market price.

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WE WANT RAW FURS AND DEERSKINS

Our Price List, issued Nov. 1st, mailed on request.
WE PAY EXPRESS AND POSTAGE
E. T. CARTER & CO.
82 Front St. E., Toronto

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 pail. 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.

4.07% Butter Fat was the average from 971 Ayrshire cows for 1 yr.

WRITE W.F. STEPHEN, Secretary
CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'N
Box 513, Huntingdon, Que.

Kelso Farm R. O. P. Ayrshires. Herd headed by Palmerston Speculation Imp. We never had a stronger line-up of R. O. P. producers than we have at present. Our 1917-1918 young bulls are sure to please. D. A. Macfarlane, Cars Crossbred. G. T. R., Athelstan, N. Y. C.; Kelso, Que.

CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES

Increase your test—5 young bulls from R.O.P. dams testing from 4.15 to 5.02% fat. Sired by bulls from record cows.

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.

Geo. A. Morrison, Mount Elgin, Ontario.

Glencairn Ayrshires Herd established 40 years. Producing 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 Stn., G.T.R.**

East Middlesex Notes.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

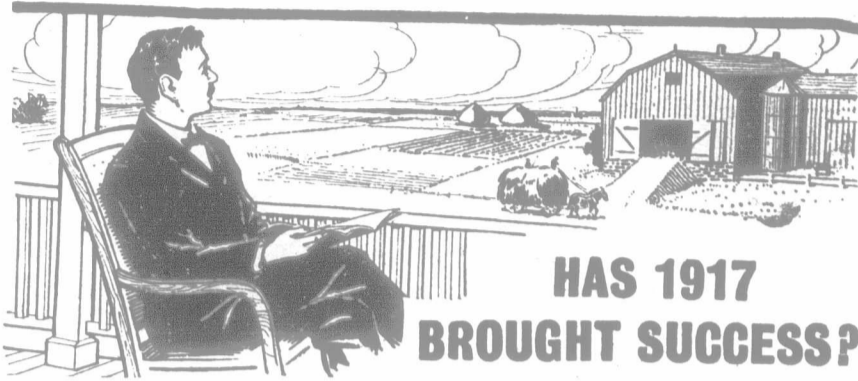
This fall is a contrast to last year, because we had a great deal more rain and while it has kept the work back some it will give the fall wheat and new seeding a good start for winter. It has also helped the pastures so the milk flow has been better. It also softened the ground for ploughing which was a blessing, because the threshing was long and tedious owing to the comparatively heavy crop of straw and the numerous places where it was put in the barn too damp. But threshing is nearly finished at last and the thresher men have had a good season. The outfits have been a little scarcer than usual owing, probably, to the poor season last year. The threshing business seems to be like others—a bad year discourages some. While the yield of grain is good it is not what one would expect considering the amount of straw. Fall wheat is running about standard in weight and nearly an average in yield, it having improved greatly after spring opened. It is not every year that such favorable conditions are obtained, and considering the increased expense of harvesting and threshing, there is not great profit in it at two dollars a bushel. The market price here is a few cents over that for standard, a sixty-one test bringing two dollars and fifteen. The threshing expenses on a hundred-acre farm this year will average fifty dollars. The bill for fuel alone with coal at nine dollars will run about fifteen, and there seems to be no particular reason why it should be so high priced. Hard coal is only 50 cents a ton more, yet it is harder to get than the soft. Of course, the dealers handle far more of it. About the only demand they have for soft coal is from the farmers for threshing and silo filling. The few factories that use steam plants now mostly import their own coal direct from the mines. Perhaps this explains why the farmer has to pay so much. Before the war soft coal was about half the price of hard. If the prices of the farmer's products must be fixed, then the farmer should insist that the prices of what he buys should also be fixed. The war has given retailers an excuse for boosting prices unduly in some lines. It is not uncommon now for a retailer (and perhaps also the wholesaler) to ask double the market price for an article. We believe there is just as much excuse for fixing the prices of the retailers as of the producers, but we doubt if much can be gained by either. At any rate, we think that the combines and those who are making huge profits should be the first attacked and not the farmer, who is always exposed to the fullest and fiercest competition anyway.

