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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 23, 1919.

No. 1413



The Frost
"Tight Lock"

Always First

A study of fences and fence records shows that Frost Fence is justly entitled to first place among woven wire fences.

The exclusive Frost Tight Lock—look at it—is different from all others in design and is one BIG reason why Frost Fence has greater strength. The Frost Lock is the strongest part of the fence, not the weakest as in ordinary fences.

Then there are the Frost Wave Laterals with their wonderful resiliency and reserve power.

And the Frost Fence Wire, every strand of which is drawn and galvanized in our own mills.

Frost Fence has given years of service in Canada and proven its quality, serviceability and value to the complete satisfaction of the owners of millions of miles of this Canadian-made fence.

The policy and reputation of the Frost Company is well-known to the farmers of Canada who have shown their appreciation of Frost Quality, and the Frost system of selling through responsible dealers, by making Frost Fence first in sales.

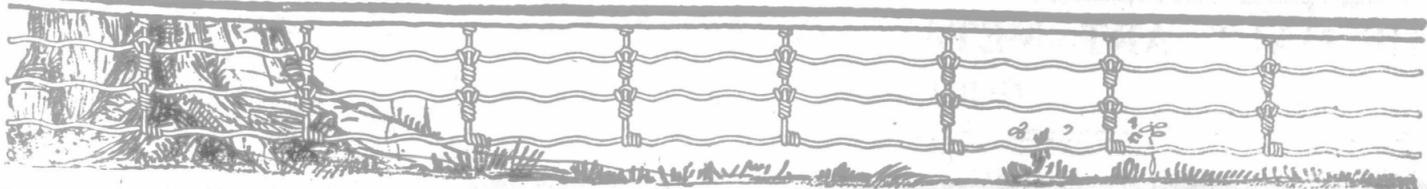
While the price of Frost Fence is higher than before the war our margin of profit is narrower. It is proportionately lower than any other necessity made from steel or iron.

From the farmers' viewpoint a bushel of wheat, oats, potatoes or a hundred weight of live stock will buy more Frost Fence than ever before.

Gates of all kinds; Bale Ties; Fence Supplies; Fancy Fences.

Frost Steel and Wire Co. Limited
HAMILTON, CANADA 119

Frost Fence First



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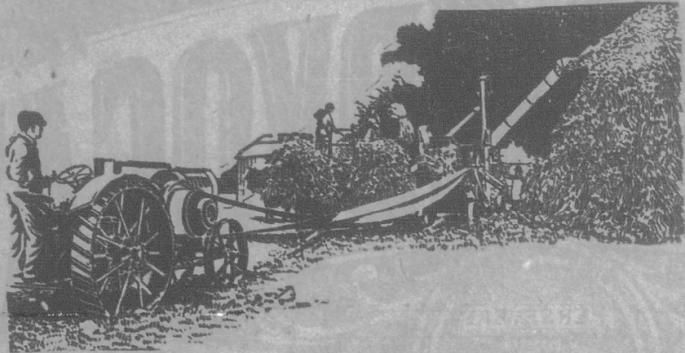
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The Tractor to Buy

ARE you one of the many farmers who need more power to handle the farm work properly? Do you have to work with less help than you need?

If so, you need an International kerosene tractor. The size that gives you power for your heaviest load will handle all the work. Internationals use only as much fuel as the load requires. They are made to work with farm machines—the kind you are now using—and special hitches are provided for all kinds of field and road work. Their belt pulleys are large enough to prevent slippage, run at correct speed, and are set high enough to keep the belt off the ground. They all use kerosene or other low-grade fuels which means a big saving in operating expense.

The Company to Buy From

You know that this organization has supplied farmers with high-grade machines for nearly 88 years. You know that our tractors have furnished satisfactory farm power for more than 12 years. We have far too much at stake to market machines of any but the highest standards of quality. We expect to come back some day and sell you some other machines. In every sale we try to build for the future.

Tractor Service Whenever Needed

In line with this policy, we have developed a service organization which now consists of 16 branch houses and many thousands of loyal local agents, wide awake and attentive to the needs of their customers. Service is a very essential part of any tractor sale. When you buy an International kerosene tractor you buy with it the assistance of an organization that is fully equipped to keep your tractor working steadily.

International Tractor Service

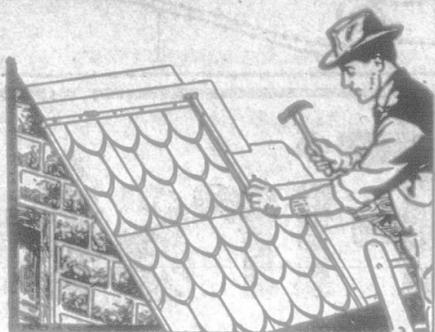
International tractors, all using kerosene for fuel, are made in 8-16, 10-20, and 15-30-H. P. sizes. A line to the nearest address below will bring you full information about all our tractors.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

OF CANADA LTD.

WESTERN BRANCHES—BRANDON, WINNIPEG, MAN., CALGARY, EDMONTON, LETHBRIDGE, ALTA., ESTEVAN, N. BATTLEFORD, REGINA, SASKATOON, YORKTON, SASK.
EASTERN BRANCHES—HAMILTON, LONDON, OTTAWA, ONT., MONTREAL, QUEBEC, QUE., ST. JOHN, N. B.

"Galt" Galvanized Steel Shingles



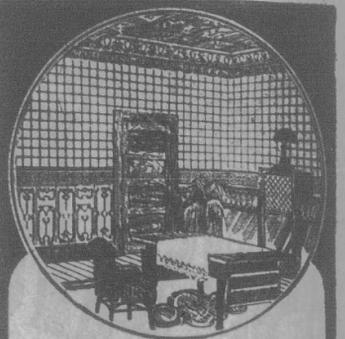
The "GALT" Shingle locks together in such a way that there is no weak point in its entire construction, and it is ornamental as well. It is, therefore, the Ideal Shingle for dwellings, Churches, Schools, Public Buildings, Barns, etc.

We also manufacture

Corrugated Sheets Barn Ventilators
Silo Roofs Barn Roof Lights

THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Galt, Ontario

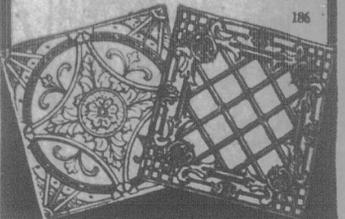


"Metallic" Ceilings permanent, beautiful!

No more wall paper worries, no troubles with falling plaster. Just put up Metallic Ceiling and Wall Plates and you have a permanent, sanitary, fire-proof covering, very beautiful and washable with soap and water. Can be erected in a day over old plaster and will never crack or fall off. Many handsome designs to suit any room or building. Send for Booklet "C" today.

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The METALLIC ROOFING Co. Manufacturers Limited
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Economize Feed

With a good feed cutter a farmer can save tons of hay that would otherwise be wasted. Valuable fodder can be turned into palatable food by using

Peter Hamilton Feed Cutters

Our feed cutters are light running and durable, with large capacity. Can be used by hand or power.

Write today for prices.

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STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed. Write for Price List (B). Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.

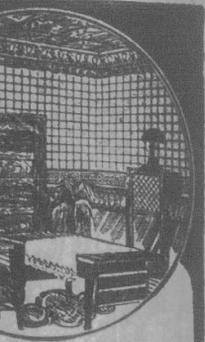
The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

Make Money This Winter—Saw Wood

There is big money this winter sawing wood. Coal is high. Wood will be scarce. Now is the time to clean up. The GILSON HEAVY-DUTY SAWING OUTHOUSE is the machine to do it with. Makes its own spark without the aid of batteries. You cannot afford to buy any engine until you know all about the Gilson Heavy-Duty. When you know about it, you will not buy any other. Catalog and information free if you act quickly. Write to-day. GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd. 789 York St., Guelph, Ont.

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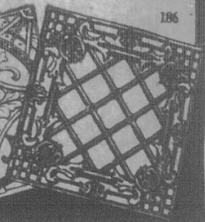
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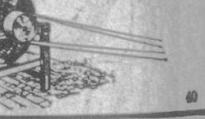
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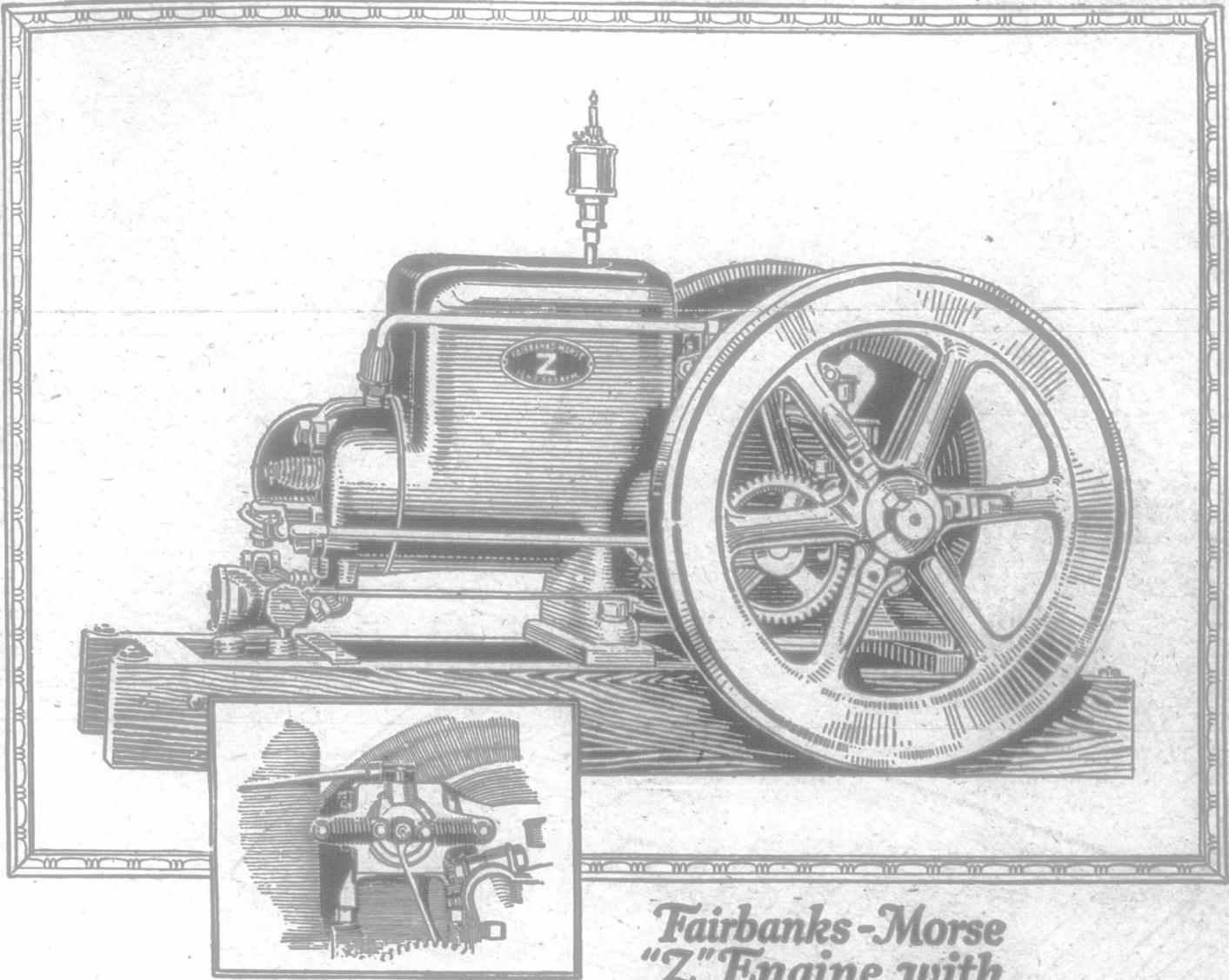
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FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

This Winter - Saw Wood
this winter sawing wood. Coal is high.
Now is the time to clean up. The
HEAVY-DUTY SAWING OUTFIT
is with. Makes own sparks without
You cannot afford to buy any engine
about the Gilson Heavy-Duty. When
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Fairbanks-Morse
"Z" Engine with
Bosch Magneto

Now-There is Only One Farm Engine

JUST think of the famous "Z" Engine with a Bosch high-tension, oscillating magneto—which delivers a steady succession of hot, intensive sparks. Every farmer in Canada should at once call on the nearest "Z" Engine dealer and see the result of this recent epoch-making combination—FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" ENGINE WITH BOSCH MAGNETO. Mechanical perfection, plus power—and right price—to date sold the "Z" Engine to over 250,000 farmers. This quality and quantity production enabled us to contract for a large proportion of the extensive Bosch facilities for making this one possible "Z" betterment, which establishes a new farm engine standard. And all Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada will assist our dealers in delivering maximum engine service.

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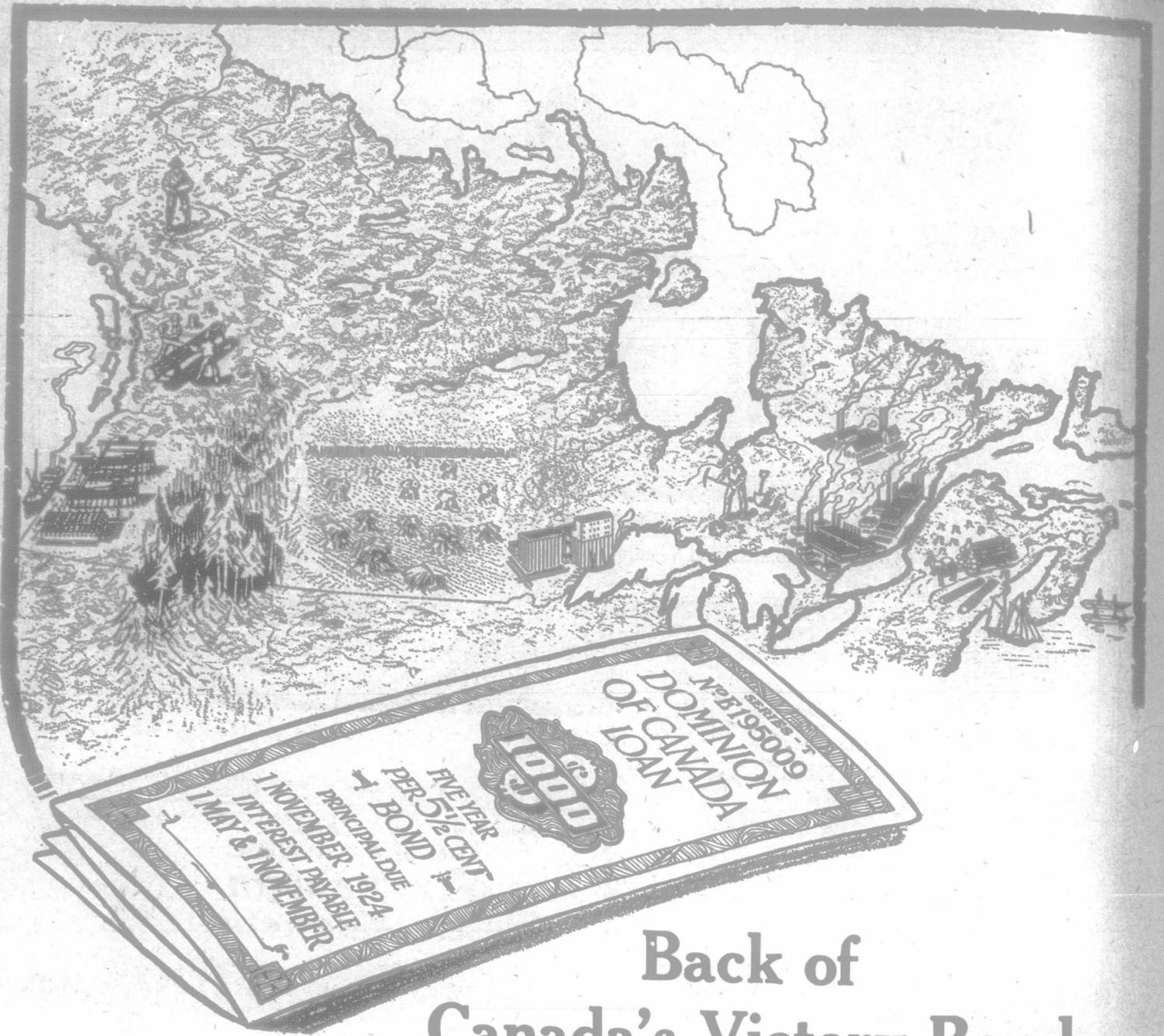
The Canadian

Fairbanks-Morse

Co., Limited.



- HALIFAX
- ST. JOHN
- QUEBEC
- MONTREAL
- OTTAWA
- TORONTO
- HAMILTON
- WINDSOR
- WINNIPEG
- SASKATOON
- CALGARY
- VANCOUVER
- VICTORIA



Back of Canada's Victory Bonds

WHEN you loan money you make sure the borrower is able to repay the loan and that he will pay you the interest regularly as it falls due.

When you loan money to Canada you know your money is absolutely safe.

Back of Canada's Victory Bonds is the entire wealth that Canada possesses—all her industries and all her resources in minerals, fisheries, forests and lands.

Canada has one-third of the area of the whole British Empire; she is larger than thirty United Kingdoms; twice the size of India; eighteen times as large as France. She is practically as large as all of the European countries put together.

Canada is larger than the United States including Alaska (Canada, 3,729,665 square miles; United States and Alaska, 3,617,673 square miles).

Canada has over 440,000,000 acres of farm lands—and only one-eighth of it is yet under cultivation.

Canada has the most extensive and best stocked fisheries in the world—232,000 square miles of fishing waters.

Canada has over 225,000,000 acres of commercial timber—she is the great forest resource of the Empire.

Canada's mineral deposits have scarcely been scratched—yet her mines yielded \$210,204,970 last year.

Canada's field crops have doubled in five years—from \$552,771,500 to \$1,367,909,970.

Canada's people have increased their cash balances in Banks and Post Offices nearly seventy per cent. in five years—from \$1,086,013,704 to \$1,740,462,509.

Canada's trade has more than doubled in five years—from \$1,085,175,572 to \$2,564,462,215. Canada emerges from the war one of the world's greatest and strongest nations—her natural wealth equals \$2,000 for each man, woman and child of her population.

Canada's Victory Bonds are the finest possible investment where safety is the chief consideration.

Moreover, when you loan your money to Canada you know that the interest will be paid every six months—all you have to do is to go to the nearest Bank and get it.

Canadians will soon be given another opportunity to buy Victory Bonds.

This will probably be the last time you will be able to purchase Canada's bonds on such favorable terms.

Prepare to buy—All Canada is Your Security.

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada."

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.

Everyone Who Bought Canada's Victory Bonds Made Money.

EVERY one of the million and a half subscribers to Canada's Victory Bonds knows that he can sell them to-day for more than he paid for them.

Every one who bought Canada's Victory Bonds has received $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest per annum---paid twice a year.

Over half a million Canadians who bought Canada's Victory Bonds on the installment plan saved money that they would not otherwise have saved.

The guarantee back of Canada's Victory Bonds is the same as the guarantee back of a One Dollar or a Two Dollar bill. There is this difference, however, that you get interest on the Victory Bonds and you don't on the One or Two Dollar bill.

Canada's Victory Bonds will always be accepted as security for a loan.

Banks are ready to loan money on Canada's Victory Bonds.

Canada's Victory Bonds may be turned into cash at any time.

There is no other way in which you can invest your money with such absolute security---paying such a good rate of interest.

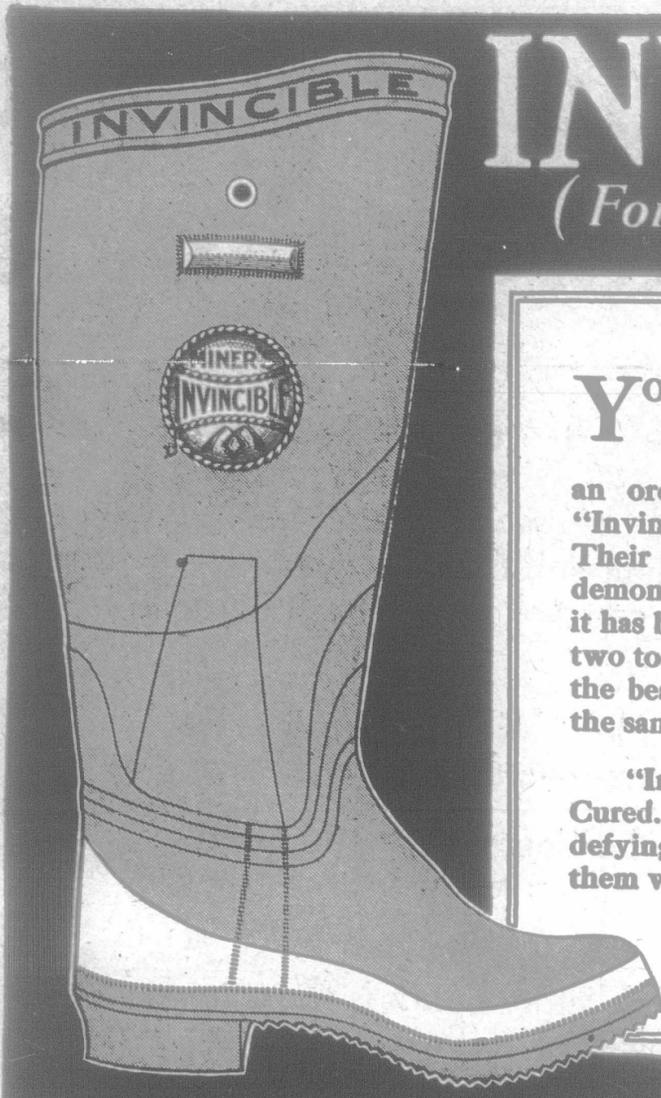
Canada will soon give her citizens an opportunity to buy Victory Bonds 1919. It will probably be the last chance to buy Canada's Victory Bonds on such favorable terms.

Prepare to buy as many Victory Bonds this time as you now wish you had been able to buy the last time

Victory Loan 1919

"Every Dollar Spent in Canada"

Issued by Canada's Victory Loan Committee
in co-operation with the Minister of Finance
of the Dominion of Canada.



INVINCIBLE

(Formerly Called Monarch)

YOU can wear them around the barnyard and they will withstand the chemical action contained in manure, which so rapidly destroys the life of an ordinary boot. That is just one reason why "Invincibles" have taken so well with the farmer. Their ability to withstand chemical action has been demonstrated in chemical factories and pulp mills where it has been proved that they outwear the ordinary boot two to one. They do that in these industries where the best boot procurable is necessary. They will do the same thing for the farmer.

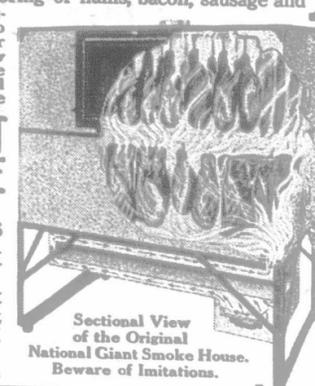
"Invincible" Rubber Boots and Shoes, are Pressure Cured. It is the high Pressure Process and the time defying materials that go into "Invincibles" that makes them wear so long.

The Miner Rubber Co., Limited.

Right Out of Your Own Smoke House

Smoke your own meats in the National Giant—the wonderful, portable, iron-ribbed, heavily-galvanized, combined Smoke House and Meat Storage.

With this wonderful smoke house, home curing, smoking and storing of hams, bacon, sausage and fish become practical and easy. So don't sell all your hogs. Keep a few for your own meat. The saving in butcher bills will surprise and please you. The

NATIONAL GIANT PORTABLE SMOKE HOUSE AND SANITARY STORE HOUSE

is a 6-Years' Success

—in use on thousands of farms in U. S. and foreign countries. Positively the best way of smoking meats. 3 sizes. Fireproof. Guaranteed. After smoking meats, use as a storehouse.

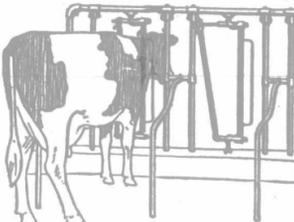
Send NOW — for New FREE Book

Contains valuable prize-winning recipes for curing and smoking meats and fish; also description and colored illustrations of National Giant Smoke Houses and low prices. Write today.

PORTABLE ELEVATOR MFG. COMPANY
424 McClun Street
Bloomington, Ill.

Sectional View of the Original National Giant Smoke House. Beware of Imitations.

Better Stables for Bigger Profits



Cleanliness and order pay in any stable. Pay in healthy cattle. Pay in work done twice as quickly. Toronto Stable Equipment lightens chores, takes a lot of the nastiness out of stable work. Keeps cattle contented and in good shape. Lasts longer, too, because made properly.

Toronto Litter Carriers are of special importance. They make stable cleaning an easy, every-day job. Do the work in a fraction of the time, too.

Our book on stable equipment gives the correct ideas on stable fittings. Covers every phase of the subject completely. You will find both text and illustrations valuable. Write for this free book.

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TORONTO

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., LIMITED

PEERLESS PERFECTION



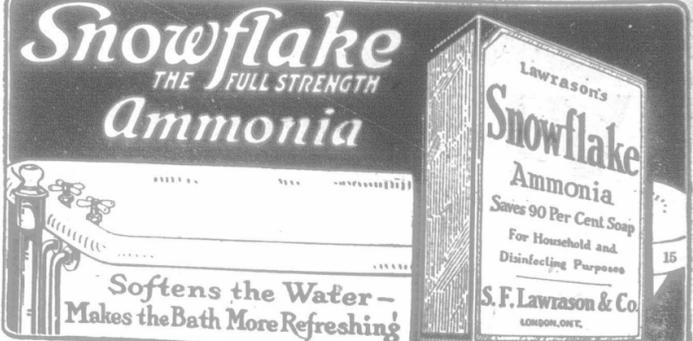
FOR CANADA'S BROAD ACRES

Put up a fence that will last a lifetime—a fence that can't sag or break down—that will hold a wild horse—that hogs can't nose through—that can't rust—a fence that stands rough usage by animals or weather and is guaranteed. PEERLESS PERFECTION Fencing is made of Heavy Open Hearth Steel Wire with all the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Heavily galvanized. Every intersection is locked together with the Peerless Lock.

Still stay wires keep it rigid, making fewer posts necessary. Send for Catalog today. It's attractive, interesting, well worth the stamp. Best dealers throughout Canada handle our complete line.

THE SANWELL-HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Windsor, Manitoba
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Snowflake THE FULL STRENGTH Ammonia



Softens the Water - Makes the Bath More Refreshing!

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LONDON, ONT.

\$1000 TRAPPERS CONTEST
Abraham Fur Co.



Greatest trappers' contest ever offered—costs nothing to enter—write today for particulars.

Abraham "Smoke Pump" is the greatest device for "smoking" "cut" ever invented. One can of Abraham Improved "Smoke Powder" goes with every Smoke Pump. Instructions how to use our Smoke Pump and reasons why ordinary smokers are not successful sent with every order. Price \$2.00 postpaid.

Free Fur Facts and Trappers' Supply Catalog

You must have this new book "Fur Facts." Contains good trapping stories by Geo. J. Thelsson and others and valuable information. You get our new catalog free also. Best hunters' and trappers' guide published. Not a penny to pay for it. Gives you lowest prices on supplies—Traps, Guns, Knives, Hunting Coats, Heavy Coats, Suits for all weather, Fox Horns, Turkey and Duck Calls—everything you want for trapping.

Weekly Reports—Also Free

We will put your name on our mailing list for Abraham's Weekly Reports. They keep you posted—right up-to-date on prices, etc.

Just a post card—that's all you need to get all this—FREE—Fur Facts, the Catalog and the Weekly Reports. And don't forget the Pump. Ask for offer on Price \$2 that. Now get your post card into the Postpaid mail—**quick!**

Abraham Fur Co.
213-215 N. Main St. Dept. 312
St. Louis, USA
"Ship your furs to Abraham"



That old wagon of yours

If some old gentleman who died, say fifteen years ago, at the age of seventy, could come back and go shopping with us to-day, what a tremendous shock he would get. If he went into the store where he used to trade and they asked him ten dollars for

a pair of boots or if he found that sugar was 12 cents a pound instead of "21 pounds for a dollar," he would think the country had fallen into the hands of robbers and thieves. And if he went in to buy a wagon similar to the old one that, like a skeleton whitening in the sun, lies out behind your barn, and was told that the price was \$150, he would have some sharp words to say about "profiteers."

But on the other hand, when he found that a hog is worth as much to-day as a cow was in his day, or that he could get more than \$2.25 a bushel for his wheat, it would make him feel some better. We would simply have to explain to the old gentleman that a dollar is not worth as much as it used to be. That is to say, it will not buy as much of many things as it did in his day. Professors of economics have a phrase they like to use—"the diminishing value of a dollar," they say.

The carrying of Life Insurance is a practice that is more and more extending among Canadian farmers. Almost every man and woman wants to save money in order that they may be independent later on in life. Life Insurance is the greatest way to save that has ever been devised. Just think of it!—the moment you sign your application for life insurance for \$1,000 or \$2,000, or \$5,000 you have created "an estate" of that much money. Each year or each six months you deposit the premium with the Company. At the end of fifteen, or twenty, or thirty years, The Imperial Life Assurance Company pays over to you the proceeds of your savings for that period. You don't need to worry about any other kind of saving. You and your family are safe!



"How much did you get for eggs in your day?" we would ask him.

"Thirteen cents. Two dozen a quarter," he would reply.

"Well, they are worth 60 cents a dozen now. How much for hogs?"

"Well, I remember some forty years ago selling the finest bunch of hogs you ever saw for 2 1/2 cents, per lb. What do they fetch now?"

"Twenty cents, fed and watered."



Yes, we would have lots of surprises for the old gentleman. But there is one commodity that is still the same price as in the old gentleman's day—that's Life Insurance. If Life Insurance premiums had advanced at the same rate as the price of other commodities, they would be twice or even three times what they are. You can maintain Life Insurance to-day with the same yearly deposit as you could fifteen years ago.

There is an Imperial Policy exactly suited to your own particular circumstances. Just fill out the coupon in this advertisement and mail it to us. Then we'll tell you all about it. And you will be placed under no obligation whatever.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA
HEAD OFFICE - TORONTO, ONTARIO

Branches and Agencies in all important centres

I will read your booklet if you mail it to me. But it must be understood that this does not commit me to any further action.

I am.....years of age, and could save and invest \$.....each year

Name.....
Address.....



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UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES
Known from Coast to Coast
R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
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SEEDS WANTED

We are in the market to buy Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy, White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer send samples and we will quote you our best price F. O. B. your station.

TODD & COOK Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ont.

TRAPS AND GUNS
AT FACTORY COST

We pay highest prices for furs and sell you Guns, Traps, Supplies, etc., AT FACTORY COST. Write for FREE CATALOG, TRAPPERS' GUIDE, and Fur Price List.
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East Meets West

The Globe is the newspaper in Canada that pays special attention to drawing the East and the West together.

The Globe has always appreciated the close family ties existing between East and West. It has always advocated unity and accord as the only means of great national development.

For years its own representatives, writers of note and distinction, have travelled through Western Canada at frequent intervals during the year, sending back information on what Ontario's sons and daughters are doing in the West. They report events and comment upon development in the Great Land beyond the Great Lakes.

Back in the early 60's of the last century, J. H. Ashdown chanced to read an article in The Globe dwelling on development in the West, that lured him to Winnipeg. Today The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Limited, is one of the greatest business organizations of Western Canada.

For these reasons, Ontario men and women should read The Globe. Yet this is but one phase of the work accomplished by The Globe.

Its discussions of public questions, its great news gathering and news editing organization, its many features and departments—a department for almost every important phase of human endeavor—give it foremost place in the newspaper world.

The Globe also tells the Ontario farmer what the best farmers in this Province are doing. Its weekly "Farm and Country Life" section is a chronicle of agricultural progress in Ontario and Canada.

It merits a place in every Ontario Farm Home.