The fall army worm, alias the zebra caterpillar, paid us a visit this fall. He is a handsome fellow, dressed in a striped yellow and black suit. His principal diet seems to be turnip tops, and considerable damage was done to turnips in that way, but for all that they are a fair crop. There seems to be about as many farmers' sales as usual this fall, which would seem to disprove the assertions of our city brethren that the farm is a gold mine just now. The fact is that the man who can make five per cent. on his investment plus wages for himself and his help is a rare bird yet.

St. Mary's. J. H. BURNS.

Last Call to the Woodstock Ayrshire Sale.

Readers of the Farmer's Advocate who are interested in Ayrshire cattle should make it a point to attend the Southern Counties' Ayrshire Club sale at Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, December 19. Much high-class stock has gone under the hammer at the sales held by this Club. The Grand Champion Ayrshire cow at London last fall was purchased at one of these club sales, as was likewise the champion Scotch Thistle, holder of the record for three-year-old heifers of the breed in the R. O. P. The present Ayrshire champion in the mature class was also bred in this district. In this sale will be found many animals closely related to the champions, Lady Jane, Scotch Thistle, Jean Armour, and many other famous producing strains. An extra choice lot of 10 young bulls is included, while a large percentage of the cows will be fresh in milk. Send to the Secretary, John McKee, Norwich, Ont., for a catalogue.



HAS 1917 BROUGHT SUCCESS?

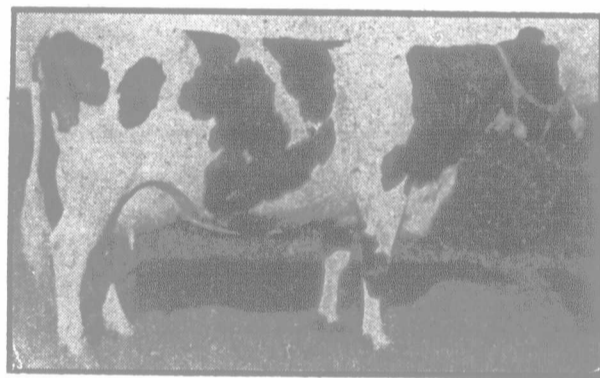
Now that the year is drawing to a close have you figured out the profits of your farm? **ARE YOU SATISFIED?** If you feel that you should be doing better—should be getting bigger returns for all your work—why not consider the possibilities of Western Canada?

Write for any or all of our free booklets, "Homeseekers & Settlers Guide," "Peace River Guide," and "British Columbia Settlers Guide," to General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que., or Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Queen Butter Baroness

(7652)



83.17 lbs. butter in 7 days. The only cow in Canada to have one 30-lb. 3-year-old daughter and two 2-year-old daughters with first calf to average 24.15 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 99.70 lbs. in 30 days. Cow and daughters are ex-champions of Canada.

TO THE Woodstock Sale December 12th

I am consigning a yearling bull out of the champion cow, Queen Butter Baroness, illustrated above and sired by a bull whose sire's dam has over 100 lbs. milk in one day, and 26.39 lbs. butter in seven days, to her credit. Also, I will sell these two females **Daisy Fayne 2nd**, (who has the Jr. 2-year-old record) five years old this fall, and by the same sire as Colantha Butter Girl and Queen B.B. Fayne. Her record is: milk in seven days at 2 years and 2 months, 418.7 lbs.; butter, 18.40 lbs.; milk in 30 days, 1730.4 lbs.; butter, 75.78 lbs. At three years and one month she gave in 7 days, 520.7 lbs. milk, and 23.15 lbs. butter; and in 30 days, 2,194 lbs. milk and 96.39 lbs. butter. This cow is due to freshen about sale time. Also, I will offer a two-year-old granddaughter of Queen Butter Baroness, due to freshen about Christmas. In the sale, also, will be the two-weeks-old bull calf whose dam, Queen Butter Baroness, sire's dam, full sister, and grandam average 35.62 lbs. butter in seven days.

M. H. HALEY SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO

PREPAREDNESS

The Government says that milk will be paid for by test—therefore

Buy Jerseys NOW!

CANADIAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

JNO. PRINGLE, President, London, Ont. BARTLEY A. BULL, Secretary, Brampton

THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
LONDON, ONTARIO
John Pringle, Prop.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

Special Offering:—50 cows and heifers in calf, 7 bulls; the best breeding ever offered in Canada from R.O.P. stock. The ancestors of these bulls have made and are making Jersey history. No better stock can be obtained.
B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.

Edgeley Stock Farm The home of Canada's greatest producing Jersey, **SUNBEAM OF EDGELEY**, the Sweepstakes Dairy Cow at the recent Guelph test; is also the champion R.O.P. butter cow for Canada. Would a grandson or great-grandson of this famous cow improve your herd? We have them. Write for particulars.
JAMES BAGG & SON, WOODBRIDGE, C. P. R.—CONCORD, G. T. R. EDGELEY, ONT.

RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES

We have a number of exceptionally good bulls as well as a choice lot of young heifers that we can offer at present. They are all sired by Auchenbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) or cherry Bank Fair Trade 44413. We can also spare a few young cows with the best of type and breeding. Come and see the Ravensdale herd. Correspondence solicited.
W. F. Kay, Phillipsburg, Que., St. Armand Station, C. P. R.

SPRING BANK R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

Herd Sires, Netherton King Theodore, Imp. and Humeshaugh Invincible, Grand Champion London, 1917. Our herd at present holds the Canadian records for both milk and butter in the two-year, three-year and the mature classes. Let us tell you about the daughters of Netherton King Theodore. We have sons of both bulls for sale—all have R. O. P. dams. Visitors met at Hamilton by appointment
A. S. Turner & Son (3 miles from Hamilton) Ryckman's Corners, Ont.

Glenthurst Ayrshires For 50 years I have been breeding the great Flos tribe of Ayrshires; dozens of them have been 60-lb cows. I have lots of them get 60 lbs. a day on twice-a-day milking. Young bulls 1 to 10 months of age, females all ages. If this kind of production appeals to you, write me.
James Benning, Williamstown, Ont.

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 The Taxidermy Book (New Price)
 50 p. with hundreds of photos of
 mounted birds and animals. Learn the profession,
 save your taxidermy. Shows you how and why.
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RAW Skunk,
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FURS C. H. ROGERS
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BLM VIEW OXFORD DOWNS
 Fifteen yearling rams and ewes, including Water
 Fair prize rams. 50 ram lambs and 25 ewe lambs.
 Prices reasonable. Visit or write.
BRUCE A. MCKINNON, HILLSBURG, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE
 30 Yearling Rams—12 Yearling Ewes.
W. H. PUGH, MYRTLE STATION, R. R. 1
 Farm 2 miles from Claremont

OXFORDS and COLLIES
 We offer a number of splendid ram lambs,
 registered, also choice, pedigreed Collie puppies.
 We guarantee satisfaction.
S. ARMSTRONG & SON, Cobrington, Ontario

Cloverdale Shropshires and Berkshires—40
 shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes,
 an exceptionally choice lot; true to type and well
 grown; nearly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16
 Imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong offering, in-
 cluding sows just bred. **C. J. LANG, Burkton, Ont.**

WILLOW BANK DORSETS
 We have a few choice ewe lambs left, also 10 year-
 ling and 4 two-shearing ewes not registered; some
 lambing this month. Will sell this bunch cheap
 for quick sale.
Jas. Robertson & Sons, Hornby, Ontario.

YORKSHIRES

We have four large litters of
 choicely bred Yorkshires and
 are booking orders for delivery
 as soon as weaned. Great
 Britain and her Allies will be
 requiring pork products. Now
 is the time to buy good breed-
 ing stock.