The Globe

TORONTO

Canada's National Newspaper

ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL AGENT OR DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS

Dependability

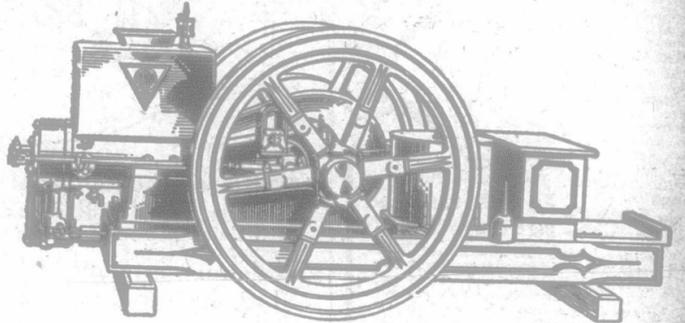


THE KEYNOTE of the ALPHA Engine is dependability. It runs when you want it to, day after day, and you never need to worry about it. Its simple, sturdy construction makes it dependable.

The ALPHA power rating is *dependable*; if it is a 1 1/2 Horse Power it will deliver at least one-and-a-half horse power; if it is a 28 Horse Power you can bank on getting more than 28—never less.

The De Laval Company is *dependable*—the largest manufacturers of dairy supplies in Canada.

If you don't know who handles the ALPHA in your vicinity, write nearest sales headquarters for his name.



THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF DAIRY SUPPLIES IN CANADA. Sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous De Laval Cream Separators and Ideal Green Feed Silos. Alpha Gas Engines, Alpha Churns. Catalogues of any of our lines mailed upon request.

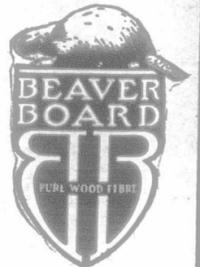
MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

BEAVER BOARD

FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS



"You Can't Expect Beaver Board Results Unless this Trade Mark is on the Back of the Board You Buy"



Look for it. Be sure this mark is on the back of every panel of wall board you buy.

All wall board is not Beaver Board. Like every other good product, it is imitated, and while some of these imitations may look like Beaver Board, they can never act like Beaver Board.

Genuine Beaver Board has all the sturdy and lasting qualities that are necessary in the building of perfect walls and ceilings. It is a knotless, crackless manufactured lumber built up into flawless panels from the pure fibres of the white spruce.

The Beaver Board trade mark is assurance of a happy result in the first

place and, what's more important, a continuance of that result for the longest possible time.

You will recognize the Beaver Board Dealer by this same mark. We will gladly send you his name together with helpful literature.

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

MADE IN CANADA

FOUNDED 1866

ility

ALPHA Engine is when you want it ever need to worry instruction makes it

ng is dependable; will deliver at least ever you can bank

largest manufac-

in your vicinity.



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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 23, 1919.

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EDITORIAL.

Save the brood sow.

Get ready to buy Victory Bonds.

This is a splendid fall for work, and fall plowing should not lag.

Get rid of the surplus poultry, and fit up the winter quarters for the laying stock.

Allow the young pigs to forage about the place. It will do them good, and they will pick up considerable nourishment.

A cheap herd or flock header may lose you a lot of money in the end. Look for excellence rather than for something going cheaply.

The action of the Board of Commerce shows just how much consideration is given to agriculture by those who do not depend on rural votes for office.

The past records and personal character of 300 men in Ontario are now pretty well known to the public. There is nothing like an election to show a man up.

Twenty-six farms for sale in one locality means more grass land and fewer farmers, but this is the state of affairs in one district, and is probably duplicated in many communities throughout Ontario.

The high price of apples this season is attributable, in part, to the neglect of farm orchards during the past five years. There is money to be made out of farm orchards if the time and labor can be expended on them.

Much of the money subscribed by farmers to the 1918 Victory Loan has already come back in the form of payment for agricultural products that were marketed abroad. Success for the 1919 Loan means prosperity; failure means hard times.

All who visited the National Dairy Show at Chicago must have felt the great need for educational work among consumers as to the food value of milk and its products. The Canadian dairy industry should assist in this work in Canada wherever possible.

One of the planks in the newly-prepared platform of the National Dairy Council favors the holding of a National Dairy Show in Canada under the auspices of the Council. There are ways whereby such an event would provide great encouragement to the dairy industry.

Prices for agricultural products seem to be dropping faster than do prices for other commodities, and the effect is easily discernible throughout the country. Farmers will not continue to pay high for everything they buy, and sell their product at a loss. They are moving to town, in many cases, and selling their labor at the prevailing high prices.

The laying contest inaugurated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture as a part of the scheme for securing records of performance in poultry, appear to be making a very gratifying beginning. In the provinces of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and at the Central Experimental Farm in Ontario, the entries fully occupy the space provided and if as contemplated, the Department takes steps to make these contests of real educational value, giving full publicity to all points of practical importance, much good should result.

Figures Versus Actual Conditions.

Not infrequently we hear public speakers proclaiming the wonderful development of agriculture in this country, but it is evident that they fail to understand real conditions. A drive through the country and a visit to the homes of rural folk, the schools, churches and other institutions give the lie to any figures which statisticians can compile.

It is most significant now that after five years during which time there has been little attention given to education that city and urban schools are crowded to the doors, while rural schools show very little increase in attendance. This shows plainly the trend of population during the last five years. However, what is still further significant is the number of farm sales marking the change from cultivated land to grass. Just recently we were informed by a printer in a small town that he had prepared twenty-six posters lately, advertising farms for sale, and at the bottom of the majority of these posters it was stated "No reserve, for the farm has been sold." One might ask who the purchasers were, and if they intended to continue the farming operations of the previous owners. The facts of the case are, most of these farms were purchased by men who already live in the neighborhood and feel that with more land they can farm easier, or, in other words, it will be a grass farm supplementing the cultivated areas of other holdings. This is not an isolated instance, and indicates what is going on throughout Ontario to a very large extent.

The use of large implements may represent progress in agriculture, but it does not represent development as much as some people are inclined to think. It is not a healthy state of affairs when large implements and labor-saving devices take the place of boys and girls on the farm. It would be far better were conditions such that machinery and labor-saving devices were used to lighten the work and make farm life more pleasant and profitable.

A Chance to Right a Wrong.

The fifteen-days' hoist given by the Board of Commerce on Saturday, October 11, to their own order, setting the maximum which hog products could command on the wholesale market on and after October 15, and thereby limiting the maximum price of hogs to the values current late in January and early in February of this year, was a wise move indeed. The opportunity is afforded for swine breeders' organizations and live-stock men generally to memorialize the Government and ask that the Board of Commerce be counselled in regard to the situation, and that Mr. O'Connor, who is in the habit of making serious mistakes, be cautioned concerning how he deals with matters which vitally affect agricultural production in this country.

The unfortunate part of the whole situation is that the Agricultural Department at Ottawa is in possession of facts which show that brood sows in the Province of Ontario have decreased by nearly fifty per cent. during the last year, and that in the West, particularly Alberta, breeding stock is at a very low ebb. More than that, the Government knows that just at this time the situation on the Old Country market is temporary, where American bacon, which must be used immediately, has caused a sharp drop in prices which have been reflected in the country. They know, too, that brood sows are being disposed of at an alarming rate, and that if this goes on Canada will have a very small offering of hogs next season. It seems too bad that the Board of Commerce would jump blindly at this thing without getting information relative to actual conditions. It is furthermore unfortunate that the order ever went out, owing to the fact that just now Denmark has left the British market largely to Canadian Wiltshire sides, and Ireland is not a serious factor. It is now that Canada should be producing hogs in greatest numbers, and establishing

herself in the British market to the benefit of the hog industry and financial prosperity of this country.

The order of the Board of Commerce which demanded that hog products be sold from October 15 on as they were on March 10 last was grossly unfair. Hog products at that time represented hogs which the farmer disposed of late in January and early in February at \$15 to \$15.50 per cwt. More than that, the packers were very much concerned as to where they could unload products as Britain had cancelled orders that a large quantity of product in her own country might be consumed before it spoiled. Thus, the packers claim, they placed product in the Canadian market at a very low price in order to dispose of it.

The Board of Commerce probably saw an opportunity to appease the demands of urban consumers by jumping on the price of hog products, but they failed to take into consideration the fact that it has cost in the neighborhood of \$20 to produce the hogs which are now going to market, and that the packers will not pay a fair price for them and then sell product on a basis of \$15 or \$16 hogs. That is not good business for anyone, and if urban consumers knew the circumstances we do not think they would ask for such prices. All the country is asking at this time is for an elimination of excess profits and a fair deal for everyone. Let the Board of Commerce investigate the packing-house business if they will, and then arrive at conclusions based on equity to the producers, consumers, and the distributing agencies between. It is to be hoped that a reasonable understanding will be arrived at, and that the Board's order of September 27 will be reasonably modified.

Build For The Future.

With the present abnormal conditions and general unrest there is a marked tendency for farmers, professional and business men to think only of the present, and leave the future to take care of itself. They may consider themselves justified in taking this narrow view, but what would conditions in Canada have been to-day had our fore-fathers not planned for the future. We are reaping the results of their labor and thought. Are we in this enlightened age to rest on our oars and allow our children and children's children to suffer for our lack of foresight in this twentieth century? The transportation systems, public buildings, highways etc., which traverse and dot our landscape were not built for one generation only, but to serve for the further development and settling of the country.

Whatever the towns' people may think or do it is essential to the prosperity of the country that the tiller of the soil conduct his business in such a manner that the productivity of the soil will not be impaired.

The 1919 harvest has not been on a par with that of some past years in many districts, but with judicious management there will be feed enough to carry the present herds and flocks over to another grass season. With hay and grain prices high, live-stock prices bearish, labor scarce and expensive, there is the idea of cashing the 1919 crops and taking the winter easy running through the minds of many. However, there are two sides to the question. If the crops are largely sold off the farm and only the minimum number of stock wintered, will the land be capable of producing liberal crops in succeeding years? The land is the first bank of the country, and if withdrawals exceed the deposits for any length of time the effect is felt in diminishing returns. The cycle of feeding more live stock to produce larger crops to feed more live stock is never ending. The crops on farms where the largest number of live stock has been kept over a period of years bear evidence even in years of light crops to the value of live stock in a permanent agriculture. Some farms have been so robbed of their fertility by men living only for the present and for themselves that they are a burden to

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their present occupants and a detriment to the country. Similarly men have never infused good blood into their herds, and after a score or more of years a herd or flock of scrub stock is the legacy handed to posterity. Had the pioneers and succeeding settlers built their farms and herds for the benefit of future generations, they themselves would undoubtedly have reaped a reward, and production on the average farm in Old Ontario to-day would be more remunerative and there would be a more prosperous appearance.

Conditions this fall have possibly never been paralleled in Ontario, and the question of selling the hay and grain for a known profit or gambling on marketing it through live stock is in the minds of many. The former method may give the largest cash returns for this crop with the minimum of labor, but what of the future? If the fertility of the land is teamed away in bales and bags it must needs be returned if the crop yields are to be increased. Then what condition will the herds and flocks be in for constructive breeding if they are not properly fed and looked after this winter? Already many brood sows have gone and are going to the slaughter-house. This will lessen the number of next spring's litters and of the finished product next October and November when prices may be high, or they may be low. The feeder who always lies low when stock prices are on the down grade and jumps in strong when they commence to soar, frequently is stocked when the price is low and has nothing to sell on the top markets. The breeder who continues in the even tenor of his way, always keeping his farm well-worked and well-stocked regardless of the ups or downs of the market, invariably comes off better in the end than the in-and-outer. He may have a load of hogs, lambs, or a bunch of steers ready to ship when the price is lowering, but he also has some ready when the top price is being paid. Build to have the farm you hand down to your son better, more productive, and the herd with more quality and character than was the case when they came into your possession. The constructive farmer benefits himself and family, and is a much greater asset to the country than the man who mixes his farm and just keeps stock rather than breeds and feeds for improvement. Be a builder of land and live stock for the benefit of the rising generation.

Sandy's Silo Filling.

BY SANDY FRASER.

I've just got through fillin' the auld silo again, an' like everything else about the farm, there is mony a thing happens in the course o' the operation that has a tendency to mak' ye stop an' think. Only ye haven't the time. I hae always taken mysel' for a pretty steady-goin' sort o' an auld chap, but the excitement o' corn cutting this year cam' very near gettin' on my nerves. I hae a guid deal o' sympathy for President Wilson noo. I can see weel enough how thinkin' about one's wark day an' night, an' maybe worrying over it at the same time, can get to be harder on a mon than the doing o' the wark itsel'. If the President had just imagined he was on his wedding trip an' forgotten the fact that he wis tourin' the States fightin' for the Peace Treaty, he wad hae cut oot the mental strain an' finished up the campaign a well man, perhaps a wee bit improved in health, to boot.

An' the same wi' mysel'. Gin I had thought I was a city chap takin' his annual holiday on the farm there's na kind o' doot but that I wad hae got fat on the job and developed an appetite that wad compare favorably wi' that o' a Holstein cow.

But I dinna seem to be built that way. When there's some job waitin' to be done I canna rest, but must be jumpin' on it right away an' gettin' it off my mind as quick as possible. The auld wumman says it's a sort o' a lazy streak showin' itsel' in me. Like one o' the horses I hae. On the level road ye have to keep the whip on his back a' the time or he's liable to turn round an' go back home on ye. But when ye come to the bottom o' a hill ye canna hauld him. He'll tak' the bit in his teeth an' gang to the top on the gallop. He kens it has to be done and he's bound he'll make a short job o' it.

But to come back to the corn. There's na doot it was bad enough this year to scare onybody. I dinna mean the corn itsel', but the shape it was in when the time cam' to cut it. We'd had rain-storms frae the east an' wind-storms frae the west, an' what it hadn't done to that corn isn't worth settin' doon. To mak' matters worse the soil where it grew was o' a kind o' gravelly nature, an' lots o' the hills had turned up by the roots. These wad get stuck in my corn-binder an' there was naething for it but to get off the machine, ilka time this happened, an' cut the roots off wi' my jackknife. Before I started on it I thought I had an' unco' guid crop o' corn. But by the time I was through I wouldna believe there were words in the dictionary that wad rightly express what I thought o' its general character. I used tae think that ye couldn't hae too much o' a guid thing but I've changed ma mind, sae far as corn is concerned. When it grows twelve or thirteen feet high an' then breaks doon wi' the wind, a vera small patch o' it ought to be enough to satisfy the average man. I'll ken what I'm taein' when I start plantin' corn next spring. I think I'll juist be plantin' the auld-fashioned kind that never got as far away frae the ground that the wind had much effect on it. This gaein' intae a cedar swamp an' cuttin' doon trees to fill the silo wi', is played oot Gin there's ony way o' makin' an honest livin' on the farm, an' not, at the same time, gettin' an over-dose o' wark along wi' it, I'm gaein' to inquire intae the particulars o' it.

Sure as I'm tellin' ye, the mair machinery, the mair wark for the farmer. Lang ago, before we ever saw a corn-binder or ever dreamt o' silos in oor warst night-mares, we took things easier than we do to-day. We cut oor acre or so o' corn wi' a sickle an' put it up intae stooks, an' then, when we got ready, we husked it an' drew the stalks in an' pit them awa' in the lang shed loft. When a mon went to toon in those days he didn't have to keep remindin' himsel' not to forget to bring hame gasoline an' machine oil an' cylinder oil an' cells for the battery an' maybe, two or three gear-wheels for the blower outfit, or some ither repairs. To say naething o' buyin' oot the butcher an' baker an' the grocery-man, in the interests o' the crowd o' help that ye seem to think is necessary, some way or ither.

It's a fast age we're livin' in, all right enough, an' these are exciting times. An' the real question is, are we gettin' mair for oor trouble an' worry than oor grandfathers did oot o' theirs. That is, in proportion to the amount o' it. For, frae what I hae heard an' can remember, they certainly took things easier than seems to be the habit wi' their descendents o' the present day.

If we can believe some o' the farmers, that hae been expressin' themselves on the subject lately, we're not ony further ahead sae far as money goes, at least. They admit that they get mair dollars than they used to but say that they hae to gie them all away again right off, so they're na further on than when they got little but spent less. It looks like a case o' working harder to get mair money to satisfy oor increasing wants.

Wi' the majority o' humanity to see a thing is to want it, especially if the neebor across the road has one like it. An' it's because o' this tendency that we are gettin' intae this restless, hurrying habit that will spoil all oor guid times for us, gin we let it carry us too far. It's liable to tak' the best things oot o' oor lives.

I wis talkin' to an auld friend a few days back an' spoke about returnin' a book that I had borrowed frae him somewhere around last Christmas. "Oh, ye needn't be in a hurry, Sandy," says he. "Readin' is pretty much a thing o' the past wi' me noo. I haven't seen the inside o' a book since seedin' started, last spring."

There's where I say oor loss is gaein' to come in. If we give up what would develop oor minds an' help

us to mak' what ye might call real progress, for the sake o' gettin' the ither things that sae mony o' us are breakin' oor necks over, an' that can be bought for so much money, then we are on the wrang track, and like the dog wi' the bone, that we used to read about in the auld school-books, we are throwing awa' the substance for the shadow.

I believe in a mon warkin' wi' his hands. An' warkin' hard noo an' again when the occasion calls for it. But I dinna believe in wark that tak's sixteen hours o' the day an' ilka day o' the year. It's a fine thing to accomplish something worth while in the material way an' there's na harm, sae far as I can see, in dyin' worth a lot o' money. But that canna be what we were really put on this job for. Oor mind, or spirit, is the part o' us that is supposed to live on after the rest o' us is done for, and gin that is the case, it's the part that should come in for a wee bit o' attention an' education right now. An' we can only dae that as we cut doon the over-time we hae been puttin' in on the job o' earnin' oor board an' clothes, an' the extras we want thrown in.

I ken it's a bad time o' the year to be tryin' to teach an auld dog new tricks, right in the rush o' the fall wark an' everything. But the winter will soon be comin' on noo an' maybe we'll hae the chance to work in some reforms into oor general system.

Na doot what I hae been sayin' sounds a wee bit like preachin' to some o' ye, but ye can blame the corn for it. This silo filling business wad send onyone to the bad.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.
THE NATURE CLUB.

Why not have a Nature Club in every rural community throughout Canada? I have had this idea in mind for some time, and I now lay it before the readers of "Nature's Diary." An appreciation of nature is perhaps the greatest gift that can be bestowed upon the dweller in the country, and even some slight knowledge of the animal and plant denizens of the fields and woods converts many otherwise monotonous hours into hours of delight. The study of nature is, moreover, the one aesthetic pursuit in which the inhabitant of the country has an advantage over his urban confrere. The investigating of natural phenomena induces a breadth of view which is a most valuable asset in the intellectual life of a community. Nature study is not only of value aesthetically but practically as well, since the knowledge acquired is frequently of the utmost service dealing with injurious and beneficial animals and with noxious and useful plants.

In practically every community there is someone who knows something of nature study, or who at least is interested in nature. As a rule people who love nature are not inclined to be self-assertive, frequently indeed they are of a very retiring disposition. Now I want to see if we cannot get some of these people to be assertive for once, to become leaders in this matter in their localities. I know well enough that they are willing to help others—the true student of nature always is. Let us see if we cannot organize these clubs this fall and winter and get things in order for a good start in the spring.

I would propose that we call the clubs Canadian Nature Clubs, and that each club be given a number according to the priority of its organization. There should be as little red tape about these clubs as possible. Each club should have an Honorary President, President, Secretary-Treasurer and a committee of three. The fee should be fifty cents per year and the funds should be devoted to the purchase of nature books, which could be checked out to members for a week at a time. Meetings should be held either fortnightly or monthly, as may seem best to the local officers. Informal discussion should occupy most of the time at the meetings, though at first reading from books on nature might be a desirable feature, and later on the reading of short papers by members on local natural history should be encouraged. Excursions should be by parties of three or four members rather than general club excursions, though one or two per year of the latter type might be held, as the amount of work in natural history done on an excursion is usually in inverse ratio to the number of people in the party. The only qualification for membership should be an interest in nature.

What phase of nature study should be first taken up is entirely immaterial, and is a matter to be decided by local conditions. The field is vast and every phase is interesting. In any subject in which much work is done records should be kept by the Secretary. One aim which should be kept constantly in mind is to have each member specialize in that group of animals or plants which most appeals to him or her, as in this way a group of individuals will be gradually built up, each one of which knows enough about a certain group to be in a position to help others.

I shall be glad to aid in any possible way in the organization of these clubs, to act in an advisory capacity, to recommend the best literature for the study of the various groups or for general reading, and to furnish in "Nature's Diary" any information on any phase of natural history requested by a member of the clubs to the best of my ability.

I would suggest that "The Farmer's Advocate" be made the medium through which the clubs would find expression, and that the organization of each club, and name of the Honorary President, President and Secretary-Treasurer be reported to this paper.

Now, who will form Canadian Nature Club No. 1?

THE HORSE.

Winter Care of Weanlings.

The ultimate development, usefulness and value of a foal depends largely upon the feed and care he receives during his first winter. When he is fed and attended in a careless, haphazard, indifferent way, he, of necessity, becomes thin in flesh, weakly and poorly developed. It is doubtful if he will ever fully recover from this neglect, notwithstanding all future care and attention. The too-common idea that a colt should be taught to "rough it" early in life, in order that he may become "a tough, hardy animal" is as false as it is inhumane. In order that he may develop into the best that is in him, he must always be well looked after, but this is especially so during the first winter.

During the early months of his life he has been sustained on nature's food, the dam's milk, supplemented after a few weeks of age by grass and, in many cases, grain, which he has soon learned to eat when given the opportunity. When the weaning process has been carried out in some such manner as discussed in a recent number, he will not have lost either flesh or nervous energy during the process. Then, after weaning, if he be allowed to "shift for himself" or carelessly looked after, it requires little consideration to enable the owner to see why "he is not doing well." We often hear owners say that their weanlings "never do well." Weanlings should "do well," and will if intelligently fed and cared for.

Foals should be taught to eat grain before the weaning process commences, as, we observe, that when they are not it requires some time to teach them, and in the meantime they, of course, fail in condition and energy. During and following the weaning period, if a reasonable supply of cow's milk be substituted for the dam's milk, the foal does not suffer from want of the latter. There are few cases in which this practice is followed, as it is expensive and often not expedient.

So long as the weather remains reasonably fine the weanlings should be allowed to run in the grass fields during the day, and be housed in comfortable quarters at night and, in addition, be given a feed of grain both morning and evening. The principal trouble commences when the weather and grass can no longer be obtained. Where there are two or more colts to run together, they usually thrive better than when there is but one during the season when they can spend a great part of the time at large, but in most cases it is better to have each in a stall by himself when in the stable. This applies especially at feeding time, as it is seldom that each gets his proper share of feed when two or more are fed out of a common manger, or even separate mangers in a common apartment. In most cases one eats faster than the other, or becomes "boss," hence gets more than his share, while the other gets correspondingly less. Inside quarters should be roomy, well lighted and well ventilated, and, when possible, of moderate temperature; but it is better that the temperature be somewhat low than poorly ventilated and warm. The colt's coat will grow sufficiently to protect him from cold, provided drafts are excluded, but nothing can act as a substitute for pure air. When possible the little fellows should be provided with roomy box stalls. As it is probable there will occasionally be a few days at a time during the winter when they cannot be turned outside, when, if in boxes, they can take a reasonable amount of exercise, but where boxes cannot be supplied they must be tied in single stalls. When practicable daily exercise in a yard or paddock should be allowed, as it develops muscle, aids digestion and tones the respiratory and nervous systems.

When regular exercise is allowed there are few cases in which it is not safe to allow the colts a very liberal supply of grain. There are few weanlings that will eat sufficient to cause digestive trouble; provided, as stated that daily exercise is allowed. Of course, there are exceptions, and these must be treated accordingly. The question then arises, "what and how they should be fed?" As with older animals, hay, oats and bran must be depended upon for the production of bone, muscle and energy, and anything else given is merely for the purpose of satisfying the appetite and aiding digestion. Care should be taken that all feed and water given be of good quality. Musty or dusty hay or grain should, on no account, be allowed. Well-cured clover hay gives better results than timothy, but it is often impossible to procure the former, and in its absence good timothy gives fair results. The amount of hay should be liberal, but in no case more than will be eaten at each meal. The habit of keeping hay constantly before an animal of any age is wasteful and harmful. If he be fed what he will eat in at most one and a half hours, and then get nothing whatever to eat until the next meal, he will have an appetite for his feed, will relish it and receive more benefit from it than if he had been eating more or less between meals. The form in which oats are fed will depend to some extent upon expedients and the opinions of the feeders. Some prefer whole oats, some whole oats mixed with bran, some rolled oats, some chopped oats, and some boiled whole oats. The writer prefers rolled oats. Where this is fed some give it dry, others dampened, others mix it with bran and give it either dry or dampened. We favor the following plan. In the evening mix the ration of rolled oats with a little cut hay or wheat chaff, in a pail, pour boiling water on it, cover so as to prevent the escape of steam, and allow it to stand until morning then feed. Then mix another feed in the same way, to be fed in the evening, in the meantime giving a mid-day

is very palatable and gives good results. It is also well to give a feed of bran, say twice weekly in lieu of oats, but many prefer mixing a little bran with the oats for each meal. Either plan gives satisfaction. In addition, it is well to give a raw carrot or two or a mangle or turnip with the mid-day meal. Water of good quality should be allowed regularly, and where conditions are such as will allow it, it is well to allow free access to it at all times. In addition to feeding, housing and exercise, it is necessary to attend to the feet during the winter. The wear of the feet is not equal to the growth, hence unless attended to they will grow too large, ill-shaped and out of proportion, hence interfere with the proper relation between the bones of the feet and those of the limbs, and may cause the animal to walk in an unnatural manner and interfere materially with his ultimate usefulness. The feet should be carefully examined at least once every month, and by the use of a shoeing smith's knife and rasp, trimmed to the desired size and normal shape. The stalls should be regularly cleaned out to avoid forcing the animals to stand upon heated manure. The attention to the feet teaches the colt to submit to control, and, in addition to the handling of limbs and feet, it is well to also teach the little animals to lead and stand tied.

Grade Bulls by Auction.

Practical stock feeders assert that the better bred the steer or heifer the more economical gains they will make in the feed lot or stable, consequently they pick the stockers with a breedy appearance showing depth and thickness. Experiment stations have shown by tests that breed counts in fitting stock for the block. A well-bred grade steer and heifer are a good feeding proposition. They are our commercial cattle, but the best are always the progeny of a registered sire. Using registered sires on the ranches has worked a wonderful improvement, so great in fact that there is no longer any demand for the grade, and in his place some of the highest-priced bulls are now being used.

The death knell of the scrub bull has been sounded. Public opinion is against his remaining in Ontario, and the other provinces have also taken a dislike to his appearance and the quality of his offspring. There are grade calves that would develop into good individuals but it is not advisable to keep them for herd sires, but yet it is surprising the number yet used in Ontario. So long as grades and scrubs are in service just so long will Ontario stock have to take second place to that of countries in which the producers of the



A Team of Farm Mares and Their 1919 Foals.

LIVE STOCK.

There are thousands of farmers throughout the country who would like to sell O'Connor some young pigs, and at a bargain, too.

Don't forget that the brood sow requires a ration of a laxative nature. A little bran and a few roots along with other grains are almost essential to the health of the sow.

Fifty dollars a ton bran is not consistent with the price of wheat and hogs. If millers made a profit last fall they must be having a landslide this season, judging by what they pay for wheat and sell bran and shorts.

Breeders should co-operate in the stamping out of tuberculosis and abortion. These two diseases exact a heavy toll in Canadian herds every year. The individual breeder may keep his own herd tolerably clean, but it requires the co-operation of all in the fight to rid the country of the enemies of our herds.

The progeny of a scrub bull is not hard to pick out in the stock yards or pastures. Some of their characteristics are: coarse bone, big joints, long legs, shallow body, cat hams, thick unpliant hide, light weight for age and lack of character. When buying feeders avoid this type, they are boarders rather than money-makers.

Canadians made a fairly heavy importation of sheep from England in August. Four hundred and sixty-six head were purchased at an average of £11 14s. 7d. each. Argentine breeders took 306 head at £48 9s. 1d. apiece. If the quality corresponds with the price and "like begets like," which country will hold the premier place in the world's mutton market in the future?

J. K. King, Maritime Sheep Representative of the Live Stock Branch, has been instrumental in organizing the co-operative shipment of several carloads of sheep and lambs from the Maritime Provinces to the Montreal market. Maritime sheep men have always been at a disadvantage in marketing their stock, owing to lack of stock-yard and abattoir facilities. Through co-operative shipping this difficulty is being temporarily overcome. In all eight carloads have been forwarded to date, comprising 759 sheep and lambs. The cars were consigned to and sold by a Montreal commission firm, and the lowest returns secured realized \$2.50 to \$2.75 per head more than would have been obtained at home. The farmers claim that prices now paid in the country have advanced as a result of co-operative

commercial cattle are more far sighted. One would naturally think that in the older-settled counties where live stock is largely specialized in there would be no grades or scrubs in service—but sad to relate there are many of them. Not only are grades used but they are advertised for sale. Right in the good old county of Middlesex a stockman who has been prominent in municipal affairs rising to the highest honor the county bestows—that of warden, recently sold his farm and in his sale bill specified among other stock "One registered Durham bull one year in September; one grade Durham bull rising two years, and one grade Durham bull calf 8 months old, extra good." These bulls will be sold and reproduce their kind in another herd. The grade bulls may be good individuals, but what assurance has the purchaser as to their ancestors or the quality of stock they are likely to leave? Have our breeders no interest in the improvement of their own herds or in putting our cattle industry on a firmer footing? Is it any wonder that there is an agitation on foot working toward the ultimate end of legislating against the use of this class of animal at the head of our herds and flocks? It may be a man's own personal business as to the quality of sire he uses, but it is the country's business to build up a live-stock industry. It can't be done by using mediocre sires.

If we produce live stock and live-stock products it is necessary to have a market. The population of Canada cannot begin to consume the products; there must be a wider market. England affords the logical market for our meats. It is a great industrial country with a dense population. But the consumer has no liking for inferior meats. A prime carcass is wanted, and the country which can place the best meat on the market gets the trade. Argentine breeders are purchasers of many of the highest-priced bulls in America and Britain. They realize that the sire is half the herd, and that improvement in quality of the herds can be wrought more quickly and economically through the sire than the dam. In one year the sire may stamp his qualities upon sixty to one hundred calves; the dam stamps her qualities upon one or, in rare instances, two. A good deal more quality needs to be bred into our herds if we are to hold a place on the world's markets. It is to every breeder's interest to raise the best stock possible, but it must be remembered that this cannot be done by using grade bulls or scrub pure-breds. Don't hold the dollar quite so close to the eye, it prevents one seeing into the future. Purchasers of meat products will be more discriminating in the future than they have been the last four or five years. Quality will count. Are your steers and ram lambs the kind that top the market? If not, what is the reason? Take another look at that bull you have been using and see if he is the kind that

Diary.

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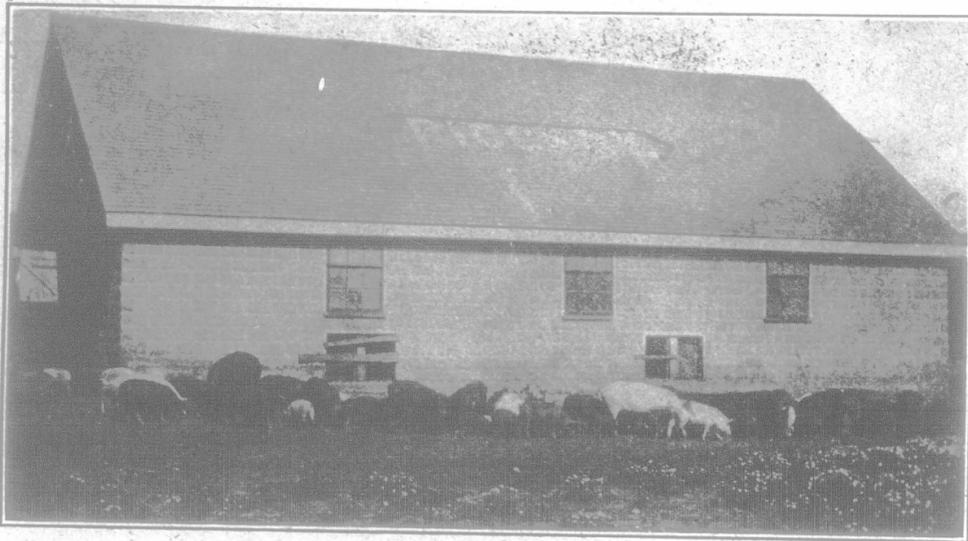
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fills the eye and leaves the thick, blocky calves with quality and character which are the marks of a good feeder.