ADDRESS
WELDWOOD FARM
 Farmer's Advocate
LONDON, ONTARIO

PEDIGREED
TAMWORTHS
 Several sows, 2 years old, in pig.
 Also younger stock.
 Write:
Herolds Farms, Beamsville, Ont.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires—Young pigs
 weaned and ready to wean,
 both sexes, and pairs not akin; also a choice lot
 of sows near breeding age. Prices right.
G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ontario

BEAVER MEDI CHESTER WHITES
 won over 75% of the prize money at Toronto this
 year with three herds showing. Write us for bred
 sows or young boars. We guarantee satisfaction.
 We also have Percherons.
Wm Roberts & Sons, Peterboro, Ontario

TAMWORTHS
 Young sows bred for Fall farrow, and a nice lot
 of young boars for sale. Write
John W. Todd, R.R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—
 Bred from the prizewinning herds
 of England. Tamworths, both sexes; boars from
 2 to 12 months. Shorthorn bulls from 5 to 10
 months old, reds and roans—dandies.
CHAS. CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Polands, Durocs and Berkshires
 Young stock at all times, both sexes and all ages.
 Can also supply anything in Dorsets or South-
 downs. Everything priced to sell.
Cecil Stobbs, Leamington, Ont.

PROSPECT HILL BERKSHIRES
 Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported
 sows and boar; also some from our show herd, head-
 ed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices
 right. **John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont., R. R. 1**

Stability in Hog Prices.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

When asked to increase his output of
 hogs, it is only natural that the farmer
 should inquire what is being done to
 protect him from loss. The result of
 any action to increase hog production
 which may be taken at the present time
 will not be apparent on the market until
 about twelve months have elapsed,
 and the farmer fears that something
 may happen within those twelve months
 which will influence the price of hogs
 and possibly wipe out his profit. It is
 only fair, therefore, that a clear state-
 ment should be made as to what has
 been done and what is under way to
 protect the interests of the farmer.

Our Food Controller has made an
 announcement that the profits of packing
 houses will, in future, be limited and,
 that such action will be taken that the
 farmer who produces the hogs shall
 receive as his share, a fair proportion
 of the proceeds derived from the sale
 of the hogs. This action on the part
 of the Food Controller brings about a
 condition of affairs such as never before
 existed in this country, and should help
 to give the farmer confidence that his
 interests will be protected and that he
 will not be left at the mercy of any large
 corporation.

In addition to the action of our own
 Food Controller, we are assured by Joseph
 P. Cotton, Chief of the United States
 Food Administration, Meat Division,
 that the Food Administration will see,
 that the producer at all times can count
 on a fair price for his hogs. He also
 states that a rigid control of packers will
 be established and that serious break-
 in prices of hogs will be stopped. He
 closes his statement in the following
 words:

"Let there be no misunderstanding
 of this statement. It is not a guarantee
 backed by money. It is not a promise
 by the Packers. It is a statement of the
 intention and policy of the Food Ad-
 ministration which means to do justice
 to the Farmer."

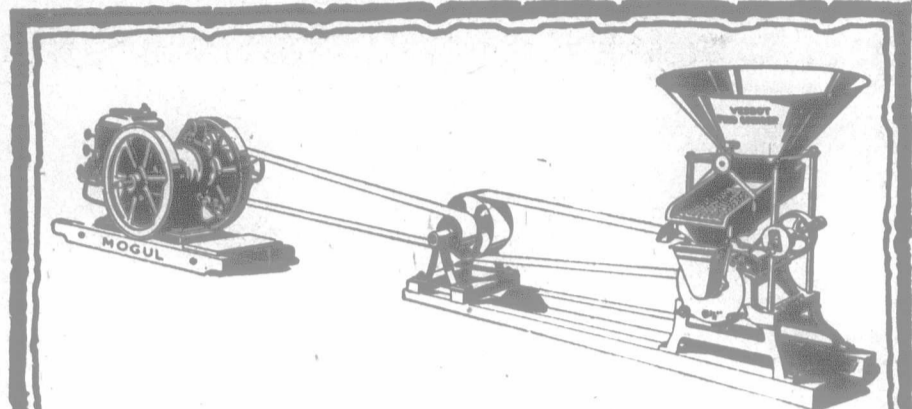
In the Breeder's Gazette of Chicago
 under date of November 15th, the
 announcement is made that the buying
 power of the United States Government,
 both on its own account, and that of its
 allies, will be utilized for the purpose
 of stabilizing the hog market. Whenever
 a heavy run of hogs occurs, the Food
 Administration will support the market
 by placing heavy orders so that the packer
 will not be under the necessity of hedging
 in the provision pit against the daily
 cost of his hog drove.

Further, it is stated that American
 packers' cellars have never been so bare
 of hog product at the inception of a
 winter packing season as this year.
 During October, thirty-one million pounds
 of meat were taken out of Chicago ware-
 houses alone, and a similar raid was
 made at other points.

If we consider carefully the facts which
 have been stated regarding the attitude
 of Canadian and American Food Controllers,
 we must come to the conclusion that
 there is very little danger that a serious
 break in hog prices can occur. Influences
 which are brought to bear in connection
 with United States markets are bound
 to reflect in turn upon our Canadian
 market, and the lack of supplies on
 hand in the United States, together with
 the decision of the American Food
 Administration to support the market
 when a heavy run of hogs takes place,
 should give the farmers confidence that
 hog feeding gives promise of being a
 profitable branch of stock raising, and
 that the farmer who responds to the
 world demand for increased production
 of meat at the present time cannot very
 well suffer financial loss.—Dominion De-
 partment of Agriculture, Live Stock
 Branch.

Toronto Fat Stock Show.

One of the coming events which all
 live stock men and farmers should not
 miss, is the Toronto Fat Stock Show,
 to be held at the Union Stock Yards on
 Friday and Saturday, December 7th and
 8th. The Auction Sale always brings
 record prices, and it is well worth your time
 to see the competition among packers
 and butchers for the prize winners.
 Entries for this year's show are larger
 than ever and everything points to a
 hummer show."



Are You a Miller?

NO? Well, that makes no difference. You
 can run a Vessot "Champion" grinder
 just as well as any miller could. With it you can
 save the miller's profit on all kinds of grinding—
 flax, barley, corn, crushed ear corn, oats, wheat, rye, peas,
 buckwheat, screenings, mixed grain, or any kind of feed stuff,
 fine or coarse as desired.

This grinder cleans grain as well as it grinds. The spout
 that carries the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves,
 a coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse sieve
 catches nails, sticks and stones, but lets the grain fall through.
 The fine sieve holds the grain but takes out all sand and dirt.
 The grain passes to the grinding plates as clean as grain can be.

And it comes from the plates well ground. Vessot plates
 have such a reputation for good work that we have had to
 protect our customers and ourselves by placing the trade-
 mark "SV" on all the plates. Look for it.

To do its best work a Vessot grinder should be run by the
 steady power of a Mogul kerosene engine. Then you have an
 outfit that cannot be beat for good work or economy. Write us a
 card so that we can send you catalogues of these good machines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES
WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge,
 Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask.,
 Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que.,
 St. John, N. B.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some
 districts—in others, free—are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country
 and are being made comfortable and rich. Here—right at the door of Old
 Ontario a home awaits you.

For full information as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:
H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.
Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

"The Maples" Stock Farm—R. S. Robson & Son, Props., Denfield, Ont.

Present offering—100 home-bred Lincoln ewes, ages 1 to 4 years (registered); 20 imp. yearling ewes
 all bred to the best of 20 rams we imported this season—an extra-good lot of the heavy-shearing kind
 In Shorthorns we have for sale cows and heifers of such strains as Clarets, Clippers, Village Girls
 Missies and Miss Ramsdens.

Farnham Oxford Downs

Ewes and yearling rams all sold. We have still a number of strong ram lambs to offer. Also a few
 Hampshire lambs, rams. **Henry Arkell & Son, (Phone 355, R. 2), Guelph, R.R. 2, Ontario.**

ENGLISH LARGE BLACK PIGS

We have for sale at present some young pigs of a breed new to Canada but standardized and
 very popular in England, from our pure-bred imported **LARGE BLACKS**. Stock excellent for cross-
 ing with other breeds. Their English reputation is that they grow large and fast. Also for sale, pure-
 bred English Berkshires. **Lynnore Stock Farm, F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.**

BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and
 Guelph. Highcleres and Salls, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age
Adam Thompson R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ont., Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