The Piggery.

There are a great many types and designs of piggeries; some are large and some are small. Some are light and well ventilated, while others are dark and damp. Some are conveniently arranged for feeding and cleaning, others are the opposite. In some piggeries there is trouble from pigs crippling every winter; in others this trouble is negligible. For the greatest success it is important that the piggery be dry, well-



A Cement Block Piggery.

ventilated and that there be plenty of light. The dryness is largely influenced by the material of which the building is constructed, and is also brought about by the system of ventilation. No one yet has ever had good success with pigs housed in a damp pen. Pigs will stand cold but they will not stand dampness and draft. The old log piggery, or the enclosure over which the straw stack was built, made very satisfactory winter quarters for the pigs, largely due to the fact that the pen was usually warm and no dampness collected on the ceiling or walls. The stone or concrete piggeries have not given unqualified success. The accompanying illustration shows a large piggery built of cement blocks. These blocks with a hollow space do not collect dampness like a solid wall. The concrete and stone make the most permanent building, but in the case of the piggery there is something else which must be considered. Without doubt the frame building, especially where there is an air space in the wall, is the most satisfactory for the housing of pigs. The foundation and floors may advisedly be built of cement, and, in order that the lumber may be protected, the walls might be built two feet high and the framework from there up. Using two thicknesses of rough lumber, two thicknesses of building paper, and then matched lumber will make a warm, dry pen. If four-inch studding is used, a dead-air space of four inches for the entire height of the wall is provided. Crippling of pigs is attributed very often to their lying on the cold cement floor. From a sanitary standpoint, cement is the only floor to use, but the pigs may be kept drier by having elevated sleeping quarters built. This may be raised but a few inches, or it may be raised between two and three feet with an approach leading to it. This system economizes space but some have faulted it for the reason that the pigs do not use it for what it is intended. At Weldwood Farm we have had elevated sleeping quarters in one pen for a number of years, and have pigs of all ages in that pen with satisfactory results.

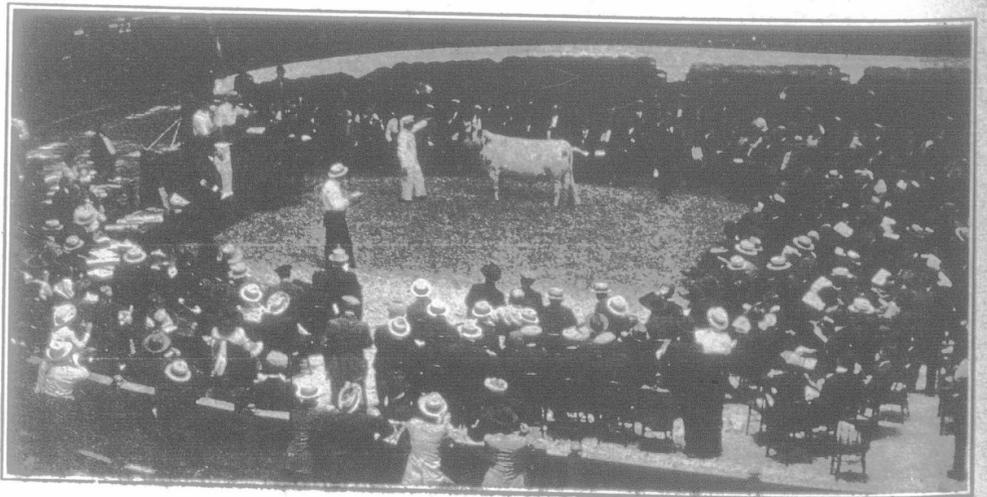
It is very convenient to have a loft in the piggery for the storing of straw for bedding. If the floor of the loft is not tightly boarded, this straw will absorb a good deal of the moisture, thus rendering the piggery drier than it would be with a tight ceiling. It is much handier to have the straw above the pigs, with a chute leading to each pen, than it is to carry the bedding from the main barn to the piggery, but it prevents having windows in the roof so that the sun can shine to the pens on north side. If building, be sure that there are plenty of windows, especially on the south side. Sunshine is essential to the health of the pigs, besides being one of the best disinfectants there is. These windows may be hinged at the bottom so that they will open inward. This will give ventilation through the summer without any draft on the pigs. We have seen piggeries where a number of the windows were replaced by cotton, right in the middle of winter, and while the temperature was not particularly high there was a freshness and the pigs were doing exceptionally well. It is just possible that too many feeders pamper the pigs too much and deprive them of the fresh air and sunshine which is essential to health.

Partitions between the pens should be three and a half feet high. These may be made of cement. A cement trough eight inches high next to the feed passage

feeding pen, and ten inches wide, is satisfactory. Swing doors over the trough makes it handy for feeding, and then there should be a door in the partition leading from pen to pen. Then there must be a door leading from each pen to the paddock. These doors should be about two feet wide and from three to three and a half feet high. There are some who prefer putting a row of windows in the roof so that the light will shine in the pens on both sides. This may be done by having the roof on one side of less pitch than the other, thus leaving about two feet of a drop at the apex. In this can be placed the windows, and the sun shining through these will strike the pens on the north side. The windows in the partition will light the pens on the south side. When it comes to the passageway it should be about

five feet wide in order to give plenty of room for carrying the feed or using a feed cart. Having the feed passage in the centre and pens on each side is more economical of space than a single row of pens.

When the weather is at all favorable the pigs should be running outside. They need to get in touch with the earth. In the accompanying illustration it will be noticed that pigs of various sizes and ages are running together. We do not approve of this method, as we believe that better results would be obtained by having separate yards in which to confine the pigs of similar size. However, it will be noticed that slats are nailed across the doors so that only pigs of a one size can get into certain pens for feed. This prevents the larger ones robbing the smaller ones at the trough. While in the paddock there is room for the pigs to spread out so that the smaller ones are not unduly oppressed by the large ones. Even the small-pigs still on the sow should have a chance of rooting in the soil. Only recently we let a two-weeks-old litter run outside, and the first thing they did when they touched the soil was to start eating some of the dirt, after which they ap-



A Well Arranged, Efficiently Managed Sale Ring.

parently took great delight in exercising in the paddock. This leads us to believe that where possible provision should be made for pigs to have access to the soil from the time they are a week or two old until within a few weeks of marketing. This system may not be practicable with some of the present-day piggeries, as it is not always possible to have separate paddocks from each pen. This difficulty can be overcome by having the sow and her litter quartered in a small colony house in the orchard. The sow may be kept housed and the young pigs given an opportunity to roam at large, or, better still, a small yard could be built in which the sow could also get out in the open. J. O. Duke, the successful hog raiser and feeder of Essex County, has had excel-

pen. The thriftiness and growthiness of pigs of all ages, as seen by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" a couple of months ago, bore evidence to the fact that this was a practicable and economical method of housing the pigs. Farther north the colony house may not be as satisfactory for a farrowing pen during late fall or early spring, but nevertheless it might be used from April to November in almost any part of Ontario. One cause of failure in raising hogs has been due to the fact that the pigs are confined altogether too much in damp, cold, stuffy, poorly-ventilated piggeries.

It is important that the feed and water for the pigs be as convenient as possible. It is not expensive to have the water piped from the main stable to a barrel in the piggery, and provision can be made for having a load of feed stored conveniently for feeding. Where the sows are in colony houses some little distance from the barn, a feed cart comes in very handy. Enough feed can be carried at one time to do several pens. The handier the feed and bedding, the less the cost of labor in feeding the hogs.

As the grass will soon be frozen, some provision should be made to supply green feed for the pigs which have been running in the paddocks. There is nothing better than mangels or sugar beets. If these are not available then try feeding some clover leaves or clover hay. Small potatoes, or cabbage, also serve as green feed. No matter how well the pigs are fed, success will not be obtained in the highest degree unless the housing is satisfactory. On the other hand, pigs do not do well in the most elaborate pens when fed carelessly on an improper ration. If housing conditions are right and the feeding properly done with the recognized feeds for pigs of different ages, there is much more chance of the pigs reaching two hundred pounds at six months than if one or more important housing or feeding factors are neglected.

The Sale-Ring.

The fall auction sales of live stock will soon be in full swing. It appears that the offering of pure-bred stock is larger than ever, which will give an opportunity to many farmers to secure foundation stock so that they may make a start in pure-breds. In a previous issue we outlined some of the factors which contribute to a successful sale, among which were special care in fitting and training the stock, having a good sale-ring, and a carefully-prepared catalogue. In regard to the sale-ring, it is important that it be sufficiently large to allow plenty of room for the animals in the ring to be moved so that all the spectators may have a clear view. These little, cramped sale-rings are not conducive to a successful sale. If the ring can be made fifty or sixty feet long and from thirty to thirty-five feet wide, all well and good. This space should be roped off and all except those engaged in selling the animals kept behind the rope. If possible, elevated seats should be arranged around the ringside. These may be made by using trussels and planks. Where an organization or even an individual is holding an annual sale, it will pay to have the trussels for elevated seats made so that they may be easily taken down and stored. Where the raised seats are not practicable, some accommodation should be provided for seating the spectators and purchasers. It is important to have things so arranged that the stock may be brought in and taken out of the ring without confusion. Having to wait for the entries to be brought in seems to dampen the enthusiasm of the

purchaser. Provision should also be made for getting the correct name and address and shipping instructions. Some sales are exceptionally well managed in this regard, while with others it is a wonder that there is not a considerable number of errors in settling up the accounts. For a mere trifle, cards could be printed on which may be written the name of the animal, the catalogue number, name of purchaser, his address, and the station to which the animal is to be shipped. The price is also marked on this card, and the card then handed to the secretary. With this system there is a clear record of the sale, with shipping instructions, to which the purchaser has put his name. With these cards at hand it facilitates the settlement after the sale.

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conditions of settlement should be on hand from the commencement of the sale to make settlement when the purchaser desires. Not long ago we attended a pure-bred sale where the clerk was not in the least familiar with sale terms, and did not take the trouble to find out in order to oblige the purchaser. Courtesy to the man who has bought an animal is essential. You may want to do business with that man again, and any lack of civility on your part will be remembered. The more harmony and good feeling there is expressed, the more successful will be the sale. Breeders anticipating disposing of their stock, should remember that the more prospective purchasers they can bring to the sale the more competitive will be the bidding and the higher the prices ultimately obtained. The public should be made aware of the fact that you are disposing of stock of certain breeding and quality. The agricultural press is the most potent means of bringing the seller and purchaser together.

The Stock Shorthorn Sale.

On Wednesday, October 15, C. J. Stock, of Woodstock, disposed of his herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns at very fair prices. In the offering were a large number of right good individuals. They did not have the fashionable breeding which commands the top price in the Shorthorn sale-ring; they were, however, a good, useful lot and should prove a satisfactory investment for the purchaser. No sensational prices were paid, \$335 being the highest. This was paid by W. Hosteller, of New Hamburg, for Pearl of Southview, a seven-year-old cow that has proven to be a heavy milker. Her dam was sired by Spicy Marquis, which belongs to the Uppermill Maud family, a bull which was champion at London and Toronto on different occasions. This cow has milked over fifty pounds a day on ordinary feed, which shows her possibilities as a producer. This sum was also paid by G. Gloves, of Tavistock, for Violet May, a three-year-old heifer. The thirty-two animals in the sale, including a number of 1919 calves, brought a total of \$8,625. The sale was conducted by Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, and M. R. Roth of Tavistock. Following is a list of the animals selling, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Victor Bruce, Addison Weber, Waterloo.....	\$255
Mayflower, E. Robson, Denfield.....	230
Mayflower of Southview 2nd, E. Robson.....	250
Violet May, G. Gloves, Tavistock.....	335
Mayflower of Southview, Wallace Gibb, Embro.....	235
Rosie, E. Carp, Tavistock.....	190
Rosie's Duke, W. J. McCallum, Brampton.....	100
Pearl of Southview, Walter Hosteller, New Hamburg.....	335
Pearl Blossom, J. Berlett, New Hamburg.....	175
Pearl of Southview 2nd, N. Snyder, Waterloo.....	160
Spicy Rose, David Lock, Innerkip.....	160
Roan Pearl, A. Milbrandt, Baden.....	250
Roan Jubilee, Alex. Smith, Embro.....	180
Red Pearl, J. E. Neeb, Stratford.....	185
Red Wing, Wm. Yungblut, Tavistock.....	180
Diamond, Wm. Yungblut.....	105
Rosetta, D. Innes, Embro.....	140
Southview Victor, W. J. McCallum.....	120
Bonnie Jean, H. Liebergut, Blair.....	165
Bertha, Alex. Smith.....	320
Rose Gloster, Hugh Scott, Caledonia.....	275
Beatrice of Southview, J. Berlett.....	230
Primrose of Southview, D. Lock.....	260
Robin Bruce, Geo. Campbell, Embro.....	230
Primrose 2nd, Lancaster Bros., Tavistock.....	280
Sunnyside Lilian, W. J. McCallum.....	185
Sunnyside Lilian 3rd, Hugh Scott.....	155
Gay Duchess, W. J. McCallum.....	250
Sunnyside Lilian 2nd, Hugh McCorquodale, Embro.....	200
Roan Sultan, W. Facey, Tavistock.....	135
Village Hero, J. Heinbush, Tavistock.....	135
Matadore, B. Roth, New Hamburg.....	120

THE FARM.

Care of Farmyard Manure.

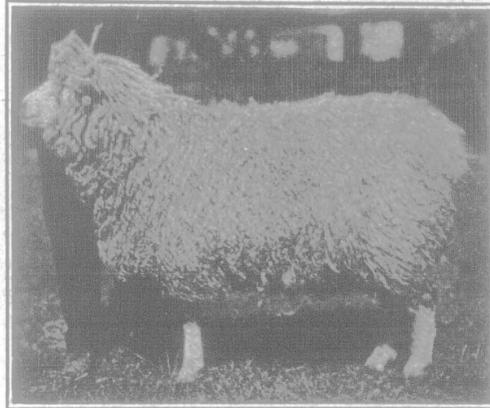
The loss of fertilizing constituents from the manure produced on the farms of Ontario is a large one annually, and it is not consistent with good farming to keep live stock to maintain the fertility of the soil and then allow a large percentage of the fertilizing constituents to leach away or escape into the air. The care of manure should receive the same consideration as that accorded live stock and other farm operations. In order to throw some light on the nature of farmyard manure and the changes which take place in it, we are quoting from Prof. R. Harcourt's comment on this topic in Bulletin 223 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

Farmyard manure readily undergoes decomposition; the nature of the products formed depend on the amount of air admitted or excluded. If the manure is thrown loosely into a heap it becomes very hot and rapidly wastes. The organic matter in this case is virtually burned, or is "firefanged" as it is commonly termed, and ammonia is one of the products lost. If, on the other hand, the manure is consolidated and kept thoroughly moist so that air is excluded, the mass ferments with but little rise in temperature, and nitrogen gas is volatilized. The loss of organic materials will be far less with this kind of fermentation than in the previous one, but in both cases nitrogen is given off from the manure. Experience proves that there is the least waste of manurial constituents when the manure is preserved in a box stall. It has been shown that a

quantity of feed and litter which in a box stall yielded 10 tons of manure containing 108 pounds of nitrogen yielded when carried daily to a heap only 7.5 tons containing 64 pounds of nitrogen.

Undoubtedly, especially on heavy lands, the best returns from the manure can be got when it is put on the land and at once plowed in. The losses that are inevitable when manure is stored would be prevented and a greater amount of organic matter added to the soil. Naturally, this is not always possible, but when the manure must be kept it should be made without delay into a solid heap or mass and must not be allowed to get dry. The practice is sometimes followed of drawing manure to the field during the winter months as fast as it is made. Provided the land is not too hilly, or too clayey, this will give good results. It is evident, however, that this method does not prevent losses, but is recommended to economize labor. When the manure is drawn to a field and put in a big heap care should be taken to make the heap as firm as possible, and, theoretically, it should be covered with earth, but this under our conditions of labor is impossible.

The returns from the application of farmyard manure are not so quick as may be got from certain forms of fertilizers. This is because the materials must undergo decay before the plant can use them, which will take some time in the soil. The total amount of the three most important constituents in the manure will naturally vary with the conditions which have been mentioned. The nitrogen will vary between .45 and .65 per cent, or even higher if produced by highly-fed animals. The amount of potash may vary between .4 to .8, and the phosphoric acid from .2 to .4. Thus, one ton of farmyard manure will contain from 9 to 13 or 14 pounds of nitrogen, 8 to 16 pounds of potash, and 4 to 8 of phosphoric acid. Possibly a good figure to carry in mind would be that one ton of manure contains 10 pounds of nitrogen, 10 pounds of potash and 5 pounds of phosphoric acid.



Champion Cotswold Ewe at London.
Shown by J. M. Patterson, Strathroy, Ont.

Northern Ontario.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

One of the greatest phenomena of modern history is the rapid rise and development of Northern Ontario. But yesterday it was a "No Man's Land," a place of backwoods inhabited by Indian, wolf, bear and moose; to-day the steel rail links the East to the Great West. Tourists gaze with surprise at the many towns thickly settled and rapidly growing which offer their inviting front to those who would seek the new life of adventure and romance. The vast wealth of this important part of Ontario cannot be overestimated, her mining properties are among the richest in the world; her lumber trade engages the labor of thousands and the great northern rivers offer power for ten thousand mills. Large tracts of forest are being levelled to make way for the golden grain. Pioneers are wrestling with Nature, subduing her to their will, and have already carved a foothold for the flag of trade. A great debt of gratitude is due to these heroes of the Northern Frontier, and it is questionable if the Government has discharged her obligations. In the face of the frost, flood and fire they hold on tenaciously to make the wilderness blossom like the rose, and their efforts spell success. A few years ago one would have seen the wigwams with the prosaic Indians camped by the river side, to-day they are back many miles deeper in the forest, and the old hunting ground is transformed into a garden bringing forth the kindly fruits of the earth. The landscape once so thickly covered with bush is now the fertile pasture land for the cattle. The old log cabin is disappearing and replaced by the neatly-painted cottage.

The children who are growing up under these conditions will enjoy a glorious heritage, bright, active and intelligent they promise to become the fittest of Canada's sons. Amid winter snows they handle the crosscut saw with a dexterity second to none, and make the home warm and comfortable as a result of their energies. In school life their balance of prudence and eagerness to learn is a stimulant to the teacher, while at recess the rhythm of their feet tell of unexhausted resources.

In common with all the world reconstruction confronts the Northern citizen, and happily in this new part of a new world the conditions are such as to lend valuable aid to successful issues. Readjustment is

easier for a young country than for an old one. The tremendous need for agriculture invites the war veteran to use the plowshare. The cost and crying demand for food educates man and child to the value of farming activities. In the background all men see the necessity for honest governmental administration. The changing of time and the heavy death toll resulting from war and "flu" impresses us with the value of time. The Government experimental farms indicate the necessity of quality in producing for home consumption and exportation. The Agricultural College sets the high value upon educational qualifications necessary for successful farming, and a special college course for young ladies in household science, home nursing and sewing speaks of the need of domestic efficiency and applied morality to make good citizenship.

Timiskaming, Ont.

CHARLES P. HEAVEN.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Valve Setting or Timing.

The exact time at which the valves of a four-stroke cycle engine open and close depends to a great extent upon the speed of the engine, the fuel used, the compression pressure, and the relation of the bore to the stroke.

As these items vary in nearly every make of engine there has appeared in the technical press, a great mass of seemingly conflicting data. Engine speed is the principal factor in determining the valve timing as attention must be paid to the amount of time required to get the charge in and out of the cylinder.

Correct valve timing plays an important part in the efficiency and output of an engine as the gases must be admitted and released promptly at the proper time if they are to exert their maximum effect on the piston. If the inlet opens too late, or slowly, the cylinder will not be filled with the combustible charge; if the inlet opens too early the hot exhaust gases in the cylinder will ignite the combustible gas in the carburetor and cause back-firing.

Should the exhaust valve open too late, the retention of the hot exhaust will overheat the cylinder, or cause a power loss due to back-pressure. Too early opening of the exhaust will reduce the pressure on the piston in an effective part of the stroke and will reduce the output and overheat the valves.

In two-stroke cycle engine the admission and release of the gases is accomplished by the piston covering, and uncovering ports cut in the cylinder wall, and therefore this type of engine cannot be timed by the operator. If valves are used on the two-cycle engine, they are of the automatic type and are not adjustable.

All four-stroke cycle engines have two valves, the inlet valve and the exhaust, the latter being assisted in some makes of engines by the auxiliary exhaust ports which are cut in the cylinder wall.

The inlet valve may either be operated by the suction of the piston (Automatic Valves), or they may be actuated mechanically by the cams through a suitable mechanism. The exhaust valve is always operated mechanically by means of the cam.

The auxiliary exhaust ports being an integral part of the cylinder are not adjustable, and if used on an engine will avoid the necessity of accurate exhaust valve timing. When auxiliary exhaust ports are used on multiple cylinder engines, and exhaust into a common exhaust pipe or manifold, they are covered by valves to prevent the gases from an exhausting cylinder from entering any other cylinder that may be not on its exhaust stroke.

This "auxiliary" exhaust valve opens with the pressure of the exhausting cylinder and is held on its seat by means of a spring.

The timing of a valve is usually expressed in degrees of the circle described by the crank-pin, or by degrees of the angle formed by the crank with the center-line of the engine at the time the valve opens or closes. Thus a valve is said to have an advance of 10°, if it opens 10° before the crank reaches the "dead center," or the center line of the cylinder, or lag of 10° if it opens 10° after the crank passes the dead center.

When setting valves determine the condition of the end of the valve stem and the adjustment on the push rod or tappet lever. The clearance between the stem and push rod should be adjusted before proceeding with the cams or half time gears.

Valve timing on low speed engines (Stationary type) exhaust valve. The exhaust valve should open when the crank lacks 30° of having completed the outward end of the power stroke; that is, the crank should make an angle of 30° with the center line of the cylinder when the exhaust valve begins to open, and should be inclined away from the cylinder. Some makers have the exhaust open a little later in the stroke, but little is to be gained with a later opening as the retention of the charge beyond 30° heats the cylinder and does very little towards developing power. The only advantage of the late opening is that the valve opens against a lower pressure and causes slightly less wear on the parts.

The exhaust valve should close 5° after the crank has passed the inner dead center on the exhaust or scavenging stroke, although some makers close the valve exactly on the dead center. The 5° should be given to allow the gas all possible chance of escape. The piston is said to be on the inner dead center when it is in

the cylinder as far as it will go, and on the outer dead center when it is on the center nearest the crank shaft.

The intake valve should open about 5° after the exhaust valve closes, or 10° after the crank passes the inner dead center. The inlet valve should never open before the exhaust valve closes on a low speed engine. The above timing is for engines running 150-600 R.P.M. The automatic type of inlet valve, of course, cannot be timed, but attention should be paid to the strength and tension of the spring and the condition of the valve stem guides.

The inlet valve should close 10° after the crank passes the outer dead center in order that the cylinder be filled to the fullest possible extent. If the valve closed exactly on the dead center a partial vacuum will exist and the charge retained in the cylinder will be comparatively small, but if the valve remains open past this point the air would have time to completely fill the cylinder and develop the capacity of the engine. The longer the inlet pipe, the longer the inlet valve opening.

High speed engine valve timing. The faster a motor turns all other things being equal, the greater the amount of advance necessary with the valves as the higher the speed the less the time required to fill or empty the cylinder. In a short stroke high speed motor the exhaust should close and the intake open as early as possible in order to admit the full charge. The exhaust should open early to allow of the full escape of the gases, as the time allowed for expulsion is extremely short when an engine runs 1,000 R.P.M. and the back pressure is liable to be considerable.

The inlet valve of high speed engines should remain open for a considerable period after the crank passes the outer dead center on the suction stroke, owing to the inertia of the gases which tends to fill the cylinder. Lengthening the period of opening of the inlet valve in multiple cylinder engines produces better carbureting conditions and reduces the variations of pressure in the manifold.

For automobile engine or engines required to be noiseless, the exhaust valves should open later in the working stroke in order that the exhaust pressure be reduced slowly by continuous expansion.

Exhaust Valves. The exhaust valve should begin to open 40° before the crank reaches the outer dead center on the working stroke, and should close 10° after the crank has passed the inner dead center.

Inlet Valves. The inlet valve should open 15° after the crank passes the inner dead center on the suction stroke, and should close 35° after the crank passes the outer dead center.

The inlet valve should never open before the exhaust valve closes, although this is done on several types of high speed aeronautical engines. The makers of these engines claim that this practice scavenges the combustion chamber more thoroughly and makes the mixture more effective owing to the inertia of the burnt gases forming a partial vacuum in the combustion chamber. The writer has never been able to get satisfactory results with this timing and doubts whether it can be accomplished successfully.

In timing an engine great care should be taken to get the crank exactly on the dead center.

Timing offset cylinders. The only difference in timing engines with offset cylinders and timing those with the center line of the cylinder in direct line with the crankshaft, is in the locating of the dead center. With no offset, the center of the cylinder, the crank-pin and the crank-shaft are all in one direct line when the engine is on the dead center.

With offset cylinders the crank-pin lies to one side of the cylinder center line when on the dead center, on either the inner, or the outer center. To find the center on an offset engine proceed as follows:

Turn the engine over slowly until the crank-pin reaches either the extreme top or bottom point of the crank circle, depending on which center is to be determined, and then turn very slowly until the centres of the piston-pin, crank-pin, and crank-shaft are in line. With the average engine this will be found a difficult and tedious job, and it will be well to mark the dead center on the fly-wheel or other convenient point to prevent a repetition of the job. The quickest method of accomplishing the feat is to remove the spark plug or relief cock to gain access to the piston, and insert a rod or pointer in the opening thus provided.

Draw the piston back a short distance from the end of the stroke with the pointer resting on the head of the piston and mark this position of the piston both on the pointer, and on the fly-wheel, using some stationary part of the engine as a reference point.

Now turn the crank over the center line until the piston is moving in the opposite direction, and is the same distance from the end of the stroke as shown by the mark on the pointer. Mark this position on the fly-wheel, using the same reference mark as before. We now have two marks on the fly-wheel, and will bisect the distance between them, using the dividing mark to obtain the center.

Place the bisection mark even with the reference point used for obtaining the two previous marks on the fly-wheel, and the engine will be on the true dead center, as the fly-wheel is now mid-way between two points of equal stroke.

Using this position as the center, lay off the angles of valve opening and closing exactly as you would on an engine with no offset.—From Gas Engine Troubles and Installation.

THE DAIRY.

National Dairy Council Holds Special Meeting.

The first meeting of the National Dairy Council (organized at Ottawa in November, 1918, at the time of the Dominion Dairy Conference held there) took place in the City Hall, Ottawa, on Tuesday, October 14. About twenty of the thirty-four members of the Council were in attendance, with E. H. Stonehouse, Weston, Ontario, President of the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association and President of the National Dairy Council, in the chair. This was the first time that the Council had met as a body since its organization in the latter part of 1918, although executive meetings have been held when occasion demanded. After the minutes of the organization meeting had been read and approved, President Stonehouse spoke briefly, emphasizing the great need for a live organization that would amply protect the varied interests of the dairy industry. He said that when the Council was organized every member expected that it would move forward rapidly, but difficulties connected with the selection of a suitable secretary and the arrangement of finances for the work of the Council arose and it was found impossible to proceed as rapidly as had been anticipated. With regard to the secretaryship, it was felt that much of the success of the Council would depend upon the selection of a suitable man. The issue was forced when the matter of express rates came up and demanded immediate action by the Council. The result was that D'Arcy Scott, a former member of the Railway Commission and a lawyer by profession, was appointed for one year's time. Finances were a serious handicap particularly since a grant of \$5,000 which had been requested from the Federal Government for organization purposes had not yet been made, although it is still expected that it will be forthcoming. Mr. Stonehouse mentioned the fact that certain branches of the industry apparently felt that other branches will possibly reap more benefit from the work of the Council than

vestigation. This suspension was granted and the old rates still remain in effect. A strong case has been made out before the Commission, against the allowance of any increase of these rates.

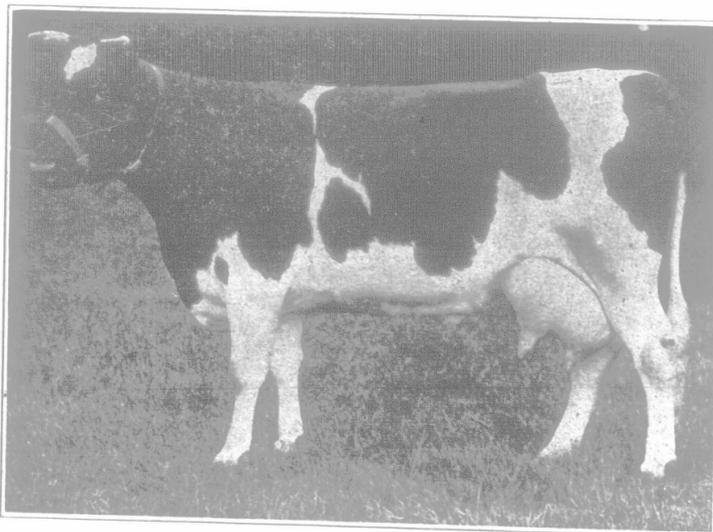
"Last winter the Railway Companies filed tariffs showing the abolition of the commodity rates on cheese to Montreal which meant that cheese would have to move under class rates, which were considerably higher than the commodity rates. On the application of the Montreal Board of Trade these Tariffs were suspended. The matter has come before the Railway Commission several times and the Dairy Council has assisted the Montreal Board of Trade in fighting any increase in cheese ration. The old rates still remain in effect, although the matter has not yet been finally disposed of by the Commission.

"Recently there have been investigations of the cost of milk in several of our centres of population by the Board of Commerce. In Ontario the Board of Commerce has issued an Order prohibiting any increase in the price of milk for 40 days from the 14th of Sept. Unless repealed before October 1st, this Order would have interfered with the usual change to winter prices on that date, which would have been embarrassing and detrimental to the milk trade. The Dairy Council took part in the milk investigation in Toronto and after assisting to demonstrate the justification of an increase in the price of milk, secured the repeal of the restraining Order of the Board of Commerce, and the approval of an increase in the price of milk to the producer from \$2.55 to \$3.10 per 8-gallon can laid down at the plant of the distributor with a proportional increase in the retail selling price.

"The Dairy Council of Canada has been watching proceedings in Parliament so that it will have an opportunity of considering, and if necessary, making representations on any legislation respecting the dairy industry, which is may deem proper. A Bill to permit the continuance of the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine in Canada until September 1, 1920, has recently been introduced in the House of Commons by the Government. The Bill has not yet passed the House, and it is for this Council to say what, if any, action should be taken by the Council under present conditions with regard to the Bill."

A PLATFORM APPROVED.

The constitution of the Council, which has been drawn up and presented to members, was considered clause by clause and adopted with but few minor amendments. The Secretary then presented a platform for the National Dairy Council, which he had drawn up as a basis upon which to discuss the subject. Mr. Scott outlined a very comprehensive line of work which, in his opinion the Council could well undertake with advantage to the industry. He believed that a strong advertising program should be prepared, involving exhibits at large fairs, which would set forth the food value of milk and its products. He also advised the securing of a staff of competent and trained demonstrators whose duty it would be to explain the economy of milk as a food. These demonstrators, when not required for exhibition work, could be loaned without charge to boards of health and other bodies organizing milk campaigns throughout the length and breadth of Canada. Mr. Scott believed that the National Dairy Council could do a big national work by lending assistance to boards of health, and that this work could be furnished by sending its demonstrators into the schools of the country to impress upon both teacher and pupils the healthfulness and wholesome effect of milk and its products. The speaker pointed out that at the National Dairy Show in Chicago two weeks ago a child's welfare worker from New York City stated that forty per cent. of New York children were suffering from malnutrition, and that the children of to-day are less healthy than those of ten years ago. Mr. Scott also referred to the discoveries of Dr. A. V. McCollum to the effect that healthy manhood cannot be reared without a considerable proportion of milk and milk products in the diet. Mr. S. B. Trainer, representing the manufacturers on the Council, referred to the splendid work done by the Sick Children's Hospital of Toronto, and the holding of children's clinics; also to the fine exhibit of dairy products and their food values shown at the Canadian National Exhibition by Mr. George A. Putnam, Superintendent of the Dairy Branch, Ontario Department of Agriculture, and thought that this was fine educative work which could be well assisted by the National Dairy Council. Mr. Bingham, another representative of the manufacturers, thought the Council might be able to assist greatly in eliminating inefficient methods of production, as well as of distribution, and stated in the latter connection that the present cost of milk distribution now varies from three to nine cents per quart. Mr. F. Boyes, Dorchester, Ontario, thought a great deal could be done



Terling Jeltje 31st.
Sold for 5,300 gs. in England.

their own. The speaker said that the principle underlying the work of the Council is to benefit the whole of the industry and not any one branch, but that on occasion it may be necessary for some branch of the industry to give way in some respects to other branches, in order that the greatest injustices may be dealt with first. Everything that is done should be done for the good of the dairy industry. Mr. Stonehouse also said that where injustice was being done in any way to any branch of the industry, that branch should notify the National Dairy Council and not wait for the Council to discover the injustice itself.

WHAT THE COUNCIL HAS DONE.

Following the remarks of the President, the Secretary presented a report of the work already accomplished through the Council, the principal parts of which read as follows:

"The Railway Commission on the application of the Council has refused the request of the Express Companies to be allowed to increase their rates for the transportation of cream. The old rates are to remain in effect. The only change made by the Commission was to relieve the Express Companies of their obligation to cart empties.

"The request of the Canadian Ice Cream Manufacturers Association to have ice cream classified as a food and given second class express rates instead of being classified as merchandise under first-class rates, was refused by the Railway Commission. I am of the opinion that the Railway Commission erred in coming to the conclusion it did, and I advise an appeal from its decision to the Governor in Council.

"The Railway Companies in May last filled tariffs showing substantial increases in their rates for the transportation of milk in baggage cars. The Dairy Council applied for a suspension of these tariffs, pending in-

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to increase the home market, but that if the producer was going to be persuaded to support the organization he must be shown some benefit in a tangible form. Another member of the Council suggested, with regard to increasing production, the somewhat novel idea of forbidding the registration of a pure-bred bull calf until his dam had established an official record of milk production. After some discussion, a committee was appointed to go into the matter of a platform for the National Dairy Council, and the following paragraphs show the work of this committee as finally approved by the Council. We have abbreviated somewhat the platform as finally approved, largely because it will probably be revised at the annual meeting to be held some time after the New Year, and at that time it will be made more complete.

"Whereas, the Dairy Industry is one of the greatest industries in Canada, upon which much of the national prosperity depends, in which are engaged over 500,000 persons, whose products are valued at over \$200,000,000 a year, and,

"Whereas, influences have been at work which have seriously affected and even threatened the welfare of this great industry, such as the arbitrary action of the British Ministry of Food in setting the price of cheese, the restriction of the prices milk condenseries were allowed to pay for milk, the restriction that was imposed for months on the export of milk, cream, and butter, the efforts that have been made to prevent city milk producers from obtaining a price for their milk based upon its cost of production, the granting of permission for the manufacture of oleomargarine in Canada, and the repeated extension of the time limit first set, the increasing tendency of cities to impose unreasonable requirements upon milk producers in the matter of the production and handling of milk, and the efforts that have been made to curtail the production of ice cream, and

"Whereas, the tendency on the part of public bodies to interfere in these matters is growing year by year without due regard being paid to the ultimate effect of such action on the industry, and the production of dairy products, and

"Whereas, it is in the best interests of the country that the production of milk and its products should be increased instead of curtailed, and

"Whereas, it is important to this end that every mother and housekeeper in Canada shall be shown that milk and its products in substantial quantities are indispensable in the diet of healthy people, both children and adults, and are, from an economic point of view, by far the cheapest of all foods of nutritious value, and that there are no substitutes for them, and

"Whereas, it is therefore desirable, that an increased production of milk shall be promoted by,

(a) Making the production of milk sufficiently profitable to induce a greater production and, thereby offset the present tendency of dairy farmers to dispose of the dairy herds, and

(b) By promoting the improvement of the milk producing qualities of the dairy herd.

"Be it resolved, that in the opinion of the National Dairy Council the time has come when all who are interested in the dairy industry, should unite, through their various local and provincial associations, and the National Dairy Council in protecting and promoting the industry in every legitimate way.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

To this end we would recommend:
"First.—That steps be taken to arrange for the holding of an annual National Dairy Show, under the auspices of the National Dairy Council at such points and on such dates as the executive of the National Dairy Council may deem best, and that the full co-operation of all interested in dairy organizations be invited. Second.—That the dairy interests shall be so

organized that, whenever matters of provincial or national importance are receiving the attention of the Governments, it shall be possible to advise members of the Provincial Legislatures concerned, or of the Dominion House of Commons, with the least possible delay, how their constituents believe the dairy industry will be affected thereby, and what, in their opinion, and the opinion of the National Dairy Council, is the policy that should be pursued. Third.—That copies be obtained of the requirements of various municipalities, condenseries, milk powder plants, etc., throughout Canada, as well as in the United States, covering the conditions under which milk must be produced, its butter-fat contents, etc., and that from these model regulations be drafted, with the purpose of supplying these, and information bearing on them, to milk producer's organizations, municipal bodies and other groups of individuals interested, as the need for them may arise.

Fourth.—That with the object of standardizing as far as practicable, the price of milk throughout Canada, information be gathered monthly throughout the Dominion, as well as in the United States, either through the National Dairy Council, or the Dominion Dairy Division, concerning the prices being paid for milk for city consumption, by milk condenseries, powdered milk factories, cheese factories and creameries, and that this information be supplied to all affiliated organizations interested therein and desiring the same. Fifth.—That steps be taken to induce the various Provincial Governments and Experimental Farms to conduct farm surveys, showing the cost of producing milk under ordinary farm conditions, in all the Provinces, as well as the cost of producing it on the Experimental Farms themselves, and that this information be compiled and kept available for instant use when required by public bodies and others interested in ascertaining the cost of producing milk. Similar information shall, also, be obtained from United States sources. Sixth.—That complete information shall be obtained and kept on file concerning the best methods of encouraging a greater consumption of milk and its products, through campaigns conducted by women's organizations, municipal bodies interested in the promotion of public health, and the Provincial and National Dairy Divisions, together with statements showing the cost and best methods of conducting these campaigns, sample letters, posters and advertisements and such other information as may be necessary to facilitate the conduct of such campaigns throughout Canada. Seventh.—That a study be made of the work being conducted by the Dominion and various Provincial Dairy Divisions, the United States Dairy Division and of those States where the most progressive dairy legislation has been enacted, with the object of improving and extending, through the giving of suggestions and the co-operation, when desired, of the National Dairy Council, the work being done by the various dairy divisions and dairymen's organizations in Canada. Eighth.—That a record be maintained of the various firms in Canada dealing in cheese, butter and other dairy products, and that producers be encouraged to report monthly, confidentially, to the National Dairy Council, particulars as to the promptness with which these firms settle their accounts, in order that unreliable and dishonest firms may be detected and exposed and the prompt payment of accounts assured. Ninth.—That efforts be made to induce manufacturers of butter to buy cream on a basis of quality. Tenth.—That the National Dairy Council shall endeavor to have carried into effect with the least possible delay, the recommendations relating to the promotion of the Dairy Industry adopted at the Dominion Dairy Conference held in Ottawa in November, 1919."

PLAN OF RAISING FINANCES.

The matter of finances was entered into very fully and a plan approved of whereby it is expected that the

necessary financial support can be secured from producers and manufacturers. The treasurer reported that out of \$3,500 pledged by the different associations represented on the Council, only about \$2,100 had been paid in to date, and that the Council has now overdrawn its account somewhat. Some very impractical proposals were advanced with regard to methods of raising money for the Council, but a committee which was appointed to consider the matter finally brought in the following recommendation which was accepted.

"That the manufacturers of all milk products be asked to contribute the sum of one (1) cent per one hundred pounds of butter-fat or one-third of one cent per thousand pounds milk, purchased by them for the current year, one-half of this amount payable 1st November 1919, and the balance 1st February, 1920, to the Treasurer of the National Dairy Council, and

"That the producer be asked to contribute the sum of twenty-five (25) cents per capita per annum, and that this be collected by the manufacturing concern to whom they deliver their product in the month of June, 1920, and that the same be forwarded immediately upon collection to the Treasurer, of the National Dairy Council. Both of the above payments apply for the year, 1920."

MISCELLANEOUS RESOLUTIONS.

By this time the third session of the day was pretty well along, and a number of resolutions which had been prepared during the day were finally passed, the most important of which are given below. Before adjournment it was decided that a \$25,000 bond be taken out with a reputable bond company at the expense of the Council for the Treasurer.

REVISION AND ENFORCEMENT OF FEED STANDARDS.

"Whereas the producers of milk in Canada are now facing a threatened rise in the cost of production due to the scarcity, excessive cost and inferior quality of feeding stuffs necessary to the economical production of milk, and

"Whereas any increased cost of production must be met by the payment of still higher prices by consumers of dairy products, and

"Whereas the present legal standards for feeding stuffs are badly in need of revision to insure quality (particularly of bran and shorts) and

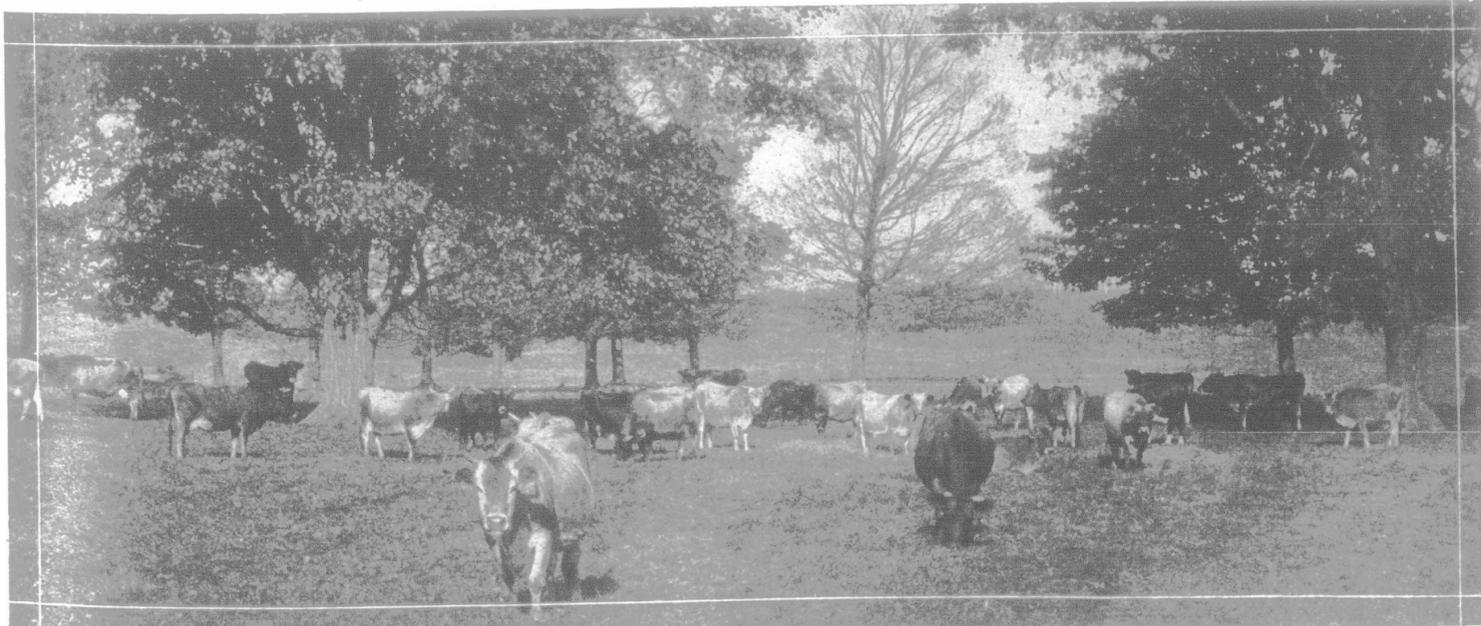
"Whereas these standards are now very inefficiently supervised by the Department of Trade and Commerce wherein the enforcement of them now lies:

"Be it therefore resolved that we, the National Dairy Council of Canada, in convention assembled, representing as we do every branch of the great Dairy Industry, the products of which are roughly valued at \$200,000,000.00 annually, and the basis of which is the economical feeding of dairy cattle for milk production, hereby voice our objection to the further continuance of these unfair standards and recommend their immediate revision; that the supervision of these standards be given over to the Dominion Department of Agriculture for such revision and subsequent enforcement; and that the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to The Right Honorable Sir Robert Borden, Premier, The Right Honorable Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the Honorable S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture."

COST OF DAIRY EQUIPMENT AND CATTLE FEED.

"The National Dairy Council of Canada desires to assist in every way in its power consistent with the proper maintenance of the Dairy Industry in Canada, in reducing the present high cost of living.

"This Council believes that a reduction in the price of dairy products in Canada could be brought about by a reduction in the price of dairy equipment and supplies manufactured in Canada and in the price of cattle feeds, such as bran, shorts, oil cake and gluten feed, the products of Canadian mills and factories."



The Dairy Herd Will Appreciate Being Outside on Every Fine Day.

REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

"The National Dairy Council of Canada hereby expresses its strong disapproval of and opposition to, the present high customs duty on glass bottles, tin ware, dairy utensils and machinery and other articles used in the dairy industry in Canada, and requests the Dominion Government to bring about the abolition of or at least a substantial reduction in such duty.

"The unreasonable and excessive duty amounting to 40 per cent which the present customs tariff places upon some articles regularly used by dairymen, is one of the chief factors tending to keep up the retail price of milk. A reduction in the customs tariff will bring about a reduction in the high cost of living."

POULTRY.

Wet Mashers For Poultry.

In general, the various methods of feeding poultry have been divided into four classes, namely, trough feeding of wet mash, hopper feeding of dry mash, scratch feeding of cracked grains and hopper feeding of cracked grains. Common practice inclines more to dry feeding and a combination of dry mashes fed from hoppers and cracked or whole grains scattered in the litter. One needs to be most careful of the wet mashes when feeding laying hens, because they are forcing feeds to a certain extent and, although productive of slightly better results when fed moderately and carefully, the flock must be carefully watched. The use of wet mashes is beneficial occasionally in cases where fully matured hens are laying poorly; or where it is desired to hasten the maturity of late hatched pullets; or where, during cold weather, it is deemed necessary to provide mashes mixed with hot water. Wet mashes of course, are especially desirable when feeding for fattening and are used for all crate fed chickens.

With small flocks, where the labor of preparing mashes would not be so great, the wet mash may not provide much extra work, but where any considerable number of hens are kept the extra labor is a considerable item. Not only extra time, but strict cleanliness is required. If the feed is allowed to become sour or moldy, indigestion and diarrhoea may result. It is certainly not too much to say of wet mashes that they will prove economical in any flock when the greatest egg production is desired, such as would be the case in the winter months when eggs are high priced. In such cases a wet mash fed twice or three times a week should prove of material value.

As to the time that wet mashes can best be fed, practice varies. Some prefer to feed in the morning but the objection to such a plan is that the hens have the opportunity to get their crops full early in the day with the result that probably they would take, but little exercise. Speaking of dry and wet feeding and the methods employed, Professor W. R. Graham writes as follows in bulletin 247 of the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

"The tendency at the present time is to feed dry grain and to use no wet mash feeds. It has been claimed by some writers that mash feeds while tending to force growth and possibly egg production, do not tend to produce good eggs for hatching purposes; that is to say, the mash is more or less of a forcing feed. In the production of eggs the number produced is probably as large if not larger where mashes are used, but the hatching power of the eggs in some instances is not as high. During the past two or three years we have not fed any wet mashes to our breeding birds and have fed in place some sprouted grain, but mostly rolled oats in hoppers. As far as we can see at the present time the sprouting does not improve the feeding qualities of grain very much, with the one exception of oats. The palatability of oats is increased considerably. We have made the oats equally palatable by having them rolled or flattened; that is the hull and all.

"The general method of feeding is to give a mash of mixed ground grains, moistened with water or milk, in the morning; a little whole grain scattered in the straw covering the floor, at noon; and all the whole grain they will eat at night. The latter meal is usually fed in the straw. Some poultrymen adopt the plan of not feeding the mash until evening. We have been practising this plan for some time and like it very well. The objection to the former plan is that the hen is likely to become gorged with feed early in the morning and thus take to the roost for the rest of the day, which is usually followed by hens becoming too fat and the egg record becoming too small; but, notwithstanding, many poultrymen use this plan to advantage. The objection to feeding the mash at night is that it becomes quickly digested and the bird has not sufficient feed to last it during the long winter night. This objection can be overcome by giving a little whole grain after the mash at night.

"Some poultrymen feed their fowls but twice a day, morning and evening and get very good results but we favor feeding three times a day. Our plan is somewhat as follows: Early in the morning the fowls are given half a handful each of whole grain. This is buried in the litter on the floor. Thus the fowls get exercise (a very necessary thing) in scratching for it and at the same time keep themselves warm. At noon about two handfuls of grain are given to about a dozen hens in the litter. They are also given all the roots they will eat, either pulled or whole, as fowl relish mangels, sugar beets or turnips, etc. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they are fed a mixture consisting of equal parts of bran, shorts, cut chaff, and, during cold weather, commercial white fish meal. This mixture is given in a hopper and the feed is

have no green cut bone or cooked meat. These feeds are thoroughly mixed together in the dry state, after which is added steeped clover which has been prepared by getting a bucket of clover leaves or cut clover hay and scalding it with boiling water. This is done early in the morning and the bucket kept covered with a thick sack throughout the day so that it will be quite warm at night if it has been kept in a warm place. There is usually sufficient liquid to moisten the meal that has been mixed. Our aim is to have about one-third of the ration, in bulk, of clover. After the mash a small amount of whole grain is fed in the straw. There is and should be a plentiful supply of good, pure water within easy reach at all times.

Canada's Egg Business.

The eggs produced on the farm are usually looked upon as an insignificant item, but Canada's total egg trade is not a small business by any means. The Live Stock Commissioner reports that: "From April 1 to September 30, approximately 100,000 cases of Canadian eggs have been inspected and passed for export. 83,503 cases were inspected for export in Eastern Canada, and 10 carloads for shipment direct to Great Britain from Winnipeg. In addition to the above, 70 cars moved from Eastern Canada under inspection to Montreal, 19 cars to Toronto, 83 cars to British Columbia and 60 cars interprovincially between the Prairie Provinces.

"It will be remembered that eggs cannot now move interprovincially or for export except under Government inspection and in accordance with standard grade. British importers have strongly commended this action on the part of Canada, and give it as their opinion that it will go far to establish Canadian eggs on the British market as eggs of uniform and dependable quality. Our eggs now command a steady premium over United States product, and export movement for October promises to be exceptionally heavy, provided space can be obtained."

HORTICULTURE.

Taking Cuttings in the Fall.

The taking of cuttings is a common method of propagating many different kinds of plants. It consists merely in taking certain parts of the plants such as the stem, root, leaves, tubers or rhizomes, cutting them in pieces and planting them. Usually cuttings should bear one or more buds, but even this is not always necessary as, when planted, cuttings of certain plants will take root and produce buds adventitiously, as a result of stimulation of the new and unusual root growth. Propagation by cuttings is a very cheap and convenient method to follow and it is, moreover, simple, for those plants for which it is best suited. Every housewife is acquainted with the method of taking "slips," which, of course, are cuttings taken from the growing parts of house plants.

In fruit growing several kinds of fruit are propagated commercially by cuttings, perhaps the chief ones being grapes, currants and gooseberries. Most cuttings are taken for spring planting, but sometimes root cuttings are taken of red raspberries and blackberries (not black raspberries). In such cases the reason for taking cuttings instead of propagating by suckers, the usual method, is to conserve the amount of material. The most familiar kind of cutting to every farmer is the case of the potato, the pieces used for planting being merely a part of the fleshy underground stem or tuber with one or more "eyes" or buds. Such tuber cuttings can live a long time in the ground after growth starts, because of the fleshy nature of the tuber, caused by the storage of foodstuffs.

Cuttings are a very safe method of reproducing a variety, because the variation due to sexual reproduction is eliminated and the variety is almost perfectly reproduced, which is not the case where fruits are reproduced from seed. Moreover, it is a simpler method than budding or grafting for the amateur, and although these latter methods are more satisfactory for some kinds of fruit, such as the tree fruits, cuttings are taken commercially for the fruits mentioned above.

When desired for spring planting the cuttings may be taken at any time. A great many are taken only a short time before they are required for planting, while others are taken in the fall just as soon as the wood and buds are mature. Generally speaking, cuttings should be taken some time before planting, because the individual cutting is thereby given some time to callus over, a very necessary thing before the formation of roots can begin and the cutting commence to grow.

Briefly, the callus is that first growth of tissue that forms over the cut at the lower end of the cutting. If a cutting is put in the ground upside down, it will not grow so clearly and distinctly has nature provided that roots shall spring from the lowest part of the plant. The taking of cuttings in the fall is particularly valuable with currants and gooseberries, because these fruits begin growth very early in the spring, and the more perfectly the cuttings are callused, the readier will they begin growth. Occasionally cuttings are made up into bundles and buried upside down on a warm, high knoll where they will have every advantage of sunlight in warming up the soil and favoring the callusing process. If they are taken early enough to allow of callusing before cold weather sets in and buried deep enough to escape frost, they may be left buried outside all winter, but usually it is more convenient to take

them up after six weeks or so and store in a cool cellar in soil, sand, sawdust, or moss. It is very important when burying cuttings to bury them upside down and to see that the butts are covered by at least two or three inches of soil with a sufficient amount of natural moisture. In this way the butts will receive the most heat, and callusing can take place without any danger of leaf growth beginning.

Where there is a sufficient amount of mature wood available, cuttings are made from 6 to 10 inches in length. The number of buds on a cutting of this length will vary considerably since some plants, such as Delaware grapes and currants, are short jointed, and a cutting ten inches in length will show several joints or nodes. Where the joints are close together there is little object in cutting to a node or joint, but with some varieties of grapes, for instance, best results follow cutting just below the nodes. Roots will develop at each buried node, and for this reason cuttings are usually set out in a slanting position so that all but one bud will be buried and at the same time keep the buried nodes fairly near the warm surface of the soil. Discussing the formation of roots from cuttings, M. C. Kains, in his book on plant propagation, says: "In making stem cuttings the usual practice is to 'cut to a node'; i. e., stems are cut just below buds. The reason for this is that with most plants a larger proportion of cuttings will 'strike root' than if the cuts are made farther away from the nodes. True buds of themselves, however, exercise no influence in the production of roots, for if buried in the earth or other medium, they do not grow. The reason roots form best near the nodes is believed to be that stem tissues at such points are richer in plant food stored there to assist the bud should it start growth. While many stems made into cuttings will root at any point, it is a rule that roots arise most freely at or very near the base of the cuttings, whether 'cut to a node' or not.

Root origin is always in adventitious buds, usually formed beneath the bark or the callus, but always in the primary (meristematic) tissue, the centre of the cambium layer. This tissue is composed of undifferentiated cells. Adventitious buds may develop in any part of a plant where there is an epidermis with primary tissue beneath. The change which leads to the formation of adventitious buds always follows an unusual condition of plant growth, such as insufficient assimilation of elaborated food by the plant or an injury of some kind.

Thus adventitious buds may be called emergency buds, because they seek to preserve the plant when endangered. This provision of nature has given rise to many of the asexual methods of plant propagation (cuttings, layers, etc.). Buds formed at the bases of stem cuttings readily push through the callus, but often roots push through the epidermis, even high above this point."

FARM BULLETIN.

Canada's 1919 Cereal Crop.

On October 16 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a statement showing the total yield of grain in Canada for the year 1919. This information is compiled from reports received up to the end of September, and is, therefore, approximately correct for this season, although the total yields are subject to revision after final information is obtained.

YIELD OF PRINCIPAL CEREAL CROPS.

The total yield of wheat in Canada is now placed at 193,688,800 bushels, including 174,687,000 bushels of spring wheat and 19,001,800 bushels of fall wheat. Upon the acreage sown the average yield per acre is 10½ bushels for spring wheat, 23¾ bushels for fall wheat and 11¼ bushels for all wheat. In 1918 the total yield of wheat was 189,075,350 bushels, or 11 bushels per acre. For oats the average yield per acre for Canada is 27 bushels, representing a total of 399,368,000 bushels as compared with last year's average of 28¾ bushels and total of 426,312,500 bushels. Barley, with an average of 22 bushel, yields 66,443,500 bushels, as against last year's average of 24½ bushels and total of 77,287,240 bushels. Rye with an average yield per acre of 14½ bushels yields the total of 8,234,100 bushels as against 15½ bushels and 8,504,400 bushels in 1918. The yields in 1919 for the three Prairie Provinces are estimated at 161,419,000 bushels of wheat, 246,856,000 bushels of oats, 46,412,000 bushels of barley and 5,954,000 bushels of rye.

QUALITY OF CEREAL CROPS.

The quality at harvest time of the principal grain crops for Canada expressed in percentages of the previous ten years is as follows: Fall wheat 96 (89), spring wheat 91 (99), all wheat 92 (98), oats 90 (94), barley 89 (97), rye 92 (92), peas 91 (95), beans 95 (82), buckwheat 96 (86), mixed grains 94 (98), flax 93 (92), and corn for husking 94 (89). The figures within brackets represent the quality of the crops in 1918.

CONDITION OF ROOT AND FODDER CROPS.

The average condition of root and fodder crops in Canada at the end of September expressed in percentages of the decennial average was as follows, with last year's figures for comparison placed within brackets: Potatoes 95 (93), turnips, mangolds, etc. 91 (96), sugar beets 85 (97), fodder corn 95 (92), alfalfa 91 (89). By provinces potatoes appear to be best in Quebec, 103, the other provinces ranging as follows: Saskatchewan 97, New Brunswick and Alberta 96, Nova Scotia 94, Prince Edward Island 93, British Columbia 90

so and store in a cool cellar. It is very important to bury them upside down and covered by at least two or three inches of natural moisture, to receive the most heat, and without any danger of leaf

amount of mature wood from 6 to 10 inches in length on a cutting of this length. Some plants, such as Delaware, are short jointed, and will show several joints or are close together there is a node or joint, but with some distance, best results follow. Roots will develop at this reason cuttings are in position so that all but one at the same time keep the buried surface of the soil. Discontinue from cuttings, M. G. propagation, says: "In practice is to cut to a inch below buds. The reason plants a larger proportion than if the cuts are made in the True buds of them influence in the production of the other medium, they form best near the stem tissues at such points as there to assist the buds. Many stems made into cuttings, it is a rule that roots near the base of the cutting or not.

adventitious buds, usually the callus, but always in tissue, the centre of the stem composed of undifferentiated cells may develop in any part of the epidermis with primary which leads to the formation of an unusual always follows an unusual such as insufficient assimilation of the plant or an injury of

may be called emergency to preserve the plant when of nature has given rise to buds of plant propagation formed at the bases of through the callus, but the epidermis, even high

ULLETIN.

Cereal Crop.

Canadian Bureau of Statistics the total yield of grain in 1918. This information is correct to the end of September, subject to revision after

CEREAL CROPS.

Canada is now placed at 174,687,000 bushels of bushels of fall wheat. Average yield per acre is 23 3/4 bushels for fall all wheat. In 1918 the 9,075,350 bushels, or 11 average yield per acre representing a total of 399, with last year's average 312,500 bushels. Barley, 66,443,500 bushels, of 24 1/2 bushels and total with an average yield per total of 8,234,100 bushels 504,400 bushels in 1918. Prairie Provinces are 246,856,000 bushels of barley and 5,

AL CROPS.

of the principal grain percentages of the pre-war wheat 96 (89), spring 98, oats 90 (94), barley 95, beans 95 (82), buckwheat 98, flax 93 (92), and figures within brackets are for 1918.

FODDER CROPS.

and fodder crops in number expressed in percentage was as follows, with placed within brackets: alfalfa 91 (96), 95 (92), alfalfa 91 (89), to be best in Quebec, as follows: Saskatchewan 96, Nova Scotia 90, British Columbia 90

Manitoba 89 and Ontario 81. In Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia the condition of the root crops shows a decided improvement at the end of September as compared with the end of August.

Inter-Provincial Plowing Match Held at Ottawa.

The first Inter-Provincial Plowing Match, held by the Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec Plowmen's Association, took place under favorable weather conditions at Ottawa, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, October 14, 15 and 16. It will be remembered by most readers interested in plowing associations in Ontario that the Ottawa committee of the 1918 plowing match, which was to have been held at Ottawa by the Ontario Plowmen's Association, felt very keenly the fact that the 1919 match was taken to Chatham. A meeting was called of prominent agriculturists in Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec, on March 18 of this year, with the result that the Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec Plowmen's Association was organized. The eastern counties of Ontario had never until this year enjoyed the advantages of a large plowing match and tractor demonstration of this nature. Conditions in the eastern counties are such that farming practices are not generally of as excellent a nature as in the western portion of the Province. A great deal of the land is somewhat broken, and dairying is the most important farm work. Those who favored the organization of another plowing association believed that such an organization could do a great deal to excite a keener interest in good farm practice.

As mentioned above, the first match held by the new association took place under very favorable weather conditions. The ground on which the match was held was situated partly on the Central Experimental Farm and partly on the Booth Farm adjoining it. The first day, of course, was largely occupied by the tractor and machinery firms in setting up their exhibits, and by the plowmen in getting their teams and equipment together and trying them out. It is somewhat doubtful if the character of the work done by the plowmen at these large matches is quite as good as could be done by the same men at a small, local competition. When men travel two or three hundred miles, or even fifty miles, to take part in a plowing match, it is almost impossible to take along their own equipment, especially a team of horses. The result is that a team, and very often a plow, must be borrowed for the occasion, with the result that highly-competitive work must often be done under conditions where the team and plowman scarcely know each other. Every good plowman will recognize the difference between plowing with a steady, obedient team accustomed to being driven by one man, and a team with which he is not acquainted. The character of the land is also a very important factor in determining the quality of the plowing. This is, perhaps, especially true in the open class, where the very fancy, high-cut sod plowing requires the utmost nicety of skill and judgment. Some of the sod classes at Ottawa last week were situated on land that was not the best possible for the purpose. The field was a sod field very badly infested in places with twitch grass, which caused the furrows to be somewhat broken and irregular, a fault which in this particular class of plowing may well prove disastrous. It is truly a splendid sight to see from six to ten skilful plowmen competing side by side in the open sod classes. One has merely to be present when the scratch furrows are drawn, and to note the extreme care with which the crown is built by the addition of two full furrows plowed and afterwards patted into place, in order to realize the fact that the beginning of a plowman's work often determines his chances for one of the awards. To follow one of these plowmen round by round and note the uncanny accuracy with which he gauges the depth and width of furrow, and his high sensitiveness to some little thing, whether it be a small stone, a sudden veering of the plow-point in width or depth, or some other slight occurrence, unnoticeable to the bystander but felt instinctively by the plowman, which would tend to place one furrow out of alignment and thus minimize the final excellence of the finished land, is a sight to make one envious of the high skill these men possess.

The quality of the plowing at the Ottawa Match was not as good as we have seen elsewhere, but it is a matter of gratification that imported plowmen, or those who came long distances to prove their skill of superior excellence to that of local plowmen, were comparatively few. Some of the classes were none too well filled. For instance, in the stubble class, open to all, there were only three entries, and all three were from the Central Experimental Farm. Similarly, in class eight, for two-furrow plows in sod with not less than three horses, there were only two entries, one of which was from the Central Experimental Farm. There were no entries in the class for jointer plows in sod, in spite of the fact that the first prize was a grain grinder valued at fifty dollars, and the second prize a twenty-five-dollar watch. Similarly, the class in sod for boys under twenty years had only one competitor, while the same competitor was alone in class seven for boys under eighteen years, in stubble. However, there were six competitors for the open sod class, and eight competitors in the sod class open to Indians only. In the fifth class in sod, plain plows to be used, there were five competitors. The sweepstakes was won by A. E. Pay, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, the winner of the open sod class. In this class, Mr. Pay secured a disk harrow valued at fifty dollars, while for the sweepstakes for the best plowed land in sod he secured a gold medal, donated by President B. Rothwell, and valued at fifty dollars. The sweepstakes for land plowed in stubble was secured

by T. W. Lazenby, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, the winner of the open class in stubble.