OAK LODGE YORKSHIRE HOGS

We have a large selection of extra-good boars and sows of different ages. We are selling at prices that
 make it attractive for the purchaser. Write for what you want.
J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, BURFORD, ONTARIO

SPRINGBANK CHESTER WHITES
 Pigs, both sexes, five months old and younger; a
 number of them sired by Curly King—9997—,
 who has been a winner at Toronto and London the
 last several years. Satisfaction guaranteed.
 Inspection invited. **Wm. Stevenson & Son,
 Science Hill, Ont.**

DUROC JERSEYS.
 Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and
 London, 1916 and 1917. Pairs not akin. Young
 stock all ages for sale. Visitors welcome. For
 further particulars write:
Culbert Malott, No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

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, ONT.
 Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

Featherston's Yorkshires—The Pine
 Grove Herd
 I have the choicest lot of young sows of breeding
 age that were ever on the farm. A few are already
 bred. Also have 10 young litters. Prices reasonable.
J. K. FEATHERSTON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

Lakeview Yorkshires If you want a brood
 sow or a stock boar
 of the greatest strain of the breed, (Cinderella),
 bred from prizewinners for generations back, write
 me. Young sows bred and boars ready for service.
JOHN DUCK, PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate

Women and Children Urgently Need Food

There is a serious shortage of food in Britain, France and Italy, and stringent food regulations are in force.

The enormous demands of the armies for food must be supplied. Soldiers cannot fight to victory on empty stomachs.

And the women and children overseas! They must not be denied the urgently needed food.

The Allies look to United States and Canada to meet the critical situation. Increased production of grains, beef and hogs—particularly hogs—is a military necessity.

European Herds Decreasing

At the present time, there are 115,000,000 fewer animals in the herds of Europe than before the war. In hogs alone, there is a shortage of 32,425,000.

Realizing the urgency of the situation, the Governments of the United States and Canada are doing their utmost to secure increased production.

The Dominion Government is co-operating with the Provincial Governments to get every province to largely increase its production of hogs in 1918.

Steps have been taken both to safeguard and encourage the producers.

Government Control

The Packing Houses are now under Government control and their profits are restricted. The hog producer is assured *his fair share* of the price paid by the consumer.

The Flour Mills are under a form of license and will be operated with restrictions on profits. Bran and shorts will be available at reasonable prices.

This year's huge United States corn crop will be available to Canadian producers. It is estimated

at 600,000,000 bushels greater than last year's and there will be a large surplus for export. This corn crop is under effective United States Government control to prevent speculation.

The buying of the meat for the Allies will all be done by the one commission representing the Allies, which will be an influence in stabilizing the market and preventing wide fluctuations in price. This fact, considered in association with the great meat shortage in Europe, justifies confidence in the profitable possibilities of hog raising in 1918.

Every Pound of Pork Needed

Every pound of pork that can be raised is urgently needed. The troops alone must have millions and millions of pounds of bacon, the British Army ration calling for $\frac{1}{4}$ pound of bacon per man per day.

The people of Canada are heart and soul with the heroic boys fighting and toiling in the mud, rain, snow and cold on the European battlefields.

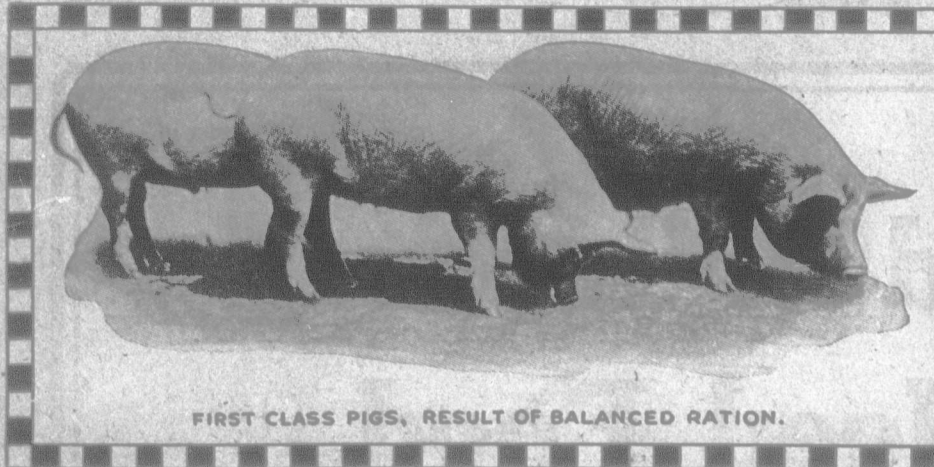
The women and children of Britain who have sacrificed so much, those of France who have done men's work in factories and fields, and those of Italy, which is now suffering invasion by the German despoilers, all of these, as well as the soldiers need a vast quantity of food that only Canada and United States can supply by greatly increased production.