It was indeed an agreeable surprise to see the very large crowd in attendance on Wednesday, the second, and perhaps the largest, day of the match. Estimates as to the number of people present varied extremely but we have no hesitation in saying that there were at least five thousand people present on Wednesday afternoon, and in all probability, had it been possible to make an actual count, the number would have been nearer seven thousand, or perhaps eight. It was rather remarkable that the crowd was mainly interested in tractor plowing, leaving the horses to work out their own salvation, except for some of the practical farmers present who were interested in noting the relative chances of the different competitors as the work progressed. Tractors and tractor firms were very numerous. Two rows of tents and part of a third were required to house the exhibits of the many implement and tractor manufacturers present. Tractors of all kinds were on exhibit and under observation in the field, and it was truly a great sight to see the swaying and moving of the crowd as it followed one or other of the tractors up and down the field.

The following are the winners in the various plowing classes: Class 1, in sod, open to all (6 entries): 1, A. E. Pay, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.; 2, Henry Johnson, Lennoxville, Que.; 3, J. T. Thompson, Bainsville, Ont.; 4, Alonzo Taylor, Perth, Ont. Class 2, in sod, open to Indians only, (8 entries): 1, W. Johns, Deseronto, Ont.; 2, N. Maracle, Deseronto; 3, Peter MacDonald, St. Regis, Que.; 4, Russell Maracle, Deseronto. Class 3, in sod, boys under 20 years, (1 entry): 1, C. B. Goodfellow, Lancaster, Ont. Class 4, jointer plows in sod, no wheels or shoe, no entries. Class 5, in sod, plain plows to be used, (5 entries): 1, Jas. R. Hetherington, Breckenridge, Que.; 2, J. H. McVicar, Bainsville; 3, T. K. Stewart, Perth, Ont.; 4, M. A. Powell, Kemptonville, Ont. Class 6, in stubble, open to all, (3 entries): 1, T. W. Lazenby, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; 2, Tom Deavy, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; 3, Jas. Gilchrist, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Class 7, boys in stubble, under 18 years, no wheels: 1, C. B. Goodfellow, Lancaster. Class 8, two-furrow plow in sod, not less than three horses: 1, J. M. Fisher, Bainsville; 2, H. Alexander, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Class 9, in stubble, open to residents of Carleton County only: 1, T. W. Lazenby; 2, M. A. Powell; 3, Jas. Gilchrist. Class 10, best team and equipment, open to all plowmen in competition: 1, Jas. R. Hetherington; 2, M. A. Powell; 3, Alonzo Taylor; 4, J. T. Thompson. Sweepstakes, best-plowed land in stubble: T. W. Lazenby, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Sweepstakes, best plowed land in sod: A. E. Pay, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.

The Election Surprise.

The political landslide which swept Ontario last Monday left in its wake a defeated Government and a situation that is puzzling the best brains of the Province. Returns are still incomplete, as we go to press, but the complexion of the next Legislature will be approximately as follows: U. F. O., 42; Liberals, 28; Conservatives, 27; Labor, 12; Soldier, 1; Ind.-Liberal, 1.

Sir William Hearst, himself, was defeated by a Labor man, and four of his Cabinet Ministers suffered a similar fate. Hon. Finlay MacDiarmid, Hon. T. W. McGarry and Hon. I. B. Lucas were beaten by farmers, while Hon. W. D. McPherson was left behind by Col. H. S. Cooper running on a Liberal ticket in Northwest Toronto. Sir Adam Beck, the Hydro Champion, who recently withdrew from the Government to contest the election as an Independent, was defeated in London by Dr. H. A. Stevenson running on behalf of Labor. Only some twenty odd members of the Legislature were re-elected, and the voters of Ontario expressed themselves in no uncertain terms.

The outstanding feature of the election is the phenomenal success of the U. F. O. and Labor parties. The farmers have shown that "they can stick," and if their representatives give a good account of themselves in the Legislature the future of politics will be vastly different from the past.

With the scanty information to hand it would be idle prophesy to hazard an opinion regarding the next Government. No one party alone has a working majority, and only by a clear-cut, definite understanding between two or more groups can a stable Government be formed.

At time of writing the fate of the Referendum is undecided. Clause Four shows a majority for "yes," but the returns are largely urban, and not until the rural vote is all counted will the outcome be known.

Cattle Embargo Lifted.

The embargo which has interfered so seriously with the importation of cattle and other ruminants from Britain has been lifted, and importers may now obtain permits from the Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa, who makes the following statement: "I beg to advise you that as the Department has received definite information that the last case of foot and mouth disease in England was disposed of on September 19 last; it is prepared to consider issuing permits for the importation of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from any part of Great Britain from the 19th instant. You will understand, however, that if another outbreak occurs in the meantime the restrictions will again be enforced for an indefinite period."

Ottawa Approves Austrian Peace Treaty.

Two events have marked the last week in the House of commons at Ottawa. The most important, undoubtedly, is the discussion with regard to the taking over of the Grand Trunk Railway system. The other event is the approval of the Peace Treaty with Austria, a proceeding which, according to the Hon. W. S. Fielding, was most extraordinary, in view of the fact that members of the House approved the Treaty without seeing it. This Treaty was signed some weeks ago by Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of the Overseas Militia. Of course, it didn't make much difference whether the members saw the Treaty or not, from the standpoint of intelligent discussion, because the most of them would not have had time to go into the matter in such a way as to determine whether Canada should be satisfied with the Treaty or not, but at the same time if Canada does approve of the Treaty, and if Canadian approval must come through and be voiced by the Canadian House of Commons, it is surely proper and necessary that members of the House of Commons should at least be able to read over the document they are about to approve of. The Bill as introduced gave the Government power to approve the Treaty without the consent of Parliament. The Minister of Justice said that the Government would not summon a special session of Parliament to approve of the Treaty, but that the Government was willing to take the responsibility of approving it without asking Parliament. It has occurred to us that possibly this Government could be called a Responsible Government, from the fact that they are willing to assume so much responsibility without consulting Parliament. However, so far as the Treaty with Austria is concerned, it doesn't matter much whether Parliament approves it or whether the Government approves it. The Treaty with Germany having been signed, the Treaty with Austria is a secondary consideration.

A very great deal of discussion has taken place with respect to the taking over by the Government of the Grand Trunk Railway system. The Opposition seems inclined to oppose the taking over of the Grand Trunk, on the ground that the nation now has more railways than it can operate successfully. Just what the Opposition would do were it in the position of the Government it is difficult to say. So far as our experience with the House of Commons is concerned, we are inclined to rely upon the vote which winds up the discussion more than upon the discussion itself, as a guide to the feelings of the members of the House. If the Opposition brings forward a measure of some kind for the consideration of Parliament, the Government will put on a long face immediately and wait about the inexpediency of such legislation at the present time. They may even threaten to resign if the measure is pressed. Similarly, if the Government brings forward a measure which has any political background, the political conscience of every member of the Opposition will immediately prick him into a loud voice of protest, and so keen is the political conscience of some members, such, for instance, as J. H. Sinclair, of Antigonish and Guysborough, that he will fairly dance up and down in his eagerness to suppress this new infamy of the Government. Mr. Sinclair is one of those members who has words for every occasion that may arise in the House of Commons. Mr. Sinclair delights in talking about small things, and in a debate on subjects like the Grand Trunk Railway Bill he usually finds opportunity to accuse the Ministers of extravagance of one kind or another, whether or not this extravagance has to do with the Bill in question or not.

During the debate Sir Thomas White spoke for the first time since his resignation as Minister of Finance, and said that the Government had adopted the inevitable course in acquiring the Grand Trunk Railway. He was opposed to taking over the C. P. R., because it was rendering splendid service to the people of Canada and was a system of which the people might be proud. Sir Thomas said that the seriousness of the railway situation in Canada was due to the fact that the Grand Trunk Pacific was extended from Winnipeg to the Coast, and that the C. N. R. was extended through Ontario, Quebec and the East. This has resulted in wasteful duplication of lines. Sir Thomas also thought that the Government was acting upon the recommendations of the Drayton-Acworth report in bringing down the resolution with respect to the Grand Trunk. The liability which the Government would assume in taking over the Grand Trunk was a marginal liability. The net revenues were adequate to take care of the fixed and operating charges. The country would be able to bear whatever marginal losses there might be until such time as they could be rectified. These losses would have to be borne by the country as a penalty for the mistakes made in the past and in the interests of the efficiency of the transportation systems of the Dominion, Hon. W. S. Fielding, speaking later, said that the country had reason to be alarmed over the proposed arbitration proceedings, in as much as the arbitrators on the Canadian Northern deal had awarded Canadian Northern stockholders more than ten million dollars for a basket of waste paper. Mr. Fielding also said that if there could be an independent vote the Bill would never go through.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending October 16. 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	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	11,869	7,906	9,389	\$12.25	\$14.00	\$12.75	1,429	612	1,241	\$20.00	\$17.50	\$22.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,803	1,781	3,546	11.00	12.00	12.00	1,434	768	1,813	18.00	15.00	16.00
Montreal (East End)	3,593	2,051	3,250	11.00	12.00	12.00	1,570	508	1,683	18.00	15.00	16.00
Winnipeg	14,817	11,981	11,653	11.50	14.00	12.25	1,408	472	1,211	11.25	11.00	13.00
Calgary	4,194	4,689	5,769	9.75	13.50	10.55	753			9.00		9.00
Edmonton	2,137	2,511	2,428	9.50	13.00	12.00	324	60		9.50		10.50

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts			Top Price Selects			Receipts			Top Price Good Lambs		
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	6,145	6,597	6,872	\$18.50	\$18.75	\$18.25	14,703	8,419	15,595	\$14.35	\$16.25	\$14.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,963	2,045	1,821	17.75	18.50	17.75	10,044	1,649	10,662	13.50	15.00	13.75
Montreal (East End)	1,761	787	1,358	17.75	18.50	17.75	5,784	1,863	4,531	13.50	15.00	13.75
Winnipeg	1,921	2,468	2,025	17.50	18.50	17.00	1,957	1,282	3,275	12.75	16.75	13.00
Calgary	281	956	565	17.50	17.75	17.50	1,272	1,580	1,964	12.00	14.00	10.00
Edmonton	131	685	53	17.50	17.75	17.25	278	503	879	11.50	13.00	11.50

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Cattle receipts during the week were the heaviest of the season, over twelve thousand head being offered for sale, and of that number the majority consisted of medium and common grades; as a result, the market moved very slow for stock below good quality and quotations broke rather badly, declines of seventy-five cents to \$1 per hundred being registered during the week, while several hundred head remained unsold at the close of the week's trading. Very few good heavy cattle were on sale as the uncertainty of the local demand for that class of steers has forced shippers to seek other outlets. Two or three loads were heavy steers but they were of only medium quality and were weighed within a range of \$12 to \$12.50 per hundred. Steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds sold at a decline of fifty to seventy-five cents per hundred, very few head selling as high as \$12.50. Seventeen steers averaging eleven hundred and fifty pounds were weighed at \$12.30; fifteen head of eleven hundred and eighty pounds at \$12, and twenty-five head of ten hundred and fifty pounds at \$11.25. Other sales of good quality steers were made from \$11 to \$12, while steers of medium grading ranged in price from \$9.50 to \$10.50 per hundred. A few heifers sold at \$12, but most of the good stuff sold within a range of \$10.50 to \$11.50 per hundred; medium quality stock from \$8.50 to \$9.50, and common heifers from \$5.50 to \$7.50 per hundred, handy weight butcher steers were weighed up at prices mostly equal to those for heifers but a few baby-beef steers averaging seven hundred pounds topped the market at \$13.25, and one or two others sold at \$12.50. Cows and bulls were lower in sympathy with the general decline, only a few odd sales of either class being made above \$10 per hundred, probably half a dozen of each class selling at \$10.50, and one or two at \$11. Good bulls and cows were quoted from \$9 to \$10, medium from \$7.50 to \$8.50, and common cows and bologna bulls from \$6 to \$7. Canners and cutters were in good demand at prices holding about steady, most of the sales being made from \$5.25 to \$5.50 per hundred. Stockers and feeders were sold on a slow market at lower prices, although a slightly better demand existed and more liberal shipments were made to Ontario farmers. A good class of stockers can be purchased from \$7.50 to \$8.25, and good feeders from \$8.75 to \$9.50 per hundred. Calf receipts were comparatively heavy for the season of the year, and while choice veal held fairly steady at a top price of \$20, heavy and common calves sold on a slow market at lower levels. Choice calves were quoted from \$17 to \$20, heavy calves from \$10 to \$14, and common calves from \$7 to \$11.

Sheep and lamb receipts established a new record for the season, over sixteen thousand being on sale. Prices dropped \$1 per hundred, but recovered on the later markets of the week. Monday sales of lambs were made within a range of \$12.50 to \$13.25, and Wednesday sales in the range of \$13 to \$13.75 with

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO				MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)			
		Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	37	\$11.75	\$11.50-\$12.25	\$12.50					
STEERS 1,000-1,200					53	10.75	10.50-11.00	11.00	
good	366	11.34	10.75-12.00	12.25					
common	248	10.07	8.75-10.75	11.50					
STEERS 700-1,000					61	9.75	9.00-10.50	10.50	
good	732	10.13	9.50-10.50	11.50	326	7.75	7.00-8.50	9.00	
common	2,178	6.60	6.00-7.50	8.00					
HEIFERS					20	8.75	8.00-9.00	9.00	
good	781	10.33	9.75-10.75	12.00	43	7.50	7.00-8.00	8.00	
fair	490	8.61	7.75-9.25	9.50	281	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00	
common	890	6.39	5.75-7.25	8.00					
COWS					66	8.40	8.00-9.00	9.00	
good	419	9.48	9.00-10.00	10.50	295	6.50	6.00-7.25	8.00	
common	1,286	6.72	6.00-8.00	8.00					
BULLS					1,126	5.65	5.50-5.75	6.50	
good	42	9.54	9.00-10.00	10.50	514	5.00	4.50-5.50	5.75	
common	306	6.16	5.50-7.25	9.00	5				
CANNERS & CUTTERS	932	5.49	5.00-6.00	6.00					
OXEN									
CALVES					99	14.00	11.00-16.00	18.00	
veal	1,088	16.00	14.00-18.00	20.00	1,335	6.50	6.00-7.00	7.00	
grass	341	7.50	6.00-9.00	9.00					
STOCKERS									
good	1,178	7.87	7.50-8.50	8.50					
fair	1,222	6.68	6.00-7.75	8.00					
FEEDERS									
good	516	9.53	9.00-10.25	10.25					
fair	246	8.88	8.00-9.50	9.50					
HOGS					1,619	17.75	17.75-	17.75	
selects	5,872	18.25	18.00-18.50	18.50					
heavies	34	18.25	18.25-	18.25					
(fed and watered)					317	16.50	15.75-17.50	17.50	
lights	122	16.25	16.25-	16.25	25	12.10	12.50-12.75	12.75	
sows	113	15.73	15.00-16.25	16.25	2				
stags	4	13.25	13.25-	13.25					
LAMBS					3,256	13.00	13.00-	13.50	
good	12,573	13.18	12.50-14.25	14.35	5,705	11.75	11.00-12.25	12.25	
common	911	10.07	9.00-12.00	12.00					
SHEEP					291	8.00	8.00-	8.25	
heavy	829	9.00	8.50-9.50	9.50	792	7.00	7.00-	7.50	
light	390	5.88	4.00-7.00	7.00					

top lambs at \$14.35; on Thursday sheep were about steady at from \$8.50 to \$9.50 for good quality and \$3 to \$6 for common.

Hog receipts were very light and this kept trading fairly active, the local market showing renewed strength while Buffalo and Chicago went to lower levels. Hog quotations were twenty-five cents higher, \$18.25 being paid for fed and watered hogs with one or two decks at \$18.50, and f.o.b. hogs at \$17.25. Sows and stags sold at prices \$3 to \$5 per hundred lower than those for selects.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 9th, Canadian packing houses purchased 279 calves, 6,523 butcher cattle, 6,768 hogs and 13,777 lambs. Local butchers purchased 591 calves, 290 butcher cattle, 212 hogs and 1,963 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 12 calves, 242 stockers, 149 feeders, 151 sheep and 43 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 457 calves, 19 bulls, 1,914 butcher cattle, 347 stockers, 737 feeders and 197 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 9, inclusive, were: 257,670 cattle, 51,976 calves, 286,559 hogs and 116,945 sheep; compared with 214,032 cattle, 47,869 calves, 261,376 hogs and 79,273 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

There were fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight sheep and lambs, six thousand three hundred and ninety-six cattle, three thousand calves, and three thousand seven hundred and twenty-five hogs for sale on the two markets during the week. Monday was a public holiday and there was no slaughtering at the different packing plants; as a consequence the market became congested and there was a falling off in prices of common cattle amounting to twenty-five cents per hundred. There were very few good quality cattle offered. The best load weighed up, consisted of twenty six cattle averaging ten hundred and forty-five pounds for which \$11 per hundred was paid. A few lots of fair steers were sold between \$9 to \$10.50, but nearly all the sales were made under \$9, many common steers selling from \$7 to \$8. A few top cows sold for \$9 while cows of good quality ranged between \$8 and \$9, medium butcher cows between \$7 to \$7.50, and common cows from \$6 to \$6.50. Fairly good heifers brought \$9, and light common young heifers from \$6 to \$7. Bulls were lower by fully twenty-five cents per hundred. About forty per cent of the total cattle offering was made up of bulls, nearly all of which were light and of inferior breed-

ing; the prevailing prices were from \$5.25 to \$5.75. Canners sold from \$4.50 to \$5, according to quality. Good veal calves held firm but grass calves were hard to dispose of, many sales being made from \$6 to \$6.50 per hundred, with a few as low as \$5.

Lambs were lower on Monday by fifty cents per hundred, and on Thursday there was a further reduction of twenty-five to fifty cents. The lower prices in New York, to which place many lambs are being shipped, the continued heavy receipts, the lack of killing on Monday and the fact that some of the heaviest buyers are securing many lambs at country points were influences responsible for the reduction on the local market. Sheep sold at \$6 for very common stock and at \$8.50 for the best.

Select hogs remained at \$18, off cars, although there was a firmer feeling to the market and a better quality and weight of hogs offered. Straight lots of light hogs sell for \$2 per hundred below the prices for selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending Oct. 9, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,506 calves, 1,148 bulls, 1,589 butcher cattle, 1,821 hogs and 5,140 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 1 milch cow, and 49

Markets

Department of Agriculture, Dominion Markets Intelligence Division

Top Price Good Calves

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
1918	1918	Oct. 9
15.00	17.50	22.00
15.00	15.00	16.00
15.00	15.00	16.00
11.00	11.00	13.00
		9.00
		10.50

Top Price Good Lambs

Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending
1918	1918	Oct. 9
15.00	16.25	14.50
15.00	15.00	13.75
15.00	15.00	13.75
16.75	16.75	13.00
14.00	14.00	10.00
13.00	13.00	11.50

REAL (Charles)

Price Range Bulk Sales Top Price

10.50-11.00	11.00
9.00-10.50	10.50
7.00-8.50	9.00
8.00-9.00	9.00
7.00-8.00	8.00
5.00-7.00	7.00
8.00-9.00	9.00
5.00-7.25	8.00
5.50-5.75	6.50
5.50-5.50	5.75
10.00-16.00	18.00
10.00-7.00	7.00
7.50-	17.75
7.50-17.50	17.50
5.50-12.75	12.75
10.00-	13.50
10.00-12.25	12.25
10.00-	8.25
10.00-	7.50

Prices were from \$5.25 sold from \$4.50 to \$5.50. Good veal calves... sales were made per hundred, with a few...

Lower on Monday by... reduction of twenty... The lower prices in... place many lambs... the continued heavy... of killing on Monday... some of the heaviest... many lambs at... influences responsible... on the local market... for very common... for the best... gained at \$18, off cars... a firmer feeling to... quality and weight... Straight lots of light... per hundred below the...

Of the disposition... the week ending Oct... houses and local... 1,506 calves, 1,148... cattle, 1,821 hogs... Canadian shipments... 1 milch cow, and 49...

Lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 312 calves and 5,473 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to Oct. 9, inclusive, were: 40,234 cattle, 64,312 calves, 65,113 hogs and 63,257 sheep; compared with 38,958 cattle, 57,179 calves, 56,678 hogs and 36,669 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending October 9, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,047 calves, 2,299 butcher cattle, 1,195 hogs and 2,274 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 163 hogs and 92 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 641 calves, 457 butcher cattle and 2,165 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to October 9, inclusive, were 44,221 cattle, 48,030 calves, 45,258 hogs and 43,897 sheep; compared with 38,197 cattle, 43,629 calves, 36,253 hogs and 30,194 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Winnipeg.

The runs of cattle were exceptionally heavy and exceeded those of the previous week by over three thousand head. Fourteen thousand eight hundred and seventeen cattle, and fourteen hundred and eight calves were received for sale up to Thursday evening and in addition, seventeen hundred and sixteen cattle were through-billed. During the early part of the week, trading was slow, and most of the sales of cattle were made on a declining market. On Wednesday and Thursday however, business picked up considerably, and at the close there were signs of steadier trading. Choice stocker steers and stocker heifers sold from \$6.50 to \$7.50, and fair grades from \$5.25 to \$6.25. Feeder steers of good grading found a fairly ready sale from \$8.50 to \$9.75, while those of fair grading changed hands from \$7.25 to \$8.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle market showed a substantial decline generally at Buffalo last week, the result of liberal runs at all of the markets, both east and west and following an extremely high market here the previous week, Buffalo being out of line with other trading points. In addition, there were two Jewish holidays, on which there was no killing and this lessened the outlet somewhat. There was a very liberal proportion of Canadians of the 250 loads for the week's opening over half of the receipts being out of Canada. Shipping steers sold fully a half to a dollar lower, best being Canadians ranging up to \$14 and best of the real prime shipping steers not being so much lower. On butchering cattle generally the take off was from a quarter to a half and on a medium, light, commonish kind of steers and heifers the trade ruled very slow. Canner and cutter stuff sold at about steady prices. Fat cows generally were a quarter to a half lower. Bulls showed a big quarter decline, stocker and feeder trade was mostly a half lower, while about a steady market prevailed on milk cows and springers.

Shipping Steers.—Natives—Very choice heavy \$16.50 to \$17; best heavy, over 1,300, \$15.50 to \$16; fair, over 1,300, \$13 to \$14; best 1,200 to 1,300, \$15 to \$15.50; good, 1,200 to 1,300, \$14 to \$15; good, 1,100 to 1,200, \$13.50 to \$14.50; plain, \$11.50 to \$12.

Shipping Steers — Canadians — Best heavy, \$13.50 to \$14.75; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$12.75 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers — Yearlings, fair to prime, \$14 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$13.75 to \$14; best handy, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$12; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11.50 to \$12; good butchering heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; fair butchering heifers, \$9.25 to \$10; light, common, \$6 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$10.25 to \$10.75; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.75 to \$11.00; good butchering, \$10.00 to \$10.50; sausage, \$7.25 to \$7.75; light bulls, \$6.00 to \$8.00; oxen, \$9.00 to \$11.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.75 to \$10; common to fair, \$8 to \$9; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7.

Milkers and Springers—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$150; in car loads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; in car loads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs—Prices, as a result of liberal receipts, struck a still lower level last week. Monday the general price for good hogs was \$15.25, with pigs selling mostly at \$14.75, Tuesday best grades brought \$15.50, with pigs \$15.25 and \$15.50, Wednesday the trade on good hogs was the same as Monday, with pigs selling at \$15, Tuesday top was \$15.15 bulk of the good hogs sold at \$15 and pigs landed at \$14.50. Friday the market was a half dollar lower, best grades going at \$14.50, with pigs \$14. This was the lowest market since the fore part of March 1917. Buyers got good roughs down to \$11.50 and \$12 and stags ranged from \$11 down. Receipts for the past week were 31,600 head, as compared with 28,305 head for the week before and 25,500 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and lambs—An active market was had all of last week and a good clearance was had from day to day. Monday best lambs sold at \$14.50, Tuesday prices were up fifty cents, Wednesday the best brought \$15.25, Thursday the bulk made \$15.50 and Friday the best, native lambs landed at \$15, and two loads of Canadian lambs sold with the bucks and culls out at \$14.50. Cull lambs were generally steady all week, ranging mostly from \$11.50 down. Few real good seconds brought \$11.75 and \$12. Sheep also showed a steady basis all week. Best ewes sold mostly at \$7.50 and cull sheep ranged from \$3 to \$5. Receipts for the past week totaled 21,300 head, being against 27,430 head for the week before and 15,100 for the same week a year ago.

Calves—The first half of last week top veals sold generally at \$20, Thursday a few reached \$21 and Friday the bulk landed at \$22. Desirable cull grades brought from \$16 to \$17, weighty fat calves, which were the most unsatisfactory sale, ranged from \$10 to \$15 and grassy kinds sold from \$8 down. For the past week receipts were 2,900 head, as compared with 3,446 head for the week preceding and 2,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, October 20, numbered 214 cars, 1,862 cattle, 593 calves, 2,463 hogs, 6,350 sheep and lambs. Slaughter market. Steers, heifers, cows and bulls all selling at prices steady with last week's close; top \$13 per hundred for 25 steers averaging 1,205 pounds each. Calves stronger; tops, \$19 to \$20 per hundred. Sheep steady; choice, \$9 to \$9.50. Lambs, \$13.75 to \$14 per hundred. Hogs, \$18.50, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat—(f.o.b. shipping points, according to freight)—No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2 to \$2.06; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$1.97 to \$2.03; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$1.93 to \$1.99; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.08; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$1.99 to \$2.05. No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$1.95 to \$2.01. Manitoba, No. 1 northern, \$2.30; No. 2 northern, \$2.27; No. 3 northern, \$2.23.

Oats—Manitoba (In store, Ft. William) No. 2 C.W. 81½¢; No. 3 C.W. 79¢; Extra No. 1 feed, 80¢; No. 1 feed, 78½¢; No. 2, 75½¢.

Manitoba Barley—(In store, Ft. William), No. 3, \$1.35; No. 4 C.W., \$1.27; rejected, \$1.15½; feed, \$1.15½.

Oats.—Ontario, (according to freights outside) No. 3, white, 84¢ to 86¢.

Barley, (according to freights outside), malting, \$1.28 to \$1.33.

Peas.—(According to freights outside) No. 2, nominal.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside), No. 2, nominal.

Rye (according to freights outside), No. 2, nominal.

Flour.—Manitoba, Government standard, \$11, (Toronto); Ontario; (in jute bags, prompt shipment). Government standard, \$9.25 to \$9.50, Montreal and Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots included, Montreal freights, bags included.—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$55; good feed flour, bag, \$3.50.

Hay—(Track, Toronto), No. 1 per ton, \$24 to \$25; mixed, per ton, \$15 to \$20.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto), car lots per ton \$10 to \$11.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto: City Hides—City butcher hides, green, flats, 35¢; calf skins, green flats, 65¢; veal kip, 45¢; horse hides, city take-off, \$15 to \$17; sheep, \$3 to \$4; lamb skins, and shearlings, \$2 to \$3.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat cure, 35¢; green, 20¢ to 32¢; deacon bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$10 to \$11; No. 2, \$7 to \$8; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50 horse hair, farmers' stock, 35¢ to 40¢.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 9¢ to 10¢; country solids, in barrels, No. 1, 11¢ to 12¢; cakes, No. 1, 12¢ to 13¢.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine 59¢ to 60¢. Medium coarse, 50¢; coarse, 42¢. Wool, washed, fine, 75¢; medium, 70¢; coarse, 65¢.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter advanced in price during the past week selling as follows, wholesale: Choice creamery pound prints selling at 60¢ per lb.; cut solids at 57¢ to 58¢ per lb.; and best dairy at 55¢ per lb.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid eggs are becoming scarce, and sold at slightly higher prices, wholesale, No. 1's also advanced. Strictly new-laid selling at 65¢ to 66¢ per doz.; No. 1's at 59¢ per dozen.

Pure lard was easier in price, wholesale, selling at 31¢ per lb. in tierces; 31½¢ per lb. in 20-lb. pails, and 33¢ per lb. prints.

Honey.—Choice comb, \$5 to \$6 per doz.; strained, 24¢ to 26¢ per lb.

Poultry.—Receipts were heavy and prices practically stationary on all lines with the exception of hens, which declined. The following quotations are for live weight, delivered Toronto: Spring chickens, 20¢ to 23¢ per lb.; ducklings, 22¢ per lb.; old ducks, 15¢ per lb.; hens under 4 lbs., 15¢ per lb. Hens 4 to 5 lbs. 18¢ per lb. Hens over 5 lbs., 23¢ per lb. roosters, 15¢ per lb.; geese, 18¢ per lb.; turkeys, 35¢ per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Receipts of domestic fruits were very light on the wholesales during the past week but vegetables are coming in quite freely.

Potatoes again declined and sold in \$1.85 to \$2 per bag.

Wholesale Quotations.

Apples—25¢ to 65¢ per 11-qt. basket; \$4 to \$8 per bbl.
Pears—25¢ to 50¢ per 6-qts.; 25¢ to 85¢ per 11 qts.
Corn.—10¢ to 25¢ per dozen.
Celery.—25¢ to 75¢ per dozen.
Cucumbers—Large, 25¢ to 40¢ per 11 qts.; choice 40¢ to 60¢ per 11 qts.
Egg Plant.—50¢ to 75¢ per 11 qts.
Onions—\$4.75 to \$5 per 100 lbs.; 3.75 per 75 lbs.
Parsley.—30¢ to 40¢ per 11 qts.
Peppers.—Sweet, 75¢ to \$1 per 11 qts.
Potatoes.—Ontario, \$1.85 to \$2 per bag; New Brunswick Delawares, \$1.85 to \$2 per bag.
Carrots.—\$1 to \$1.25 per bag.
Beets.—\$1.25 per bag.
Turnips.—\$1 to \$1.25 per bag.
Parsnips.—\$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.—During last week the demand for horses was quite dull once more and very few animals were sold. Prices continue steady at \$250 to \$300 each for heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs.; \$200 to \$250 each for light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs.; \$125 to \$175 for light horses, \$50 to \$75 for culls, and \$150 to \$250 each for saddle and carriage horses.

Dressed Hogs.—Dressed hogs continue in good demand and everything offered was rapidly taken at 25½¢ to 26¢ per lb. for abattoir dressed fresh-killed stock. Demand for smoked and cured meats is well-sustained and prices are holding steady at 35¢ to 36¢ for light ham; 33¢ to 34¢ per lb. for medium hams, weighing 12 to 15 lbs., and 32¢ for heavies. Breakfast bacon continues at 44¢ to 45¢ per lb. Windsor selects, 46¢ to 48¢ and Windsor boneless 50¢ a lb. Lard is steady at 30¢ to 30½¢ per lb. for pure and 28¢ to 29¢ for compound. These prices being perhaps lower than a week ago.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry were fairly large and prices were about steady, with chickens quoted at 20¢ to 25¢ per lb., according to quality, fowl 15¢ to 25¢, ducks 17¢ to 22¢ for young and 15

to 16¢ for old. Geese 15 to 18¢ and turkeys 35¢ per lb.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—White clover comb honey was quoted at 22¢ to 23¢ per lb. section, f.o.b. country points, while 30-lb. tin pails were quoted at 20¢ per lb. Farmers asked 17¢ to 18¢ per lb. for buckwheat honey in 30-lb. pails.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes was about steady with Quebec Whites at \$1.40 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track and \$1.60 to \$1.70 in store.

Eggs.—Merchants report having paid 54¢ and 55¢ to country stores and it is said that some track shippers were asking as high as 62¢ f.o.b. for candled stock, though it is unlikely that anyone has paid this figure. Quotations here for strictly new-laid eggs are 68¢ to 70¢ a dozen; 62¢ to 63¢ for selected stock, 56¢ to 57¢ for No. 1 and 52¢ to 54¢ for No. 2.

Butter.—The price of butter continues to advance gradually from week to week. Receipts are now light. Pasteurized creamery was quoted at 59½¢ to 60¢ a lb. Finest creamery being 59¢ to 59½¢ and fine 58¢ to 58½¢, while finest dairy was quoted 53¢ to 54¢.