Save the Young Sows

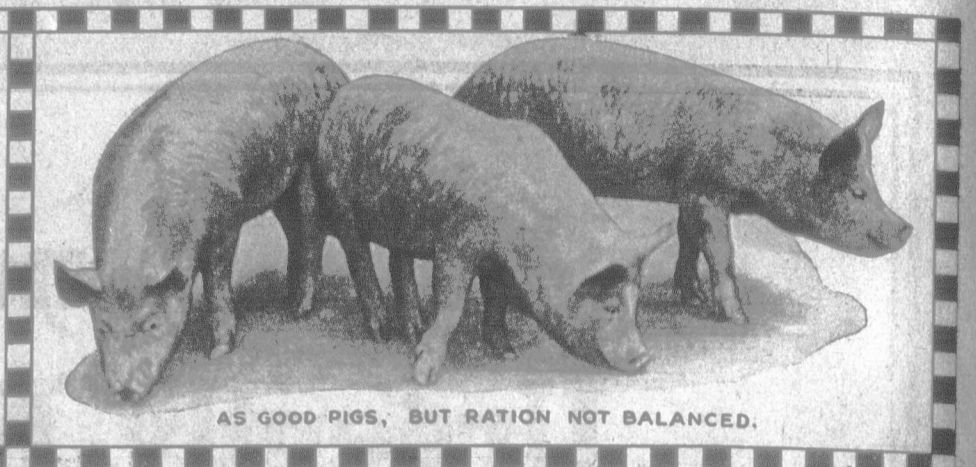
Young sows which are slaughtered now only produce about 150 pounds of meat per sow. Each one that is bred will produce many times that quantity of meat in 1918.

Dominion of Canada Department of Agriculture

**LIVE STOCK BRANCH
OTTAWA**



FIRST CLASS PIGS, RESULT OF BALANCED RATION.



AS GOOD PIGS, BUT RATION NOT BALANCED.

Cut the Feed Bill—Increase the Profits

Some men seem born with this gift. Others, through study or experience, acquire the ability. Compared with some other feeders these experts can do three things: With the same number of livestock they can make equal gains on less feed. With the same amount of feed they can keep more animals and make greater total gains. With each pound of feed thus giving maximum results they make greater profit on feed consumed.

Here is a Practical Example.

One man fed 7 pigs on corn alone for 180 days. They averaged 75 pounds at the end of the feeding period. Another fed 7 pigs corn on alfalfa pasture for 80 days, and corn and alfalfa hay for 100 days. In the same length of time this second lot averaged 185 pounds. Farmer number 2 used his feed to better advantage and made good money by doing so.

There was a Reason, of course, for this great difference. Corn alone makes a one-sided ration—it is high in those materials producing fat, heat and energy, but low in those producing bone and muscle. Corn and alfalfa on the other hand make a fairly well-balanced ration, as the latter is high in those elements producing muscle and bone. Hence the second lot of pigs was kept growing steadily, while the first lot was stunted and could not become profitable feeders.

Now This Successful Feeder happened to know all the scientific aspects of feeding. Many another expert feeder, however, who is not versed in science obtains just as good results. By long experience he knows what combinations of feeds given to different kinds of stock will make largest gains. The chief thing after all is a practical knowledge of how properly to mix feeds—in other words, how to balance rations.

A Little Scientific Knowledge, however, will be of assistance to the beginner or the feeder without long experience, in more quickly mastering the art of most successful feeding, while it will enable anyone to buy feeds which are cheapest according to food values. This latter is a most important point. Great care must be taken to utilize every pound most efficiently. More than the profit of the individual depends upon it—the fate of the nation may very well hang in the balance.

A Few Feeding Facts Worth Remembering.

Protein is the name commonly given to that portion of the food which builds up lean flesh, muscle, brain, heart and other internal organs, blood, skin, hair, wool, horn, etc. Without it the animal cannot grow, or even replace worn-out material. For young growing animals, cows producing milk and horses hard at work, it is especially important.

Fat is a very concentrated form of feed, and produces animal fat, heat and energy. It is especially required by all fattening animals.

Carbohydrates is the name given another part of the feed which has the same action as fat, only is less concentrated.

Crude Fibre is a term applied to such feed as the woody part of hay and straw, oat hulls, etc. It is largely indigestible, especially by horses and pigs.

Balanced Ration. By "ration" we mean the amount of feed consumed by any animal in 24 hours. By "balanced" we mean a ration which supplies these various food elements in the proper proportion to serve our purpose, according to the age and kind of animal. If more protein is fed, for instance, than the animal requires, it is wasted; if too little is fed the animal will not develop properly. To provide enough of each food element without waste constitutes skilful and profitable feeding.

But This Requires Much Calculation. The ration must be calculated according to the requirements of each particular kind of animal, its age, and its purpose. Then the composition of each kind of food must be known as the proportion of these elements varies in each one. Suppose, for example, a man is feeding pigs and has 400 bushels of oats. Since oats do not make first-class pig feed it may pay him to sell them and with the money received to buy middlings. More pounds of pork could then be secured from the middlings than if the oats were fed. Many similar problems occur in calculating the most profitably balanced ration for any kind of live stock.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture Will Do This Figuring For You.

The Department in this year of stress, as in every other year, is desirous of co-operation in as close and practical a manner as possible with each farmer in the Province of Ontario. Experts within the Department will be glad to assist any farmer in calculating his most profitable ration, free of any charge.

The following information will be necessary in making such a calculation: What kind of stock is to be fed and for what purpose, whether stock is mature or immature, just what feed is on hand—whether grown or already purchased—what feeds may be conveniently purchased in the neighborhood, and the local prices of the same.

If any Ontario farmer will send these details a balanced ration will be calculated for him. Full information upon any phase of feeds and feeding will be sent promptly upon request. Write the Office of the Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario.

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Parliament Buildings, Toronto

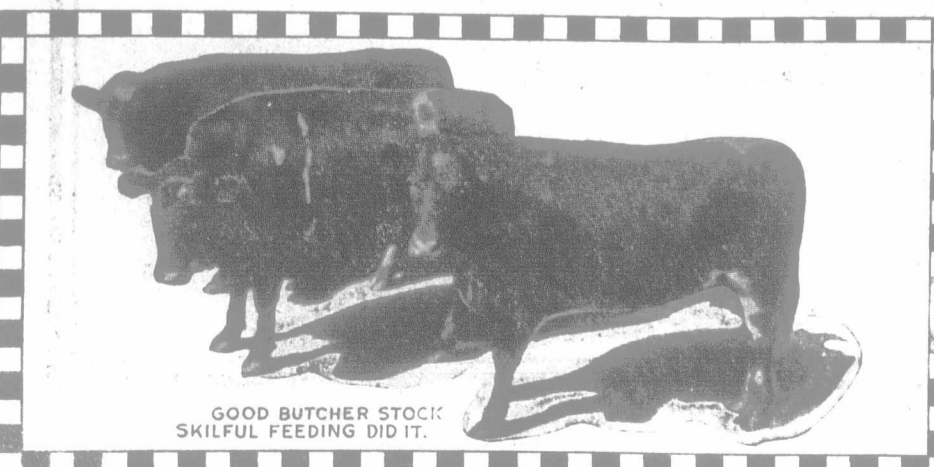
SIR WM. H. HEARST
Minister of Agriculture

DR. G. C. CREELMAN

Commissioner of Agriculture.



ONTARIO

GOOD BUTCHER STOCK
SKILFUL FEEDING DID IT.

AI STOCK BUT NOT AS HEAVILY FED.