Cheese.—Prices held steady with the Commission paying 25¢ for No. 1 cheese, 24½¢ for No. 2 and 24¢ for No. 3.

Grain.—Oats were slightly lower than a week ago with No. 2 Canadian Western quoted at 94¢ a bushel and sample grades at 90¢ a bushel, ex-store. For October shipment, No. 2 Can. Western was offered at 93½¢; No. 3 and Extra No. 1 feed, 91½¢; No. 1 feed 90½¢, and No. 2 feed, 87½¢, track here. Canadian Western barley was quoted at \$1.42 per bushel, ex-store for No. 4.

Flour.—There was practically no change in the flour market. Manitoba Spring wheat flour, Government standard, was \$11 per bbl., in jute bags, ex-track, Montreal freights and to city bakers, or 10¢ more delivered with 10¢ off for spot-cash. Ontario flour was firm at \$10.50 to \$10.60 a bbl., in new cotton bags. White corn flour was \$9.80 to \$9.90 and rye flour \$8.25 to \$8.50 per bbl. in jute.

Millfeed.—Demand was not specially active and prices were steady with car lots of bran at \$45, and shorts at \$55 per ton, in bags ex-track, with broken lots at \$1 to \$1.50 more all less 25¢ per ton for spot cash.

Baled Hay.—The market for baled hay was firm with car lots quoted at \$23 to \$24 for No. 1, \$22 to \$23 for No. 2 and \$21 to \$21.50 for No. 3, clover mixed being \$19 to \$20 per ton, ex-track.

Hides and Skins.—Prices were down about 2¢ a lb. on hides, with steer and cow hides quoted at 32¢ a lb and bull hides at 25¢. Veal skins are 75¢ a lb. and kips 50¢ a lb. Lamb skins were selling at \$2.50 each and clipped lambs at \$1.25 to \$1.50 each, horse hides being \$12.50 each.

Chicago.

Hogs—Heavy, \$14.25 to \$14.75; medium \$14.35 to \$14.80; light, \$14.10 to \$14.70; light lights, \$13.50 to \$14.40; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$13.60 to \$14; packing sows, rough, \$13 to \$13.50; pigs, \$12.75 to \$13.75.

Cattle.—Cattle compared with a week ago, best steers, 25¢ to 65¢ higher. Common and in between grades, mostly big quarter lower; best she-stock, steady; other grades, 25¢ to 50¢ lower; bulls, mostly 25¢ lower; best feeders steady; common and medium weight grades and stockers, 25¢ to 50¢ lower; veal calves steady; heavy weight strong.

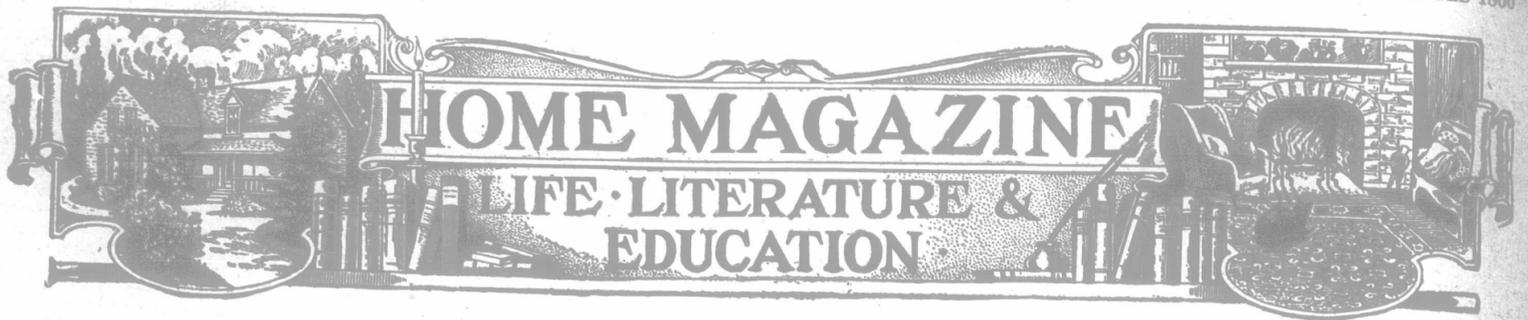
Sheep.—As compared with a week ago, fat sheep and lambs, steady to 25¢ higher; yearlings mostly 25¢ higher; breeding ewes, unevenly lower; feeding steady; feeding lambs, 25¢ to 50¢ lower.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, October 18: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 100½ to 100¾; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 100 to 100; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 102½ to 102¾; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 103½ to 103¾; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 104½ to 104¾.

Cheese Markets.

Cornwall, colored 28½¢; white, 28½¢; Belleville, 29½¢; St. Hyacinthe, 27½¢; Watertown, 29¢; Montreal, finest eastern, 25¢.



Dey Don' Know.

(A Negro Lullaby by Leigh R. Miner, in The Outlook.)

Dat ol' Possum in de tree, he is waitin' jes' to see

Which way dis little lamb gwine to go, To sleep or awake, which road he gwine take

Ol' Possum he don' know, he don' know.

Ol' Possum he don' know.

Daih's Brer Rabbit in de patch, knowin' w'en he lif' de latch

Which way dis little lamb gwine to go, To sleep or awake, which road he gwine take

Brer Rabbit he don' know, he don' know,

Brer Rabbit he don' know.

Jay-Bird settin' daih in blue, he's un cungerin' 'bout it, too,

Which way dis little lamb gwine to go, To sleep or awake, which road he gwine take

Ol' Jay-Bird he don' know, he don' know,

Ol' Jay-Bird he don' know.

Sly ol' Red-Fox slippin' by, he'll cal'late wid ha'f an eye

Which way dis little lamb gwine to go, To sleep or awake, which road he gwine take

Brer Red-Fox he don' know, he don' know,

Brer Red-Fox he don' know.

Mr. Gray-Owl say'n' "Who wh-o-o" reck'n he know fuh sho'

Jes' w'at dis little lamb gwine to do, To sleep or awake, which road he gwine take

Ol' Gray-Owl sez "Who wh-o-o?" sez "Who wh-o-o?"

Ol' Gray-owl sez "Who wh-o-o?"

Yo' ol' Mammy, by de baid, is un study'n' in huh haid

Which way dis little lamb gwine to go, To sleep or awake, which road he gwine take

Ol' Mammy she don' know, she don' know,

Ol' Mammy she don' know.

What My Neighborhood Needs For Its Improvement.

BY "LADY OF C."

(A Competition Essay that is as much to the point now as when it was written some time ago.—ED.)

DEAR Farmer's Advocate.—Advocate of the happiest and most sane mode of livelihood. Well, when I saw your competition, I just had an itch to write—prize or no prize. To make any neighborhood, home or person better give them more music, books and pictures. Let us here on the farm have eyes to see and ears to hear the beauties and harmonious working of nature.

The day before I saw your competition, September 26th, we had a hailstorm about four p.m., and then the sun came out brightly. I took a snap of a row of cosmos gaily nodding in their wintry surroundings. It is awaiting development. If it is good I'll send it on to you but if otherwise it is not wasted for to me it means as much as Wordsworth's daffodils.

"For oft when on my couch I lie In vacant or in pensive mood, They flash upon that inward eye Which is the bliss of solitude; And then my heart with pleasure fills And dances with the (cosmos) daffodils."

Fill your window boards with plants

and there won't be a chance for a pile of paper, gloves, nails, etc., to grow. That's what I mean about pictures. Have lots of them. Teach your children to see them everywhere. Don't let one of these golden autumn days pass altogether unnoticed. Besides this, good copies of pictures by the world's masters may be had at the Perry Picture Co., Boston & Malden, Mass., or George P. Brown & Co., 38 Lovett St., Beverley, Mass., for a few cents. Small ones at one half cent, a piece. These make ideal picture books for the kiddies. Oh there's hosts of them—animals, birds, Bible pictures, history—send for a catalogue. They open up a new world. And what boy would go astray who knew and valued to the full Sir Galahad, by G. F. Watts? Let your little girl have that beautiful picture of Ruth hung in her room and she will grow up with a beautiful ideal.

Good books are as cheap as worse ones. Have lots of them. Mother taught us to love books and take care of them. We first learned not to tear catalogues. Then she always read aloud to us even if only for a few minutes and as the boys grew older she read the books they did and we all discussed them. Even though the price of paper

mother helped us light them and the boys didn't go off to smoke tobacco unknown to her. She was too much their chum. More sympathy that's what we all need—more kindly sympathy. Then we found old candle moulds. We melted wax and made candles with string for wicking and we each had our own and mother didn't break our backs nor threaten to, because wax will drip sometimes. We are all together yet—one made the supreme sacrifice in 1916—on the farm.

My dad let the boys use his rifle too—taught them how to use it, and they could go fishing as well sometimes, when there was a good run. One of the saddest sights I saw last spring was a little lad on a city street, standing on a lump of belated ice, with an old stick and piece of string pretending to fish. The reason so many people are crazy for the movies is because they have never really lived them. What the country wants is more young people. What did the war do for us?—Ah many, many things.—Years ago folk had a better time and larger families were raised too. Farms that are now worked by two men, or a man and a boy, then had probably five sons, three daughters and hired help when needed. There was better health also along with the

5th "our troop inspected to-day." April 10th "at a social for Sunday School library—made \$15.50." April 21st "went to a raffle, came out lucky." May 6th "at a raising on B.'s old place." May 24th "Was at Richmond Hill, fireworks very good. Grand balloon ascended at the last." Monday, July 1st, "Confederation spent in Toronto, shut up shop, took two days." September 11th, "Picnic and dance." September 20th, "Exciting time electioneering." October 1st, "Farmer's picnic—finished off bully." October 12th, "Old Cook's apple-cut last night, fiddled near all time." Nov. 14th, "house warming, helped Philip to play." Nov. 20th, "at a shooting match; won two geese." Nov. 28th, "found cow in the bush with a fine calf." Dec. 1st, "skating on duck pond." Dec. 8th, "drove with cutter first sleighing, snowed all day." Dec. 26 "went to concert in drill shed, very good." Dec. 31st, "skating." Didn't the war renew that old spirit of get-togetherness, love your fellowman? I heard one woman say of her near neighbor, "I never knew her until the Red Cross started,"—and she'd lived near her for years. A friend once said, "we all want to be kind but we don't always have the opportunity." If we don't know our neighbors how can we be kind, and get perhaps what most of us need is a new conscience but like the darkie declared, "Dey'd be a heap mo' folks willin' t' let dey conscious be dey guide if dey fool conscious wouldn' use sech po' judgment wen dey's easy pickin's in sight."

Be a good neighbor. As Abou Ben-Adhem cheerily answered the angel.

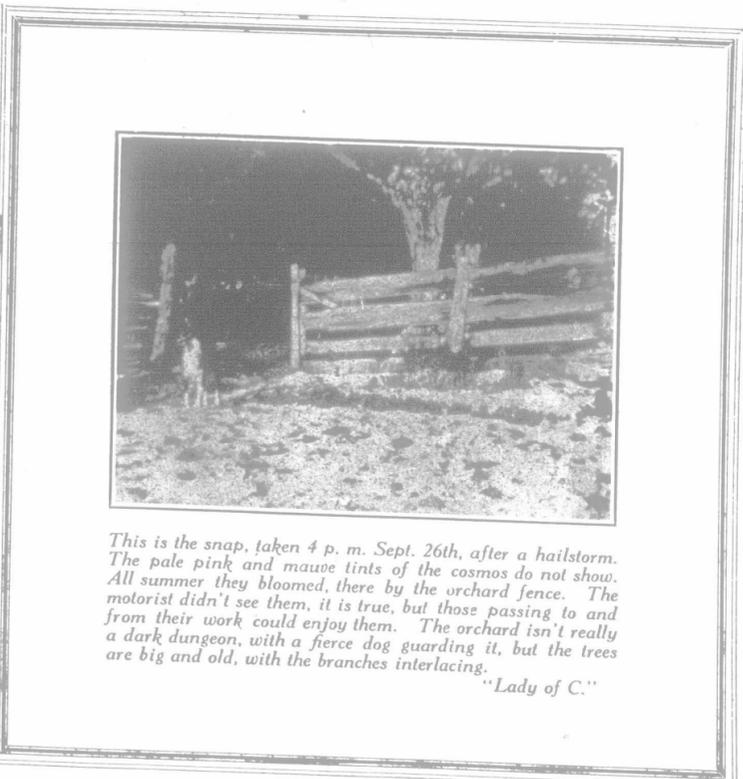
"I pray thee, then, write me as one that loves his fellowmen." The angel wrote and vanished. The next night it came again with a great wakening light, and showed the names whom love of God had blest, and lo! Ben Adhem's name led all the rest.

"LEIGH HUNT."

Another thing vow each one on the sacred altar of your conscience to be a good borrower. That may sound like Pat, but be not so good at borrowing as returning. We have a neighbor, who has borrowed everything from a needle to the washtub and when this summer that said tub was the only available bathtub and she didn't return it because as she said, "I was too busy. I was picking all the black currants." Now that didn't put me in a very kindly mood towards her. Another man has a cow die and he takes her away from his barns and leaves her for the odor to blow over his neighbor's pasture. We do indeed need new consciences.

Don't barter your health, happiness and education for the mere acquisition of land plus money. Let your children have their pets, encourage their little hobbies and above all sympathize with their ambitions. Don't let your girls feel that the boys are the masters to be waited upon and pleased at every turn and oh don't let those girls dress for company and shut the boys out in the kitchen. I know that happens. Why oh why can there not be equality between man and woman?

May I say a few more words (how does written work compare with a printed column?) about the houses we live in. Let them be as comfortable, artistic and convenient as your purse will allow. Don't have all the conveniences and implements for your work and your wife using the most primitive articles, making her work harder and longer. Get electric power if possible to run the churn, the washing machine, the bread m' er, for lighting and cooking. You farmers wouldn't think of cutting down all your corn by hand even if a corn-binder now does cost two hundred and fifty dollars,



This is the snap, taken 4 p. m. Sept. 26th, after a hailstorm. The pale pink and mauve tints of the cosmos do not show. All summer they bloomed, there by the orchard fence. The motorist didn't see them, it is true, but those passing to and from their work could enjoy them. The orchard isn't really a dark dungeon, with a fierce dog guarding it, but the trees are big and old, with the branches interlacing.

"Lady of C."

has gone up we do not yet feel that we should cut down too much on the papers and magazines. It would be pretty flat without the other fellow's opinion or argument.

There is always music. If that boy, we all know, had loved the Robin's voice would that voice now be silent and four little birds "still" in their nest? Don't fret if your young son blows away on a mouthorgan. Give him a little encouragement; maybe he'll make a tune. Anyway he's developing his stick-to-it-iveness. Yes and do let your girl whistle. That whistling girl and crowing hen is all balderdash. My neighbors were scandalized to think I whistled, but my dad wasn't.

We all smoked old umbrella cane in the kitchen until our eyes smarted and

hard work and more happiness. Most folk loved their neighbors or tried hard. I wish you could read my dad's diary written in 1867.

March 2nd "have been to a social party got up to pay for church organ." March 6th "commenced our drill to-day at Richmond Hill, all in uniform." March 9th "Went to a party 2nd con. Vaughan." March 13th "Drill at Hill, stood for my picture." March 17th, Sunday, "Some excitement amongst the Fenians, expecting a frakus to-morrow in honor of St. Patrick." March 26th "Went to a 'frakus' last night, let horse run away but caught him again after pulling cutter 1/2 mile. Had a very good time." March 30th "went to a 'Frakus' last night, played violin most time, had two or three dances." April

and it is only used once a year. And oh, you farmers, no wonder you sometimes get grouchy. What you all need, what you all deserve is a holiday at least once a year for two or three weeks, the same as city folk. Get out of the rut, go to see something different and come back with new ideas and fresh vim to carry on.

Each year we like to celebrate Victoria Day and so as each member of the family has a birthday let us do some little thing to show we are glad they are still with us. Try to make Christmas, Thanksgiving, Easter mean something for even in these trying times we still have our joys and blessing. We must bear in mind the kiddies, they must not be cheated of all their pleasures for time passes quickly and they are children no longer. Gather young people into your home make it a place where they love to come and your own young people will love to be there too. Keep as keen an interest and as big an enthusiasm in the affairs of church and state as is possible for you. Be alive and keep on growing, that life may be a thing of beauty increasing in joy forever.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

What is Your Life?

What is your life? It is even a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away.—S. Jam. 4:14.

"The evening shadows deepen,
The hours of day are past—
What have we done since rise of sun
To prove love standeth fast?"

The answer given by the Apostle to his solemn question: "What is your life?" seems at first rather discouraging. In the R. V. the answer is still more discouraging: "For ye are a vapour, that appeareth for a little time, and then vanisheth away." If we had no other information on the subject we might say recklessly: "Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we die!"—A heathen motto. Or, to use a more modern expression—which sounds rather heathenish to me—"It will be all the same a hundred years hence." As a matter of fact, that common remark is absolutely untrue, for the most trifling action or the most secret thought will be built into character and will leave its impress for all eternity. It is folly to think that what we do or think in secret is of no consequence. It is only a fool who says in his heart: "God hath forgotten: He hideth His face, He will never see it."

The patriarch Job compared this short earthly life of man to that of a flower, which is swiftly cut down, and says, "he fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not." He also asked the solemn question: "Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?" Yet he did not think this passing life was like a moving picture, which looks real for a little while and then is wiped out, leaving no mark. He lived always consciously in the presence of God, and said, "Thou numberest my steps; dost not Thou watch over my sin? My transgression is sealed up in a bag, and thou sewest up mine iniquity." He knew that strong rocks and great mountains should wear away and come to nought, yet he was able to trust his own frail life in the hand of the Almighty Father, saying: "Though He slay me, yet will I trust in Him."

If our life's aim is low—if we only want to slip comfortably through this short stage of existence—we may reach our ideal. But if we aim high—if we want to be perfect as our Father in heaven is perfect—then we are sure to fail. I mean we shall fail to climb to our ideal on this side of death. And yet it is the only way to make a real success of this schooltime of God's children.

"Others mistrust, and say, 'But time escapes:
Live now or never!
He said, 'What's Time? Leave Now for dogs and apes!
Man has For Ever!'"

If we live only for Time, we must

drop all that we have gained as we pass through the narrow door of death. If we are laying up treasure in God's Treasury—the lasting gold of character—not one little grain will slip through our fingers and be lost.

Yesterday I received a letter from a friend of mine—the brother of a bishop who is loved and revered in both sides of the Atlantic. He told me how he had visited many country homes in Ontario lately, and said that he found many women who read our "Quiet Hour"—so I must be careful to sow seeds which will result in a harvest of good. He enclosed some thoughts which he had jotted down, telling me I might pass them on to you. These are his reflections on the subject: "Virtue is its own Reward."

"The scoffer hath said: 'Be good and you will miss much fun.' The fool hath said: 'Eat, drink and be merry for to-morrow we die.' God hath said: 'Be pure and you shall see Me,'—shall see the King in His Beauty, have some insight into the length and breadth and depth of the love of God, and of the beauty of His holiness.

O scoffer! dost thou not know that the body thou hast soiled was built to be the temple of God, and that He cannot enter into a defiled temple! Neither canst thou—whilst thou art still a scoffer—have such a vision of God which can alone lift thee up, and make thee akin to those great and high souls who have lived and worked, and lifted humanity up a little nearer to the vision; and then died and joined that innumerable company of saints and angels who surround His throne. In that day, O scoffer, thy body will be in the dust, and where and what will be thy soul? Knowest thou not, too, O scoffer! that in this life also, if thou art pure and good, great and noble souls will claim kinship with thee, and little children will trust and love thee, and thou shall have Peace with God. What hast thou to offer, O scoffer, for all these things? Nothing but a mess of pottage, for which thou hast sold thy birthright."

What is your life? Is it your vocation to fill up a few years with a meaningless succession of trifling duties; and are you then to be snuffed out like the flame of a candle, leaving behind only a passing memory of one who had once lived? We are already living in eternity. Everything we do is important, because it is helping or injuring character—our own and others—and character is eternal in its nature. The work God gives each of us to do is worth doing with all our might—whether it is work the world knows about or not.

A friend of mine, who is very interested in the possibilities of education, asked me to put before you the following questions.

1. Is it desirable that a definite course in 'citizenship' be included in the curriculum for the final year of compulsory school attendance?

2. Is it desirable in the interests of our national and individual life that the people of our country should be familiar with the story and teaching of the Bible?

3. Is it desirable for an understanding and for the preservation of the distinctive ideals of our democratic civilization that the four Gospels should be used as textbooks for study in our Public Schools?

These questions are designed to obtain an expression of public opinion and my friend told me that all readers in Ontario—who wished to express an opinion on these matters—should send their answers to the Educational Department, City Hall, Toronto. The third question does not mean that school-teachers should impose their own religious views on their scholars; but simply that the high ideals and incomparable Life, held up in the Gospels, should be studied as literature. They cannot fail to uplift the ideals of a nation if they are carefully studied.

It may be that the expression of your opinion will help to hold up before our loved Canada the ideal of love in practical service, which may smother out the spirit of selfish greed which the war has failed to conquer. In these days we hear a lot about "profiteering"—which is simply another name for selfishness. If our life is selfish in its aim, it is a cancer preying on the life of the community.

Just because the time is short, because to-day or to-morrow, this year or next year, we may be stopped short in our everyday work by the startling message: "The Master is come, and calleth for

thee,"—because the night is far spent and the long day is at hand—we must make the most of the remaining hours and have some gift ready when the Bridegroom appears. Have we even a cup of cold water to offer Him?

"If we to-night should hear Him
Ask what our Love has done
Through all the day, what could we say
To Christ the loving One?"
DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts From Readers.

Several parcels of papers for the "shut-in" arrived this week (the postage on printed matter is one cent for four ounces—some friends use more stamps than are necessary.) Two parcels of children's clothing arrived from a reader in N. B.—which passed on at once to the children of a poor widow. Very few weeks pass without some outward visible proof of the kindness of "Quiet Hour" readers. I am grateful, and so also are the sick and needy people who receive your gifts.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Ingle Nook

Rules for correspondence in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen name is also given the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in a stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this department for answers to questions to appear.

THE other day I received a letter from a farmer which pleased me very much. It was marked "not for publication", and so I do not publish it, but I think the writer will forgive me if I quote but a single sentence. One of the items of the letter was approval of what I said a few weeks ago in regard to the obnoxiousness of having trained animals at shows, because of the cruelty required, usually, in training them; also the writer approved of my dislike of the ugly and vulgar exhibits shown along the "Midway" of the Exhibitions held in various parts of our beautiful country.—Now here is the sentence I want to quote: "I like to look at beautiful things. When one gets accustomed to looking for beauty one soon dislikes things that are ugly, sordid and unwholesome."

The thought expressed in that sentence I endorse with my whole heart, and I am sure you do, too, reader, or will if you stop a minute to think about it. If one can look at beautiful exhibits, beautiful plays, graceful Grecian dances and tableaux, and pretty, interesting folk dances, why waste one's time gazing at calves with six legs, and half naked women with snakes twined about them, and men so fat they are monstrosities (probably fed up for the purpose), and all the other unpleasing things that usually make up the side-shows of the Midway? The public gets just what it smiles upon. If people, generally, "cut" such exhibitions they will soon cease to be. They are only put on as a money-making scheme, and will exist just as long as unthinking people choose to throw their money away—and worse than throw it away—by patronizing them;—not a day longer.

I am quite sure that the great majority of people love beautiful things, and hate ugly ones, just as much as this farmer who has been kind enough to write to me. The trouble is that many people have not tried themselves out in the matter. They have accepted, unquestioningly, everything thrust upon them, letting themselves drift with the tide instead of making a stand and demanding—or making—something better.

Take, for instance, the bleak and bare homes to be seen on almost every street in any city and almost every road the country over. The house, probably, is comfortable enough. But there is not a vine not a shrub, not a tree, to break the bareness. The inhabitants of the place have been just letting things drift—and missing all the delight of taking a bit of action in the matter.

Reader, I don't know your home, but if it is one such as I have just described, why not try out the truth of what I have said by doing something right now in this fall planting season? Pick out a

spot in your back yard and two or three spots in your front yard where trees would look well. Dig up a nice deep root-bed, mixing some decayed fertilizer in with the soil. Next go down to the bush and very carefully dig up a few of the nicest little trees you can find—not forgetting that the quite small ones are best. Also dig up a wild grape vine and a wild clematis vine, if you can find them. Put the trees where you have planned for them, and the vines near the porch or verandah, or near any old fence that would look better covered (a stone fence is lovely when covered with vines). When that has been done beg a root or two of perennial flowers from your neighbors—plox, hollyhocks, anything at all—and put them in somewhere near the house where they will be visible from the windows.

Next year there will not be a very great showing.—But in three or four year's time, if I am still with this paper, please write me and tell me if you are not glad that you tried the experiment.

When I was in Toronto at Exhibition time I met a very interesting woman, Mrs. Hector Prenter, who has lectured in many parts of Canada and the United States, even as far away as Los Angeles. A few days ago I saw in the Toronto papers that she had been re-elected President of the Single Tax Association of Ontario.—And now I suppose you are wondering what Mrs. Hector Prenter has to do with the subject in hand. Simply this. That owing to the efforts of herself and her fellow-workers a marked victory for Single Tax has been scored recently in Ontario—right in the capital city of the Dominion at that. In the city of Ottawa a by-law has recently been passed reducing the tax on houses by 25 per cent. each year until none shall remain, the tax remaining on land only.

As you know, if you paint your house, put up new verandahs, build a nice addition, etc., at once your taxes go up. For this reason many people refuse to make improvements. Therefore the present system puts a premium on ugliness. It slaps Beauty in the face by taxing it wherever it makes an appearance.

I have just been talking the matter over with one of the men on our staff and he says single tax would be a boon to all farmers, encouraging the to make improvements, and spoiling the nice little scheme of the man who holds property unimproved, for mere speculation, paying low taxes on it and trusting to the hard work of his neighbors in improving their land (paying high taxes the while) to push the value of his land up. By Single Tax, all the taxes would be levied on the land, none on buildings, and idle land, held for speculation, would be taxed as heavily as the improved land next to it. So, if we work for Single Tax, we shall be working for Beauty also, shall we not?

Think about that.

Reading Harriet Martineau's "Autobiography" recently, I came to a paragraph in which she spoke of some literary woman having remarked to her her inability to read anything merely for pleasure, or to go anywhere in the same spirit, her mind being always on the lookout for "copy". It is perfectly true. When you write as your life-work, you are always on the lookout for something to pass on.

The other night we had our first frost and the next evening, while out for a walk, it occurred to me to make a list of the flowers I saw that had best survived the attack, so that I might pass on to you my observations. It is so nice, you know, to have a garden that retains some of its beauty quite until the last minute before snow comes.

I noticed that, while the coles and amaranthus and some other juicy species were quite black and limp, the foliage of the peonies and irises was untouched, also the gray-green of clumps of the garden pink. Unless in very exposed positions, the salvia was still bright and glowing, while the beautiful fall anemone and the pretty little verbenas were in the very heyday of their beauty.—verbenas, as you may know, are almost unfreezeable. Very conspicuously beautiful, even after snowfall each year, are the tall ornamental grasses, which are well worthy of a place about any lawn, and which develop in a few years, into handsome, graceful clumps that are even more beautiful—if that could be—than flowers. If you

should like to obtain a root or two from your seedsmen, I may say that any of the Eulalias are good except the "zebrina," which is striped crosswise, and therefore, freaky.

Speaking of clothes, the price of furs is so extortionate this fall that perhaps, if you have not already heard of them, you may find the following suggestions helpful.

The other day, on the street, I saw a young girl of 16 or 17 with a long coat which had a belt idea quite new to me. The belt itself was rather wide and at each side a long tab of the same material was fastened. Each tab ended in a deep, warm pocket, and the girl was walking along quite freely and easily, with a hand in each pocket. With such a contrivance, and a "brush wool" scarf, which can be bought for about \$4, one might be quite independent of furs even in cold weather. Some of the scarfs, by the way, end in pockets, and are drawn under the belt to keep them from flapping about too much.

More and more, shoes with very moderate heels are being shown, even in the very fine leathers. Two or three years ago you could get nothing but high Louis and Cuban heels; now you can get almost any kind you ask for.—You see, what the public demands it gets, and so it is its own fault if it puts up with silly unhealthful things.

I think that perhaps corsets will be the next to "go", and the brassiere will be the means of its going. Even now many girls and women whom I know, have taken to the elastic girdle which extends from the waist down, a boneless brassiere, with an underwaist over it, as over a corset, being found to be all that is necessary above for a neatly fitting bodice.

One girl whom I know, and the most graceful of all (perhaps I told you about her before) has adopted a scheme of her own, and says she would not go back to the old "corset abomination" for anything. She wears a combination, a brassiere, girde suspenders, a princess-slip petticoat and underwaist combined, a one-piece dress, and a long loose light-weight coat which will permit of a woollen spencer or sweater coat under it in very cold weather. Needless to say, this girl wears rather low heels, and she says that, if one wants comfort, one must not wear high heels one week and low ones the next—but must keep them of the very same height.

I think her "system" is well worth trying. A very stout and shapeless woman may need an elastic girdle, but why should a slight one bother even with that? If she holds herself erectly the abdomen will fall in where it should be. "Keep the chest up, and all the rest of the body will take the right position." Try that, some day, before your mirror, and see how true it is.

If high heels ruin the nerves as well as the "walk", if stiff corsets, which keep in the perspiration and prevent the organs from acting naturally, are injurious, even to the slightest degree, why keep them?

"Oh, corsets never harmed me," you may say, but that is not the point. Possibly you would have been even stronger and more full of life than you are if you had never worn them.—And this is certainly true: Just as soon as corsets are generally discarded in favor of brassieres, graceful and beautiful clothes will be invented to suit the change, even for very stout people.—You can bank on that.

A brassiere by the way, can be easily made at home. It is nothing more nor less than the old-fashioned, tightly-fitted corset cover masquerading under a new name. But nowadays a fuller underwaist, or camisole, is worn over it to give the extra fullness needed.

—Junia.

Worth Thinking Over.

"Whatever the common people determine to have they can get, in orderly, regular, lawful, constitutional ways."—Bernard L. Bell.

"A little money spent in the best is far wiser expenditure than twice the amount spent in buying the spurious."—S.

Babies.—Coronation Cake.

Dear Junia and Ingle Nook Friends, I would not like to tell you all just how few letters I have written to the Nook; but many a time have I thought of writing and put it off. Now it seems that we should all write and thank dear Junia for the help she so freely gives us all. We have a dear baby boy and were just talking about a baby being too fat for to be a prize baby and I said "Well I do not think I would give a real fat baby first prize," and the first thing I looked at in the Advocate that very evening was Junia's remarks concerning this same subject. It settled my worries concerning our baby who I thought, was not fat enough. He will be ten months old the twentieth and can stand up by holds, and he has been moving around on the floor since he was seven months old. So a baby does not have to be fat to be firm and strong. He is the youngest of five and as the little boy older was and is yet sturdy and fat we worried over the baby. I wish you could see them, Junia, as you seem to be so fond of babies. I am planting some bulbs for winter blooming, and our Calla is soon going to bloom. I noticed Miss Bluebell's inquiry for a recipe for Coronation cake and will send it now.

Coronation Cake.—Two eggs, 1 cup sugar, butter size of an egg, 1 cup sour milk, 1 teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 cup seeded raisins. Bake in two layers. Filling.—One cup sugar, 2 tablespoons cream, 2 tablespoons water, 1½ tablespoons butter.

Wishing Junia and all the Nookers a Happy Thanksgiving.
Simcoe Co., Ont. YOUNG HOUSEWIFE.
Thank you, Young Housewife.—J.

The Cookery Column.

Coffee Bread.

¾ cup milk, 1 cup scalded milk.
½ cup sugar, 2½ cups flour,
½ teasp. salt, ½ cup seeded raisins,
1 yeast cake in ¼ cup liquid, 2 beaten eggs.

Place butter, sugar and salt in a bowl and pour the scalded milk over. Let cool to luke warm; add the softened yeast, eggs, and flour. Beat well. Let rise. Add the raisins and spread evenly in 2 buttered layer-cake pans. Sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon or with a nut mixture, let rise again, and bake 40 minutes.

Nut Mixture for Above.

2 tablesp. brown sugar, 2 tablesp. melted butter,
1 teasp. cinnamon 2 tablesp. chopped crumbs, 2 tablesp. blanched almonds,
½ cup grated raisins, 2 tablesp. walnuts.

Mix well before sprinkling on the bread.

Minestra.

6 inch strip fat salt pork, 1 large onion,
1 cup celery, chopped fine, ½ peck Swiss Chard,
1 cup rice, 1 tablesp. grated cheese
Salt and pepper, 1 teaspoon catsup or Worcester sauce.

Cut pork fine, add chopped onions and celery, also the green part of the chard, discarding the ribs (to be cooked another day). Cook in a double boiler for 1 hour. Add 2 quarts boiling water and cook directly over the fire for 30 minutes more. Add cheese and flavoring and serve at once. Any kind of greens may be used, in season, in place of the chard. Minestra is an Italian dish that is very tasty and nutritious.

Some "Last" Pickles and Preserves.

Pumpkin Chips.—Cut a small, sweet pumpkin in halves and the halves into narrow strips. Remove peel and seeds, then cut the strips into thin slices not more than ¼-inch thick. Weigh the pumpkin, and take an equal weight of sugar, also ½ cup lemon juice to each 2 lbs. sugar. Put the pumpkin and sugar into a kettle in alternate layers. Pour the lemon juice over the whole, cover and let stand 24 hours. Have ready the lemon peel, neatly shredded, and 1 oz. ginger root for each lb. of pumpkin. Add then, also a cup of water for each 3 lbs. sugar. Cook until the pumpkin is tender, then pour into an earthen jar. In a few days pour the syrup from the pumpkin; boil it down to thicken it, and pour hot, over the pumpkin.

Gingered Apples.—For 5 lbs. prepared apple, pared, cored and the cores cut in 2 or 3 pieces, allow 5 lbs. sugar, 5 oz. ginger root, 3 lemons, and 1 pint water. Bruise the ginger root, and put it over the fire with the water. Let it simmer some hours, (adding water, when needed) to get a strong extract of ginger. Wipe the lemons, then grate off the thin yellow rind and add it to the ginger water; also add the juice. Remove the pieces of ginger from the water, or tie them in a bit of muslin and leave until the confection is done. Add the sugar and the apple. Boil until the apple looks clear then store in jars as usual.

Ginger Pears.—Take 8 lbs. hard winter pears and 8 lbs. sugar. Slice the pears thin. Wash and cut into thin slices 4 lemons. Add 2 cups water and ½ lb. ginger root cut into bits. Boil all together gently until the pears are soft, about 4 hours. This makes 1 gallon.

Mint Jelly.—Wipe 1 peck apples, remove stem and blossom ends and cut in eighths. Add 2 quarts water. Cover, bring to boil and simmer until soft. Mash with a wooden masher and drain through a jelly bag. Return juice to the stove, bring to boiling and boil 20 minutes; then add an equal measure of heated sugar. Again bring to boiling point and boil 5 minutes. Wash a large bunch of fresh mint and bruise in the hand, then pass them through the syrup until the desired flavor is obtained. Add 2 tablespoons lemon juice, skim, and turn into glasses. Keep in a sunny window for 24 hours, covered with netting then seal and store in a cool, dry place.

Cornmeal For Cold Weather.

At this time of year, more than any other, cornmeal takes a welcome place in our diet. The men-folk, as well as the children, delight in the crisp crust and hot crumbly crumb when served with butter and honey. As a change from the usual porridge one of these cold mornings serve pancakes made with cornmeal and fried with bacon fat. Good, sweet molasses should go with them, and you need not fear attacks of indigestion if the meal is well scalded and left to swell, as it should, before the cakes are mixed.

Thick cornmeal mush, cooled in a bread pan, sliced, dipped in flour and fried, may be served as a vegetable, with chicken, pork or veal. It may be flavored with a drop or two of onion juice or if you have learned to like the Continental touch rub a cut clove of garlic on a little salt and use that in seasoning the mush. Remember always that a literal "touch" of garlic is enough; it should never be overdone.

Any bits of meat may be chopped fine and added to the cornmeal mush before cooling, and when sliced and fried you will have a hot nourishing dish for breakfast or supper. Of course you all know the Philadelphia scrapple for which we have already given the recipe. Any time you have ox heel or pig's feet, to spare they can be boiled chopped and mixed with the liquor in which they were boiled thickened with cornmeal and flavored with herbs or spices. This may also be put in the straight-mouthed glass jars which have been emptied of canned fruit, and if a little lard is put on top of the can, or the whole sterilized by bringing to boiling point and sealing, you will have a quick dish to use any time up to the day when you need your jar again for fruit.

Cornmeal Batter Cakes.—One pint cornmeal, ½ teaspoonful baking powder, 1 cupful buttermilk, pinch of salt, pinch of soda, 1 egg. Scald the meal, add salt; allow soda to dissolve in buttermilk and stir into meal. Beat the egg separately and add last, with baking powder. Stir briskly for a few minutes then fry on a hot griddle. In practically all uses of cornmeal, the meal should be first scalded. When sufficient boiling water is poured into the meal to form of it a thick paste-like substance, the double cooking removes from it that indigestible quality which many find in cornmeal.

Cornmeal Oysters.—If you know where you can procure the genuine white cornmeal you might serve Rhode Island Johnny-cake as an accompaniment to liver and bacon. To make, take two teacupfuls of the meal, and pour boiling water over it until it has become thoroughly scalded and is wet, but not too soft. If the water is not actually boil-

ing, however, the proper result cannot be obtained. When scalded, add from half to three-quarters of a cupful of sweet milk, a level tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of salt. Mix the ingredients thoroughly, and fry in small flat cakes on a griddle, using lard as grease. When well browned on both sides serve quickly.

Fruit Muffins.—Take a pint of cornmeal, half a pint of white flour, four teaspoonfuls of sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one tablespoonful of butter, two eggs, 1½ cupful of milk and a cupful of any kind of fruit, such as apples, peaches, prunes, etc. Peel and slice the apples. Bake in muffin tins in a hot oven for twenty minutes.

Apple Cornmeal Gems.—Chop four sour apples very fine. Mix into them a beaten egg, a quarter of a cup of molasses, one and a half cups each of cornmeal and sifted flour, half a teaspoonful of salt. Dissolve half a teaspoonful of soda in warm water. Add to other ingredients and use enough water to thin the batter. Bake in a moderate oven in buttered gem pans.

Cornmeal Puffs.—One cup milk, one tablespoon butter, one-quarter teaspoon salt, one-half cup cornmeal (scant), two eggs, one-quarter cup sugar, one quarter cup flour, two teaspoons baking powder. Scald milk. Add butter and salt; stir in cornmeal and let thicken in double boiler, then cool. Add eggs, beaten together. Turn into hot buttered muffin pans, and bake fifteen or twenty minutes in hot oven.

Thin Corn Bread.—A delicious accompaniment to the pork chops or bacon for breakfast will be found in cornbread made according to the following recipe: Scald one cupful of white cornmeal, one-half teaspoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of shortening with sufficient boiling water to moisten, covering and allowing it to stand for half an hour, then adding one well beaten egg and sufficient milk to make a rather thin batter. Pour this a scant half-inch deep in well buttered, shallow pans, and bake in a quick oven. Use care in making, and the result will be light, crispy and delicious.

Hot Cakes, as One Southern Cook Makes Them.—Brown in the oven one cup cornmeal, 2 tablespoons of flour, half a tablespoon of sugar and 1 salt-spoon of salt. When these have turned a good brown stir in half a cup of hot milk and beat all together until cold. Then add beaten yolks of two eggs, and last, stiffly beaten whites of two eggs. Bake these in buttered pans.

Orange Indian Pudding.—Put four heaping tablespoonfuls of cornmeal into a basin, add half a pint of molasses and a level teaspoonful of salt; boil three pints of milk, pour it scalding hot on the meal, stirring carefully till perfectly smooth and free from lumps. Butter a pudding dish, cover the bottom thickly with chopped candied orange peel, pour in the mixture, and, last of all, pour gently over the top a tumblerful of cold milk; bake four and a half hours in a hot oven. Serve with whipped and sweetened cream flavored with one teaspoonful of orange essence. The preserved orange peel, made by recipe given last week, is delicious for this pudding.

Indian Pudding With Suet.—One-half cupful Indian meal, 1 pint milk, ½ cupful molasses, 1 tablespoonful cinnamon, ½ teaspoonful ginger, 1 teaspoonful salt, ¼ lb. suet, chopped fine, 3 eggs. Scald milk, add Indian meal gradually, then suet and molasses; cook ten minutes. Cool, and add the eggs, after beating very light. Turn into a greased mould. Boil five hours. Serve with favorite sauce.—S.L.

The prim young woman from New England who was devoting herself to the education of the Negro in a Southern school told one of her small scholars to bring a bucket of water from the spring.

"I ain't gwine fetch no water," he whine rebelliously.

"O Eph!" she protested, "you mustn't say that. Don't you remember how I have taught you: First person, singular, I am not going; second person, you are not going; third person, he is not going. Plural: First person, we are not going; second person, you are not going; third person, they are not going. Now, Eph, do you understand it perfectly?"

"Yas'm, I un'stands—ain't nobody gwine."—"Collier's."

Our New Serial Story.

"HIS FAMILY."

BY ERNEST POOLE, Author of "The Harbor."

[Ernest Poole is one of the most outstanding American writers of the present day. *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine* is privileged to have secured the serial rights of this story "His Family," which is remarkable for its profound insight into character. The great majority of stories which treat of city and country begin with the country and end with the city; "His Family" begins with the city and ends with the country.]

CHAPTER I.

He was thinking of the town he had known. Not of old New York—he had heard of that from old men when he himself had still been young and had smiled at their garrulity. He was thinking of a young New York, the mighty throbbing city to which he had come long ago as a lad from the New Hampshire mountains. A place of turbulent thoroughfares, of shouting drivers, hurrying crowds, the crack of whips and the clatter of wheels; an uproarious, thrilling town of enterprise, adventure, youth; a city of pulsing energies, the center of a boundless land; a port of commerce with all the world, of stately ships with snowy sails; a fascinating pleasure town, with throngs of eager travellers hurrying from the ferry boats and rolling off in hansom cabs to the huge hotels on Madison Square. A city where American faces were still to be seen upon all its streets, a cleaner and a kindlier town with more courtesy in its life, less of the vulgar scramble. A city of houses, separate homes, of quiet streets with rustling trees, with people on the doorsteps upon warm summer evenings and groups of youngsters singing as they came trooping by in the dark. A place of music and romance. At the old opera house downtown, on those dazzling evenings when as a boy he had ushered there for the sake of hearing the music, how the rich joy of being alive, of being young, of being loved, had shone out of women's eyes. Shimmering satins, dainty gloves and little jeweled slippers, shapely arms and shoulders, vivacious movements, nods and smiles, swift glances, ripples, bursts of laughter, an exciting hum of voices. Then silence, sudden darkness—and music, and the curtain. The great wide curtain slowly rising.

But all that had passed away. Roger Gale was a rugged heavy man not quite sixty years of age. His broad, massive features were already deeply furrowed, and there were two big flecks of white in his close-curling, grayish hair. He lived in a narrow red brick house down on the lower west side of the town, in a neighborhood swiftly changing. His wife was dead. He had no sons but three grown daughters, of whom the eldest, Edith, had been married many years. Laura and Deborah lived at home, but they were both out this evening. It was Friday, Edith's evening, and as was her habit she had come from her apartment uptown to dine with her father and play chess. In the living room, a cheerful place, with its lamp light and its shadows, its old-fashioned high-back chairs, its sofa, its book cases, its low marble mantel with the gilt mirror overhead, they sat at a small oval table in front of a quiet fire of coals. And through the smoke of his cigar Roger watched his daughter.

Edith had four children, and was soon to have another. A small demure woman of thirty-five, with light soft hair and clear blue eyes and limbs softly rounded, the contour of her features was full with approaching maternity, but there was a decided firmness in the lines about her little mouth. As he watched her now, her father's eyes, deep set and gray and with signs of long years of suffering in them, displayed a grave whimsical wistfulness. For by the way she was playing the game he saw how old she thought him. Her play was slow and absent-minded, and there came long periods when she did not make a move. Then she would recall herself and look up with a little affectionate smile that showed she looked upon him as too heavy with his age to have noticed her small lapses.

He was grimly amused at her attitude for he did not feel old at all. With that whimsical hint of a smile which had grown to be a part of him, he tried various moves on the board to see how far he could go without interrupting her reveries. He checkmated her, re-lit his cigar and waited until she should notice it. And when she did not notice, gravely he moved back his queen and let the game continue. How many hundreds of games, he thought, Edith must have played with him in the long years when his spirit was dead, for he now to take such chances. Nearly every Friday evening for nearly sixteen years.

Before that, Judith his wife had been here. It was then that the city had been young, for to Roger it had always seemed as though he were just beginning life. Into his joys and sorrows, too, he had groped his way as most of us do, and had never penetrated deep. But he had meant to, later on. When in his busy city days distractions had arisen, always he had promised himself that sooner or later he would return to this interest or passion, for the world still lay before him with its enthralling interests, its beauties and its pleasures, its tasks and all its puzzles, intricate and baffling, all some day to be explored.

This deep zest in Roger Gale had been bred in his boyhood on a farm up in the New Hampshire mountains. There his family had lived for many generations. And from the old house, the huge shadowy barn and the crude little sawmill down the road; from animals, grown people and still more from other boys, from the meadows and the mountain above with its cliffs and caves and forests of pine, young Roger had discovered, even in those early years, that life was fresh, abundant, new, with countless glad beginnings.

At seventeen he had come to New York. There had followed hard struggles in lean years, but his rugged health had buoyed him up. And there had been genial friendships and dreams and explorations, a search for romance, the strange glory of love, a few furtive ventures that left him dismayed. But though love had seemed sordid at such times it had brought him crude exultations. And if his existence had grown more obscure, it had been somber only in patches, the main picture dazzling still. And still he had been just making starts.

He had ventured into the business world, clerking now at this, now at that, and always looking about him for some big opportunity. It had come and he had seized it, despite the warnings of his friends. What a wild adventure it had been—a bureau of news clippings, a business new and unheard of—but he had been sure that here was growth, he had worked at it day and night, and the business widening fast had revealed long ramifications which went winding and stretching away into every phase of American life. And this life was like a forest, boundless and impenetrable, up-springing, intertwining. How much could he ever know of it all?

Then had come his marriage. Judith's family had lived long in New York, some had died and others had scattered until only she was left. This house had been hers, but she had been poor, so she had leased it to some friends. It was through them he had met her here, and within a few weeks he had fallen in love. He had felt profound disgust for the few wild oats he had sown, and in his swift reaction he had overworshipped the girl, her beauty and her purity, until in a delicate way of her own she had hinted that he was going too far,

that she, too, was human and a passionate lover of living, in spite of her low quiet voice and her demure and sober eyes.

And what beginnings for Roger now, what a piling up of intimate joys, surprises, shocks, of happiness. There had come disappointments, too, sudden severe little checks from his wife which had brought him occasional questionings. This love had not been quite all he had dreamed, this woman not so ardent. He had glimpsed couples here and there that set him to imagining more consuming passions. Here again he had not explored very deep. But he had dismissed regrets like these with only a slight reluctance. For if they had settled down a bit with the coming of their children, their love had grown rich in sympathies and silent understandings, in humorous enjoyment of their funny little daughters' chattering like magpies in the genial old house. And they had looked happily far ahead. What a woman she had been for plans. It had not been all smooth sailing. There had come reverses in business, and at home one baby, a boy, had died. But on they had gone and the years had swept by until he had reached his forties. Absorbed in his growing business and in his thriving family, it had seemed to Roger still as though he were just starting out.

But one day, quite suddenly, the house had become a strange place to him with a strange remote figure in it, his wife. For he learned that she must die. There had followed terrible weeks. Then Judith had faced their disaster. Little by little she had won back the old intimacy with her husband; and through the slow but inexorable progress of her ailment, again they had come together in long talks and plans for their children. At this same chessboard, in this room, repeatedly she would stop the game and smiling she would look into the future. At one such time she had said to him,

"I wonder if it won't be the same with the children as it has been with us. No matter how long each one of them lives, won't their lives feel to them unfinished like ours, only just beginning? I wonder how far they will go. And then their children will grow up and it will be the same with them. Unfinished lives. Oh, dearie, what children all of us are."

He had put his arm around her then and had held her very tight. And feeling the violent trembling of her husband's fierce revolt, slowly bending back her head and looking up into his eyes she had continued steadily.

"And when you come after me, my dear, oh, how hungry I shall be for all you will tell me. For you will live on in our children's lives."

And she had asked him to promise her that.

But he had not kept his promise. For after Judith's dying he had felt himself terribly alone, with eternity around him, his wife slipping far away. And the universe had grown stark and hard, impersonal, relentless, cold. A storm of doubts had attacked his faith. And though he had resisted long, for his faith in God had been rooted deep in the mountains of New England, in the end it had been wrenched away, and with it he had lost all hope that either for Judith or himself was there any existence beyond the grave. So death had come to Roger's soul. He had been deaf and blind to his children. Nights by the thousand spent alone. Like a gray level road in his memory now was the story of his family.

When had this spirit begun to awaken? He could not tell, it had been so slow. His second daughter, Deborah, who had stayed at home, with her father when Laura had gone away to school, had done little things continually to rouse his interest in life. Edith's winsome babies had attracted him when they came to the house. Laura had returned from school, a joyous creature, tall and slender, with snapping black eyes, and had soon made her presence felt. One day in the early afternoon, as he entered the house there had burst on his ears a perfect gale of laughter; and peering through the portieres he had seen the dining-room full of young girls, a crew as wild as Laura herself. Hastily he had retreated upstairs. But he had enjoyed such glimpses. He had liked to see her fresh pretty gowns and to have her come in and kiss him good-night.

Then had come a sharp heavy jolt. His business had suffered from long neglect, and suddenly for two anxious

weeks he had found himself facing bankruptcy. Edith's husband, a lawyer, had come to his aid and together they had pulled out of the hole. But he had been forced to mortgage the house. And this had brought to a climax all the feelings of guiltiness which had so long been stirring within him over his failure to live up to the promise he had made his wife.

And so Roger had looked at his children.

And at first to his profound surprise he had had it forced upon him that these were three grown women, each equipped with her own peculiar feminine traits and desires, the swift accumulations of lives which had expanded in a city that had reared to the skies in the many years of his long sleep. But very slowly, month by month he had gained a second impression which seemed to him deeper and more real. To the eye they were grown women all, but inwardly they were children still, each groping for her happiness and each held back as he had been, either by checks within herself or by the gay distractions of the absorbing city. He saw each of his daughters, parts of himself. And he remembered what Judith had said: "You will live on in our children's lives." And he began to get glimmerings of a new immortality made up of generations, an endless succession of other lives extending into the future.

Some of all this he remembered now, in scattered fragments here and there. Then from somewhere far away a great bell began booming the hour, and it roused him from his reverie. He had often heard the bell of late. A calm deep-toned intruder, it had first struck in upon his attention something over two years ago. Vaguely he had wondered about it. Soon he had found it was on the top of a tower a little to the north, one of the highest pinnacles of this tumultuous modern town. But the bell was not tumultuous. And as he listened it seemed to say, "There is still time, but you have not long."

Edith, sitting opposite him, looked up at the sound with a look of relief. Ten o'clock. It was time to go home.

"I wonder what's keeping Bruce," she said. Bruce was still in his office downtown. As a rule on Friday evenings he came with his wife to supper here, but this week he has some new business on hand. Edith was vague about it. As she tried to explain she knitted her brows and said that Bruce was working too hard. And her father grunted assent.

"Bruce ought to knock off every summer," he said, "for a good solid month, or better two. Can't you bring him up to the mountains this year?" He referred to the old New Hampshire home which he had kept as a summer place. But Edith smiled at the idea.

"Yes, I could bring him," she replied, "and in a week he'd be perfectly crazy to get back to his office again." She compressed her lips. "I know what he needs—and we'll do it some day, in spite of him."

"A suburb, eh," her father said, and his face took on a look of dislike. They had often talked of suburbs.

"Yes," his daughter answered, "I've picked out the very house." He threw at her a glance of impatience. He knew what had started her on this line. Edith's friend, Madge Deering, was living out in Morristown. All very well, he reflected, but her case was not at all the same. He had known Madge pretty well. Although the death of her husband had left her a widow at twenty-nine, with four small daughters to bring up, she had gone on determinedly. Naturally smart and able, Madge was always running to town, keeping up with all her friends and with every new fad and movement there, although she made fun of most of them. Twice she had taken her girls abroad. But Edith was quite different. In a suburb she would draw into her house and never grow another inch. And Bruce, poor devil, would commute and take work home from the office. But Roger couldn't tell her that.

"I'd be sorry to see you do it," he said. "I'd miss you up in the mountains."

"Oh, we'd come up in the summer," she answered. "I wouldn't miss the mountains for worlds!"

Then they talked of summer plans. And soon again Edith's smooth pretty brows were wrinkling absordedly. It was hard in her planning not to be sure

whether her new baby would come in May or early June. It was only the first of April now. While she talked her father watched her. He liked her quiet fearlessness in facing the ordeal ahead. Into the bewildering city he felt her searching anxiously to find good things for her small brood, to make every dollar count, to keep their little bodies strong, to guard their hungry little souls from many things she thought were bad. Of all his daughters, he told himself, she was the one most like his wife.

While she was talking Bruce came in. Of medium height and a wiry build, his quick kindly smile of greeting did not conceal the fine tight lines about his mouth and between his eyes. His small trim moustache was black, but his hair already showed streaks of gray although he was not quite thirty-eight, and as he lit a cigarette his right hand twitched perceptibly.

Bruce Cunningham had married just after he left law school. He had worked in a law office which took receiverships by the score, and through managing bankrupt concerns by slow degrees he had made himself a financial surgeon. He had set up an office of his own and was doing splendidly. But he worked under fearful tension. Bruce had to deal with bankrupts who had barely closed their eyes for weeks, men half out of their minds from the strain, the struggle to keep up their heads in those angry waters of finance which Roger vaguely pictured as a giant whirlpool. Though honest enough in his own affairs, Bruce showed a genial relish for all the tricks of the savage world which was as the breath to his nostrils. And at times he appeared so wise and keen he made Roger feel like a child. But again it was Bruce who seemed the child. He seemed to be so naive at times, and Edith had him so under her thumb. Roger liked to hear Bruce's stories of business, when Edith would let her husband talk. But this she would not often do, for she said Bruce needed rest at night. She reproved him now for staying so late, she wrung from him the fact that he'd had no supper.

"Well, Bruce," she exclaimed impatiently, "now isn't that just like you? You're going straight home—that's where you're going—"

"To be fed up and put to bed," her husband grumbled good-naturedly. And while she made ready to bundle him off he turned to his father-in-law.

"What do you think's my latest?" he asked and he gave a low chuckle which Roger liked. "Last week I was a brewer, to-day I'm an engineer," he said. "Can you beat it? A building contractor. Me." And as he smoked his cigarette, in laconic phrases he explained how a huge steel construction concern had gone to the wall, through building skyscrapers "on spec" and outstripping even the growth of New York. "They got into court last week," he said, "and the judge handed me the receivership. The judge and I have been chums for years. He has hay fever—so do I."

"Come, Bruce, I'm ready," said his wife.

"I've been in their office all day," he went on. "Their general manager was stark mad. He hadn't been out of the office since last Sunday night, he said. You had to ask him a question and wait—while he looked at you and held on to his chair. He broke down and blubbered—the poor damn fool—he'll be in Matteawan in a week—"

"You'll be there yourself if you don't come home," broke in Edith's voice impatiently.

"And out of that poor devil, and out of the mess his books are in, I've been learning engineering!"

He had followed his wife out on the steps. He turned back with a quick appealing smile:

"Well, good-night—see you soon—"

"Good-night, my boy," said Roger.

"Good luck to the engineering."

"Oh, father dear," cried Edith, from the taxi down below. "Remember supper Sunday night—"

"I won't forget," said Roger.

He watched them start off up the street.

The night was soft, refreshing, and the place was quiet and personal. The house was one of a dozen others, some of red brick and some of brown stone, that stood in an uneven row on a street but a few rods in length, one side of a little triangular park enclosed by a low iron fence, inside of which were a few gnarled trees and three or four park benches. On one of these benches his eye was caught

by the figure of an old woman there, and he stood a moment watching her, some memory stirring in his mind.

Occasionally somebody passed. Otherwise it was silent here. But even in the silence could be felt the throes of change; the very atmosphere seemed charged with drastic things impending. Already the opposite house line had been broken near the center by a high apartment building, and another still higher rose like a cliff just back of the house in which Roger lived. Still others, and many factory lofts, reared shadowy bulks on every hand. From the top of one an enormous sign, a corset pictured forth in lights, flashed out at regular intervals; and from farther off, high up in the misty haze of the night, could be seen the gleaming pinnacle where hour by hour that great bell slowly boomed the time away. Yes, here the old was passing. Already the tiny parklet was like the dark bottom of a pit, with the hard sparkling modern town towering on every side, slowly pressing, pressing in and glaring down with yellow eyes.

But Roger noticed none of these things. He watched the old woman on the bench and groped forth memory she had stirred. Ah, now at last he had it. An April night long, long ago, when he had sat where she was now, while here in the house his wife's first baby, Edith, had begun her life.

Slowly he turned and went inside.

CHAPTER II.

Roger's hearing was extremely acute. Though the room where he was sitting, his study, was at the back of the house, he heard Deborah's key at the street door and he heard the door softly open and close.

"Are you there, dearie?" Her voice from the hallway was low; and his answer, "Yes, child," was in the same tone, as though she were with him in the room. This keen sense of hearing had long been a peculiar bond between them. To her father, Deborah's voice was the most distinctive part of her, for often as he listened the memory came of her voice as a girl, unpleasant, hurried and stammering. But she had overcome all that. "No grown woman," she had declared, when she was eighteen, "has any excuse for a voice like mine." That was eleven years ago; and the voice she had acquired since, with its sweet magnetic quality, its clear and easy articulation, was to him an expression of Deborah's growth. As she took off her coat and hat in the hall she said, in the same low tone as before,

"Edith has been here, I suppose—"

"Yes—"

"I'm so sorry I missed her. I tried to get home early, but it has been a busy night."

Her voice sounded tired, comfortably so, and she looked that way as she came in. Though only a little taller than Edith, she was of a sturdier build and more decided features. Her mouth was large with a humorous droop and her face rather broad with high cheekbones. As she put her soft black hair up over her high forehead, her father noticed her birthmark, a faint curving line of red running up from between her eyes. Imperceptible as a rule, it showed when she was tired. In the big school in the tenements where she had taught for many years, she gave herself hard without stint to her work, but she had such a good time through it all. She had a way, too, he reflected, of always putting things in their place. As now she came in and kissed him and sank back on his leather lounge with a tranquil breath of relief, she seemed to be dropping school out of her life.

Roger picked up his paper and continued his reading. Presently they would have a talk, but first he knew that she wanted to lie quite still for a little while. Vaguely he pictured her work that night, her class-room packed to bursting with small Jews and Italians, and Deborah at the blackboard with a long pointer in her hand. The fact that for the last two years she had been the principal of her school had made little impression upon him.

And meanwhile, as she lay back with eyes closed, her mind still taut from the evening called up no simple classroom but far different places—a mass meeting in Carnegie Hall where she had just been speaking, some schools which she had visited out in Indiana, a block of

tenements far downtown and the private office of the mayor. For her school had long curious arms these days.

"Was Bruce here too this evening?" she asked her father presently. Roger finished what he was reading, then looked over to the lounge, which was in a shadowy corner.

"Yes, he came in late." And he went on to tell her of Bruce's "engineering." At once she was interested. Rising on one elbow she questioned him good-humoredly, for Deborah was fond of Bruce.

"Has he bought that automobile he wanted?"

"No," replied her father. "Edith said they couldn't afford it."

"Why not?"

"This time it's the dentist's bills. Young Betsy's teeth aren't straightened yet—and as soon as she's been beautified they're going to put the clamps on George."

"Poor Georgie," Deborah murmured. At the look of pain and disapproval on her father's heavy face, she smiled quietly to herself. George, who was Edith's oldest and the worry of her days, was Roger's favorite grandson. "Has he been bringing home any more sick dogs?"

"No, this time it was a rat—a white one," Roger answered. A glint of dry relish appeared in his eyes. "George brought it home the other night. He had on a pair of ragged old pants."

"What on earth—"

"He had traded his own breeches for the rat," said Roger plainly.

"No! Oh, father! Really!" And she sank back laughing on the lounge.

"His school report," said Roger, "was quite as bad as ever."

"Of course it was," said Deborah. And she spoke so sharply that her father glanced at her in surprise. She was up again on one elbow, and there was an eager expression on her bright attractive face. "Do you know what we're going to do some day? We're going to put the rat in the school," Deborah said impatiently. "We're going to take a boy like George and study him till we think we know just what interests him most. And if in his case it's animals, we'll have a regular zoo in school. And for other boys we'll have other things they really want to know about. And we'll keep them until five o'clock—when their mothers will have to drag them away." Her father looked bewildered.

"But arithmetic, my dear."

"You'll find they'll have learned their arithmetic without knowing it," Deborah answered.

"Sounds a bit wild," murmured Roger. Again to his mind came the picture of herds of little Italians and Jews. "My dear, if I had your children to teach, I don't think I'd add a zoo," he said. And with a breath of discomfort he turned back to his reading. He knew that he ought to question her, to show an interest in her work. But he had a deep aversion for these millions of foreign tenement people, always shoving, showing upward through the filth of their surroundings. They had already spoiled his neighborhood, they had flowed up like an ocean tide. And so he read his paper, frowning guiltily down at the page. He glanced up in a little while and saw Deborah smiling across at him, reading his dislike of such talk. The smile which he sent back at her was half apologetic, half an appeal for mercy. And Deborah seemed to understand. She went into the living room, and there at the piano she was soon playing softly. Listening from his study, again the feeling came to him of her fresh and abundant vitality. He mused a little enviously on how it must feel to be strong like that, never really tired.

And while her father thought in this wise, Deborah at the piano, leaning back with eyes half closed, could feel her tortured nerves relax, could feel her pulse stop throbbing so and the dull aching at her temples little by little pass away. She played like this so many nights. Soon she would be ready for sleep.

After she had gone to bed, Roger rose heavily from his chair. By long habit he went about the house trying the windows and turning out lights. Last he came to the front door. There were double outer doors with a ponderous system of locks and bolts and a heavy chain. Mechanically he fastened them all; and putting out the light in the hall, in the darkness he went up the stairs. He could so easily feel his way. He put his hand lightly, first on the foot of the

banister, then on a curve in it halfway up, again on the sharper curve at the top and last on the knob of his bedroom door. And it was as though these guiding objects came out to meet him like old friends.

In the bedroom, while he slowly undressed, his glance was caught by the picture upon the wall opposite his bed, a little landscape poster done in restful tones of blue, of two herdsmen and their cattle far up on a mountainside in the hour just before the dawn, tiny clear-cut silhouettes against the awakening eastern sky. So immense and still, this birth of the day—the picture always gave him the feeling of life everlasting. Judith his wife had placed it there.

From his bed through the window close beside him he looked up at the cliff-like wall of the new apartment building, with tier upon tier of windows from which murmurous voices dropped out of the dark: now soft, now suddenly angry, loud; now droning, sullen, bitter, hard; now gay with little screams of mirth; now low and amorous, drowsy sounds. Tier upon tier of modern homes, all overhanging Roger's house as though presently to crush it down.

But Roger was not thinking of that. He was thinking of his children—of Edith's approaching confinement and all her anxious hunting about to find what was best for her family, of Bruce and the way he was driving himself in the unnatural world downtown where men were at each other's throats, of Deborah and that school of hers in the heart of a vast foul region of tenement buildings swarming with strange, dirty little urchins. And at last he thought of Laura, his youngest daughter, wild as a hawk, gadding about the Lord knew where. She even danced in restaurants! Through his children he felt flowing into his house the seething life of this new town. And drowsily he told himself he must make a real effort, and make it soon, to know his family better. For in spite of the storm of long ago which had swept away his faith in God, the feeling had come to him of late that somewhere, in some manner, he was to meet his wife again. He rarely tried to think this out, for as soon as he did it became a mere wish, a hungry longing, nothing more. So he had learned to let it lie, deep down inside of him. Sometimes he vividly saw her face. After all, who could tell? And she would want to hear of her children. Yes, he must know them better. Some day soon he must begin.

Suddenly he remembered that Laura had not yet come home. With a sigh of discomfort he got out of bed and went downstairs, relit the gas in the hallway, unfastened the locks and the chain at the door. He came back and was soon asleep. He must have dozed for an hour or two. He was roused by hearing the front door close and a big motor thundering. Then like a flash of light in the dark came Laura's rippling laughter.

To be continued.

The variety of "tangle-tongue" called "Spoonerism" originated, probably, with the earliest attempts at human speech, but though so well known, it is not yet defined in the dictionaries. The association of it with that of Spooner is recalled by a newspaper paragraph which says that in a sermon to Oxford undergraduates he is reported to have said: "Brethren, have you never felt within your hearts a half-warmed fish to be good?" His little son came by the failing honestly, for he is credited with saying at breakfast, "Mamma, please pass the parlor maid." Another case mentioned is that of the young curate who, basing his first sermon on the text, "The cock crew and Peter went out and wept bitterly," remarked solemnly, "The cock wept and Peter went out and crew bitterly—no, I mean Peter crew and the cock went out and wept bitterly."—The "Outlook."

An Embryo Ruskin.

The following composition on "The Angelus" was written by a New York schoolboy: "This picture was painted by Malay. It contains a man and a woman, a pitchfork, wheelbarrow and a church steeple. The man and the woman are very poor and they have been digging potatoes because they need them to live on. The potatoes look quite small. Just at sunset they hear a bell ring, it is the Angelus, it means they must pray. So they bow their heads and pray for bigger potatoes."

Current Events

Gold has been discovered near Schreiber, Ont. * * * *

On Oct. 14, Toronto University conferred the degree of LL. D. upon Cardinal Mercier, the heroic churchman of Belgium. * * * *

The Prince of Wales, after visiting Cobalt on Oct. 16, continued his tour among the cities of Ontario. * * * *

Hon. N. W. Rowell introduced in the House of Commons at Ottawa a measure to reduce the traffic in opium, cocaine and morphine to a minimum. * * * *

The Board of Commerce in Hamilton, Ont., recommended an immediate reduction of 10 per cent. in the retail, and 15 per cent. in the wholesale price of clothing. * * * *

On Oct. 16, Miss A. E. Marty, Toronto's first woman Inspector of Public Schools, received the degree of LL. D. from Queen's University, Kingston. The occasion was the first time in the history of the University that an honorary degree has been conferred upon a woman. * * * *

Robert Bruce Taylor, M. A., D. D., LL. D., was installed as Principal and E. W. Beatty, K. C., President of the C. P. R. as Chancellor of Queen's University, Kingston. * * * *

Standard time will be resumed on all Canadian railways at 2 a.m. Sunday, 26th inst. * * * *

President Wilson is recovering. His physician states that there was absolutely no truth in the report that his brain was affected. * * * *

The Shantung Amendment to the Peace Treaty, presented by Senator Lodge in the House of Congress at Ottawa, was finally rejected by the Senate on Oct. 16th. * * * *

Four airmen have entered the competition for which the Australian Government has offered a prize of \$50,000, for a flight from England to Australia. * * * *

Belvin W. Maynard, the "flying parson," (Baptist) with his assistant W. E. Kline, won the international U. S. army race, flying from Mineola, N. Y. to San Francisco and back. * * * *

The Red armies in Russia appear to be meeting steadily with reverses. In the Semirechinsk district last week 33,000 men surrendered after a single battle. Gen. Denikine's forces are steadily gaining along the Volga, while at time of going to press the forces of Gen. Yudenitch, who is working in close understanding with Kolchak (the head of the All-Russian Government) and Denikine, are reported to be entering the suburbs of Petrograd. On the Baltic coast, it is rumored, Kronstadt fortress has fallen before bombardment of British warships. Von der Goltz, the head of the German army which has been assisting the Reds against the Letts at Riga, is an agent of the German barons who before the war owned the greater part of the land in the Baltic provinces of Russia, whose people are now fighting for their liberty. The German Government reiterates that he ignores all orders to disband and return to Germany. * * * *

Acquiring Polish.—"Frances," said the little girl's mama, who was entertaining callers in the parlor, "you came down-stairs so noisily that you could be heard all over the house. Now go back and come down-stairs like a lady." Frances retired and after a few moments re-entered the parlor. "Did you hear me come down-stairs this time, mama?" "No, dear; I am glad you came down quietly. Now, don't ever let me have to tell you again not to come down noisily. Now tell these ladies how you managed to come down like a lady the second time, when the first time you made so much noise." "The last time I slid down the banisters," explained Frances.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

The Windrow

Miss Elizabeth Harrison, daughter of the late President Harrison of the United States, has recently been admitted to the practice of law in Indiana. She is only 22 years of age. * * * *

The degree of LL. D. was conferred by Queen's University, Kingston, on Aletta Elise Marty, M. A. Toronto's recently appointed woman Inspector of Public Schools. Miss Marty served for many years successfully as a teacher in the Public and High Schools of Ontario. * * * *

The prize-winners in the National Literary Competition for Canada, under auspices of the arts and Letters Club of Ottawa, are announced as follows: *Prose*: 1. "The Recoil," a play by E. S. V. Hughes, Montreal. 2. "Edinburgh Society at the Close of the Eighteenth Century," Prof. D. F. Harris, Halifax. *Poetry*: 1. "The Pioneer," by Miss Frances Taylor, London, Ont., and "A Revelation" by Herbert Ridgely, Toronto. 2. "In Life's Fields," by Rev. W. A. Thompson, Craipud, P.E.I. *Veterans' Class (prose)*: 1. "Education in the West" (Governor General's prize) by C. Bernard Reynolds, Victoria, B. C. 2. "Nomads of the North," by Diamond Jonness, Ottawa. *Veterans' Class (Poetry)*—donated by Governor General, "Canada's Fallen," Arthur S. Bourinot, Toronto. 2. "The King's Harper," John F. Waddington, Ottawa. *High School Class (Prose)*: 1. "Rose-colored Spectacles," Miss Barbara Villy, Calgary. 2. "Afraid," by Leslie MacFarlane, Haileybury, Ont., "A Beautiful Landscape," by Ethel Thompson, North Keppel, Ont. * * * *

Seven great air routes by which civilians may travel have been established through England to Scotland, Ireland and the Continent. * * * *

The French Government, to encourage farmers to replant orchards and timber lands destroyed during the War, is bearing the entire expense of the trees and sending experts in forestry to help and superintend the work. * * * *

The Salvation Army, practical as usual, is taking over corner saloons in the United States, wherever they can be obtained, and making them into "corner clubs" for working men and boys. At these are sold sandwiches, soft drinks and doughnuts. * * * *

Because of the inflammability of hydrogen, helium will be used henceforth in airships. It is found in appreciable quantities in Texas, where, therefore, the production of this gas will probably become an important industry. * * * *

The trip of the Vatican choir to America is especially interesting from the fact that the present occasion is the first time such a body has sung outside the walls of the Vatican since the organization of the choir in the fourth century. There are seventy singers in all, about half of the number being small boys. The choir is touring the United States and Canada, and has been already heard in New York with great enthusiasm. * * * *

Hints on How to be Your Own Weather Prophet.

Adam may or may not have tried his hand at weather-prediction, but it is written that as far back as the time of Noah that gentleman prophesied a long, wet spell, and, unlike a lot of later weather-prophets, he had such faith in his own prognostications that he took measure to meet the situation. Further than that, subsequent events proved that Noah was a 100 per cent. prophet. Many of his successors, however, showing a lower batting average, it became increasingly apparent as time went on that in view of the frequency with which the prognostications failed, the subject should be placed on a scientific basis in order to obtain accuracy in the results, or at least to spread a sort of halo of learning and philosophy about it, and thus minimize

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the curse, as it were, of possible errors. So weather bureaus were instituted, which same have been in more or less successful operation now for many years, with attendants on the Government pay-roll, and everything. Entirely apart from scientific weather observations, however, home-made weather-forecasting has persisted as a pleasing pastime all these years, and on this very day there is a set of rules governing it, more or less recognized by all amateur weather-prophets. For the benefit of those who may be unfamiliar with these rules the New York Sun has obligingly made a compilation of them and they are set forth as follows:

When standing on high ground and the horizon is unobstructed from all quarters, if the sky is absolutely cloudless, look for a storm within forty-eight hours.

If it starts to rain after seven o'clock in the morning it will continue to do so all day, and very often it is the indication of a three days' rain.

When it is raining and it brightens and darkens alternately you can count on an all-day rain, with a chance of clearing at sundown.

When the rain ceases and the clouds are still massed in heavy blankets one sure sign of clear weather is the patch of blue sky that shows through the rift large enough to make a pair of "sailor's breeches."

Another sign of continued rain is when the smoke from the chimney hovers low around the housetops. When it ascends straight into the air this indicates clearing weather.

A foggy morning is usually the forerunner of a clear afternoon.

A thunder-storm in winter (usually in

January or February) is always followed by clear, cold weather. It is not, as many think, the breaking up of winter.

People living near the seashore say a storm is "brewing" when the air is salty caused by the wind blowing from the east.

A red or copper-colored sun or moon indicates great heat. A silvery moon denotes clear, cool weather.

The old Indian sign of a dry month was when the ends of the new moon were nearly horizontal and one of them resembled a hook on which the Indian could hang his powder-horn.

Many people troubled with rheumatism and neuralgia usually are excellent barometers and can predict changeable weather by "feeling it in their bones."

And the advice of the old weather-sage is "never go out during April month without being accompanied by your umbrella."

And then, for the special benefit of those who never can remember anything they read in prose, but do have a faculty for retaining jingles, the following important formulas are set out in verse:

Red in the morning the sailor's warning
Red at night the sailor's delight.

When you see a mackerel sky,
'Twill not be many hours dry.

When the seagulls inland fly
Know ye that a storm is nigh.

A ring around the moon
Means a storm is coming soon.

When it rains before seven
'Twill clear, before eleven.

The Spirit of the Soil.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The leafless limbs of the old elms skirting the river bank threw steadily lengthening shadows over the meadow until they crept across the path of the tired team and plowboy that trudged down the long lane toward home and supper. It was one of those autumn evenings which to any one who has ever lived on a Canadian farm can scarcely fail to bring a sense of loneliness. One can see the dark woods in the distance with their long bared arms stretched up to heaven; between banks of gold and crimson in the west the sun peers for a moment and then is gone; a sharp tang in the air betokens a night of frost; the meadows are brown and bare, and the monotony of the stretches of yellow stubble is broken only by black, freshly-turned furrows of fall-plowing. One can anticipate again the plate of steaming potato-balls and the incomparable sensation of coming in and settling comfortably in one's accustomed place, waiting until father pronounces God's blessing on the food. The wood fire crackles cheerfully in the range and outside chilly darkness obliterates the world.

But no such appreciation of his surroundings apparently entered the mind of the young man who followed the slowly moving horses through the snaky shadows. Weary with the steady pull of the plow all day, they moved leisurely along the lane with heads low and harness swaying at every step. Something must be wrong. Big, strong, handsome of face and form, the driver was not the type who would be likely to allow a team to pursue their own inclinations all the way home from a day's work. Nor was he, for suddenly raising his head and sawing on the lines, he called them savagely to "move themselves." Then he fell back to the plodding gate in unison with that which "Prince and Minnie" resumed after a few brisk steps taken in recognition of their master's whim. A glance at the face upturned for a moment would have shown an expression of sullen resentment and fierce, hidden anger mingled in the usually frank and pleasant features of Dave Carrol.

It was quite dark when they reached the barnyard, but constant practice had made every buckle so familiar that in a few minutes the horses were drinking at the trough in the stable and the harness were hung on the proper pins behind the stalls. As he leaned over to unbuckle Minnie's collar, Dave gave vent to his thoughts.

"If only he could be the same old Bob! A lump arose in his throat and the remainder of the malediction refused to be uttered. The young husky thrust his hand among the strands of Minnie's mane and for a moment buried his face against his arm. Then he turned and driving the team to their stalls, fed them and went up the path leading to the well-lighted farmhouse. He hesitated a second at the door but walked in and, without asking for a light, washed the dust of the day's toil from his hands and face and stood at the door between the washroom and the living room, quietly surveying the scene there.

Everything seemed the embodiment of cheerfulness. The meal was ready and waiting but no one noticed the entrance of the plowman so engrossed were they in an exposition on the Spanish Influenza by a young man whose handsome face bore a striking resemblance to that of the man behind the stove, so that a casual glance would have revealed the fact that they were brothers. In contrast, though, with that of the latter, his face was free from tan, his hands were white and well groomed, and to some extent his whole appearance and manner betokened the "snob", fresh from the city and as self important as ordinary decency would allow. It was not that he seemed especially unbearable. On the contrary, his manners and speech were extremely pleasing, and he showed every consideration of his mother, father and young brother of about fourteen years who was watching him with admiring eyes. But in the glance which he occasionally threw the brother who had just appeared and the authoritative way in which he mentioned "symptom" and "medical diagnosis", a listener might easily have detected a touch of the condescension which too often, it is to be feared, marks the member of a rural family who has been educated.

"Bob" Carrrol, as he was still called, had chosen the path of knowledge which his father had placed before him and he felt a certain satisfaction in assuring himself that his wisdom and success at school should be sufficient reparation to his family for any efforts which they had put forth in order that at least one representative could have the advantages of a college education.

Any resentment which Dave Carrol nursed during the day immediately disappeared when he entered the dining room. Taking little part in the conversation over the meal, he acted as he was expected to act,—the interested listener. Only when no one was looking did a wistful expression creep into his dark blue orbs as he noted some fresh development in his brother's manner. Once they had been inseparable chums as well as brothers. Now, one was through college and was looking forward

to a brilliant professional career; the other was one of the thousands of farmers who, even yet to some of the world's parasites merely live, work and die. In fairness to the college boy, let it be known that he had no such conscious conception of his brother and his profession. Bob still admired Dave's steadiness of purpose and bigness of character just as the farmer admired and was proud of his student brother's cleverness. Nevertheless, there was an inexplicable barrier between them and how the farmer winced as he saw his glance by which Bob noticed him using his knife and fork to eat his potatoes. His heart rebelled within him as he wondered if Bob thought he didn't know as much about etiquette and especially regarding true gentlemanliness as he did. He was too stubborn, however, to change his method then and determined to show the other that at least he was free to do as

he pleased in such matters. Moreover, all this was climaxed by an incident which had happened the night before, the remembrance of which had been torturing his heart and brain all that day.

To get the drift we go back some three weeks of time when Dave had encountered the big experience of his life and during which time he had felt,—well, to cut short a long story of nightly thrills and experiences which in themselves Dave fully believed, would fill a book, he had become helplessly, passionately, madly in love with a piece of femininity whom fate had chanced to make the niece of a neighbor and whom the same kind being had prompted to pay a dutiful visit to her aunt and uncle. Of course she was black eyed, raven haired, rosy lipped and a goddess in form; and her name was Dolly Drew. Those three weeks had been spent in one grand series of visits from one farm house to the other. Nothing

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had happened to mar the course of their happiness until last night,—all of which brings us back to our story again.

As usual Dolly had dropped into the Carrol home on an urgent errand and as usual remained to exchange news with the family regarding the influenza epidemic. How it was spreading. As usual also she had been prevailed upon to stay until darkness caught her, unexpectedly of course, with the result that an escort had to be provided to accompany her home. As usual, Dave reached for his hat and was just about to open the door for the girl when he saw Bob, his brother Bob, rise and felt rather than heard him say, "Oh now Dave, I'm going to claim the honor of being Miss Drew's escort to-night. You shouldn't mind me having her for one night—allow me, Miss Drew," and without waiting for an answer from either he calmly appropriated Dolly's arm, and away they went. This was the night when he had meant to settle the question of his happiness forever. He did not see the appealing look that was thrown him by the girl as she passed out. He went to bed early and spent the night in a most unenviable mood with the result that the next day passed and evening found him still in the wrathful state of mind which was mentioned at the beginning of the story. An interesting fact about it was that had he been candid he might have discovered that he was thinking less about the girl than he was about the change in his brother. "That wasn't like Bob," was the subconscious thought which was underlying all others throughout the day.

A week later the sun's last rays were again lighting up every window in the neighborhood. Again the hush of evening was falling and the stars, one by one, were coming out to twinkle in the frosty air. The moon sailed high and as the light of day waned, flooded the farming community with its silvery pallor. Once more nature's grandeur was missed and again the people missed its beauty. During the week the "flu" epidemic had spread with terrible certainty so that there was scarcely a home for miles which did not have its quota of victims to some stage of the disease. The dread plague had the country as well as the city districts within its grip. Panic reigned in some hearts, calm assurance in others.

The Carrol home was a scene of desolation. Fourteen-year-old Jack had been the first to go to bed with it. The malady had then gone to the father, from father to mother, and finally Bob was laid low. Dave, out in the open as he was so much, alone apparently was weathering the storm and went about caring for the needs of the others. His haggard face and sunken eyes, however, were sufficient evidence that he could hardly carry himself around, and the doctor, who managed to make an occasional hurried call, mentally pronounced him a wonder. No help was to be obtained from any source. Neighbors were either prostrated themselves or were busy with their friends in their own homes. A terrible time was passing for the Carrol family. Gradually, however, Mr. and Mrs. Carrol overcame the disease and were pronounced out of danger. But poor Bob's mounting temperature and heavy breathing, accompanied by his increasing stupor, made Dave's heart grow sick within him. The doctor gravely shook his head and did his best. "Both lungs are filling up," he said. "To-morrow morning at three o'clock the crisis will be upon him."

Through the long, weary hours of that night all the love of a big, manly brother's heart seemed to center itself in the vigil which Dave Carrol kept over the sick boy. No trace of a move escaped the attention of the watcher and no act of care was neglected. As the fateful hour, that most dreary and cold of morning hours—approached, the perspiration poured from his face as he dropped on his knees and sobbed out a prayer for the brother who had wronged him. Forgotten were all thoughts of the girl in the all-absorbing passion for the life he had cherished since he could remember, and when at last the grey dawn appeared it found both brothers sleeping peacefully together, the sun-burned, haggard face of the elder lying on the pillow beside the pale and puny face of the college boy. The crisis had passed and the smiles on their lips showed that all was well.

From that time on the patients re-

gained strength, though it came but slowly to Bob. As soon as Jack, or Mr. Carrol was able to do anything the doctor forced Dave to bed, and when after a few days he was able to be about again, said that only the frame and constitution of a superman could have withstood the strain and thrown off the attacks of the malignant little germ with which he had continually been in contact.

Day by day the brothers drew closer to their old companionship as hourly Bob received fresh evidences of the mighty character which lay behind his brother's unpolished surface. He began to get a vision of his own selfishness and inwardly he raved at his own "childishness."

It was again evening. Quietness once more reigned in the neighborhood. With one or two exceptions the homes of that community remained intact and the scourge had passed. For the first time since his illness Bob accompanied Dave to the barn. They had finished the chores for the evening and were returning to the house through the gathering twilight when they heard light footsteps on the cement walk and heard their mother's voice urging someone. "Come on in, Dolly. It's a long time since you were here last, dear. The boys will be glad to see you and will get you home alright." The reply was indistinct, but was evidently a refusal. The talking continued as the two women stopped at the gate to exchange remarks. Bob was surprised when he glanced up and saw the look that covered his brother's face. A hard and savage light was gleaming from his eyes. Suddenly the boy understood. He stood still for a moment and then, with a queer catch in his voice, throwing his arm about Dave's shoulder, he said, "Dear old boy, forgive me! I see now what a cad, I was. Go to it, Dave, see her home, and the best of luck to you." He winced at the grip on his hand that was his only answer and the next moment was alone on the path. He added bitterly, "What an infernal fool I have been! Frank, my farmer brother, you're great with a capital G." A few hours later the moon, who had wisely retired behind a cloud, yielded to temptation and indulged in one swift peek, only to slip in confusion back to its hiding place.

Oxford Co., Ont. E. D. LONEY.

Fanning-Mill Selection.

The true function of the fanning-mill is to remove weed seeds, light grain and any coarse material that may be present. For this work it is indispensable; no seed should be sown which has not been thoroughly cleaned and graded. There are, however, certain limitations to this method of selection which are not always appreciated by the grain grower.

All impurities cannot be removed by the use of the fanning-mill as is sometimes claimed. It is true that a large part of them will be removed, but there are always kernels of wheat, oats and barley that cannot be separated. A short, plump, pin oat cannot be removed from wheat nor can a long, plump kernel of wheat be removed from oats. Barley and oats present a very difficult problem and the per cent. of impurities remaining is much larger.

Fanning-mill selection maintains the yield of a pure variety, but does not increase it as many suppose. The constant increase in yield that some have obtained from year to year has been due to the fact that originally their seed was impure, and the larger seeds happening to be the most productive, were selected to the exclusion of the smaller and less prolific grains. Also, by the accidental mixture of a few large seeds of another sort, it can be easily understood how the type of variety may be altered if fanning-mill selection alone is practised. However, this possibility can be avoided, and should not deter any person from the use of the fanning-mill. Unless the grain is thoroughly selected by this method seeds that are low in vitality will be sown, the result being either a defective germination or else weak plants that are handicapped throughout the season by a poor start. Grain from such plants is inferior in size and plumpness and reduces the quality and yield of the general crop.

To grow pure grain of strong vitality,

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The Brunswick

—is really natural. This is due to the all-wood tone-chamber, oval moulded entirely from choice woods. No metal whatever. This superior construction complies with the approved law of acoustics. Like the soundboard of a fine piano or violin it gives the resiliency that unfolds—amplifies—and projects true tone. With this feature the Brunswick gives you also the Ultona—that wonderful invention which plays every make of record exactly as it should be played. By a mere twist of the wrist the "Ultona" provides the exact weight, the correct diaphragm and the precise needle for any make of record.

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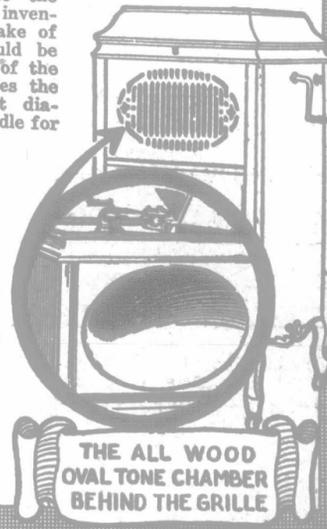
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THE ALL WOOD
OVAL TONE CHAMBER
BEHIND THE GRILLE

**200 feet more
per second**



—that is what the new Dominion 30-30 means to the sportsman. The component used in these cartridges—a progressive burning powder that gives a flatter trajectory, greater penetration and by far the greatest shocking power known in a 30-30.

The new Dominion 30-30 insures to a greater degree the accuracy that has always characterized Dominion Ammunition, and possesses the usual nitro-cellulose qualities of uniformity and stability under all climatic conditions.

Look for the yellow label on the back of the 30-30 box. It guarantees greater speed, accuracy and penetration.

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should be your selection
for deer and other big game.
Let the label be your guide.

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INCREASED
SHOCKING POWER AND VELOCITY
THE NEW DOMINION 30-30
GIVES YOU
GREATER VELOCITY AND PENETRATION
THAN ANY OTHER
30-30 CARTRIDGE
PLEASE ASK FOR THE
YELLOW LABEL

the fanning-mill must be used in conjunction with the seed plot. In this way fanning-mill selection reaches its highest point of efficiency. All plants that are different in type can be removed before harvesting and this leaves to the fanning-mill only the work of rejection of the weed seeds and inferior grain. This combination ensures pure grain and maximum production.—Experimental Farms Note.

A bashful young Scot had no courage to speak for himself. At last, one Sabbath night he said, "Jane, do you ken I were here Monday night?" "Aye." "And I were here Wednesday and Thursday?" "Aye." "And once more on Friday, and again last night?" "So you were." "And here I am to-night." "Yes." Finally, in desperation, "Woman, do you no smell a rat?"

Aberdeen-Angus

Exhibitors at leading Fairs in Ontario are holding a sale of select animals from their herds on

November 12th, 1919

AT WINTER FAIR BUILDINGS GUELPH

Parties wanting some good individuals should not miss this opportunity.

Contributors: John D. Larkin, G. C. Channon, John Lowe, Thos. B. Broadfoot, Lieut.-Col. McEwen, Kenneth Quarrie, James Bowman.

For particulars and catalogues, write:
James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.



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

TERMS—Four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

COLLIE PUPS—GUARANTEED HEELERS or money refunded. Males \$8, females \$3. C. Walker, R.R. 2, Wilton Grove, Ont.

DAIRYMEN WANTED, MUST BE GOOD milkers, returned soldiers preferred. Apply to Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment, Speedwell Hospital, Guelph, Ontario.

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FIRST-CLASS FARM SUPERINTENDENT wanted—Must have some knowledge of farm accounts. Apply, stating qualifications, experience, etc. (returned soldier preferred). Box No. 54, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, COUNTY OF Perth, Township Northeast Hope. Lot twelve, under cultivation. Seventy-five acres, clear and under cultivation, eighteen acres hardwood bush, eight acres stump land, bank barn, stone dwelling excellent land. Farm may be purchased with or without season's crop, stock and implements. For particulars apply on farm or to A. W. Hamilton, Lucknow, Ont.

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WANTED—SITUATION AS HERDSMAN OR cattleman; Angus cattle preferred; some experience with registered show stock, or will accept position as manager on small farm; over eight years last place. Box 56, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Clips a Cow in 5 Minutes That's what the Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine will do—clip the flanks and udders of a cow in five minutes. Do it every three or four weeks and you can wipe off the parts in a jiffy before milking. Then there is no dirt and filth falling into the milk. This machine clips horses also. Get one from your dealer, or write direct to us.
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Wrestling Book FREE by an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world champions Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how. Secret holds, blocks and tricks revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle the world with ease. Write for free book. State age.
The Wrestling Book, 607 Range Road, Omaha, Neb.

POULTRY AND EGGS

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK cockerels from pedigree and bred-to-lay stock. \$2.50 each for delivery before November 1st. Gus. Langelier, Supt., Experimental Farm, Cap Rouge, Que.

PEDIGREED LAYERS—BARRED ROCKS from 260 and 250-egg hens. Ten pullets laid 2,015 eggs up to 14th Oct. Pedigreed cockerels, \$5.00 up. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

SINGLE-COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels—Harrison's 250-egg non-sitting strain. Prices reasonable. Dr. Hendry, Delhi, Ont.

TURKEYS FOR SALE, WELL-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, good healthy stock, fine specimens. C. Lorne Liddle, R. R. No. 2, Leamington, Ont.

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We are open for shipments of Crate fattened poultry. Highest market prices paid according to quality.

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Haste Makes Waste.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

One of the unfortunate things of the present time is the spirit of haste which seems to have taken possession of all of us. We rush through our meals and wonder why we have dyspepsia; we skim through the paper or the book we are reading and wonder why we do not get a better grasp of the subjects discussed therein; we do our work hurriedly and wonder why it does not give better satisfaction; we take little or no time for private devotion and wonder why our spiritual lives are so barren. Sometimes we check ourselves with the saying, "The world was not made in a minute," only to rush on again with renewed haste as though to make up for the time taken to make the statement.
The best things of life—character,

education, friendships, are not developed quickly but are the result of years of growth and painstaking effort. If we would be well-rounded in our thinking, successful in our undertakings, strong in our friendships and reach high attainments in the moral sphere, we must take time to think, to consider, to assimilate, remembering that "haste makes waste," and that waste is criminal. Well did the writer of the Proverbs say, "He that hasteth with his feet sinneth." Let us take time to do and to be what we ought, lest we be called unprofitable servants.—F. SCOTT SHEPARD.

The Side-Show Th'eves.

In a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate", a writer raised his voice in protest against the cheap racuous side-show charlatan, quack outfits, masquerading as attractions at our big exhibitions. Included in the list was "Johnny Jones" and other similar peddle's of prurient piffle for the satisfaction of the vacuous and the curious.

From a close-up point of view I want to dilate a little upon this miscellaneous collection of cheap dives. My story begins with a farmer, a policeman, a ticket vendor and a lawyer, and the farmer shall be introduced as Exhibit A—for the story.

The armer walked up to the ticket vendor and tendered a five dollar bill for a 25c. ticket. "Yes sir, thank you," said the ticket vendor, handing out the tickets and the silver, "and here is your change—one, two, three, four and seventy-five cents in silver, that makes \$5.00. Who will be the next Gentleman?"—The farmer went into the show but a thought struck him. That change business looked funny when viewed in retrospect. He counted his money—he had only \$3.75 out of that \$5 bill. He returned to the ticket vendor and told his story. "Nothing doing!" Mr. Ticket Vendor knew nothing of it. The farmer sough a policeman—the first policeman passed it up—but another had a different viewpoint and he accepted the farmer's story and locked the vendor of tickets in the famous coop of Calgary, known as the police station.

Enter now my friend the lawyer who, the following day defended the ticket seller. Law is a technical game, the farmer could not prove—mark that word, "prove" his point. The boss of the ticket seller gave evidence. He said, "it was true that there was a little over at t mes. That day there was \$1.75 over but people left change, they forgot it in the hurry. It was a common thing to happen, etc." The case was dismissed, and my legal friend walked down the street with his client, a free man. But the lawyer doubted. As they walked down the street he said in a careless off-hand sort of way, "How much was there really over that day?" "Thirty-six dollars and some cents" said the thief. "It was a dull day. Sometimes I have run a hundred over in a day, but that is exceptional; sometimes the '1fts' amount to only \$5.00, you see," said he with all the naivete of a virtuous master of a great profession "one must live; besides we have to pay \$10.00 a day for our jobs."

Then my friend the lawyer was surprised as he listened to the story. It seems that these vendors of tickets pay usually about \$10.00 a day for the privilege of fleecing the public. The main trick in the gentle art is called th: "fold trick." All change is made in \$1.00 bills. The bill are doubled. For instance, if you want to make \$6.00 took like \$9.00 double three o' the bills, count the doubled ends and you are three to the good. The thief went into great detail with his story. He said he had followed these shows for years. Ticket vending was supposed to be the best job on the show. There were always many after the ob. They were willing to pay well for the privilege. Of course expenses were high. They had to pay for the job, pay for the "eats," pay travelling expenses, and the cost of living now was very high and "swiping" was the best job of which he had any knowledge. The bigger the crowd, the greater the excitement, the better it is for us, he told the lawyer. If they rush hard enough and yell loudly enough we can pick 'em fast.

The management of the exhibitions in Canada are selling these men the job of picking the pockets of the people. They do it under the eyes of the directors without the directors seeing it. I know,

personally, many of the men who are managing the big exhibitions of Canada. There are no men more honest or straight-forward in America. I would trust them in anything—I think I would even risk giving hem an army contract and never worry about the price, but this show business has got away from them, and a bunch of thieves are looting the exhibition patrons under the eyes of exhibition managements, and the management sees it not. It is time for a change.

Exhibitions need a new conception in regard to attractions. There must be some interest in something else besides fat women and trained snakes. Above all the thieves must go.—R. J. DEACMAN.

Gossip.

Sale Dates.

- Oct. 28, 1919.—Jacob Schieb, Rodney, Ont.—Holsteins.
- Oct. 30, 1919.—Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.—Pure-bred live stock.
- Oct. 31, 1919.—John Patterson, R. 3, Ilderton, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Nov. 4, 1919.—Western Ontario Consignment Sale, London.—Shorthorns.
- Nov. 5, 1919.—Elgin Breeders' Short-horn Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.
- Nov. 6, 1919.—J. C. Bricker, Elmira.—Shorthorns.
- Nov. 12, 1919.—Estate of T. C. Hodgkinson, Beaverton.—Percherons, Shorthorn and Shropshires.
- Nov. 12, 1919.—James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.—Aberdeen-Angus.
- Nov. 28, 1919.—Elgin County Holstein Breeders' Club Sale, St. Thomas.
- Dec. 2, 1919.—David Caughell, R. 8, St. Thomas.—Holsteins, farm stock, etc.
- Dec. 3, 1919.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Association, Dunnville, Ont.
- Dec. 12, 1919.—Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ont.
- Dec. 17, 1919.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club will hold their semi-annual sale at Woodstock, Ont.
- Dec. 18, 1919.—Brant District Holstein Breeders, Brantford, Ont.

Books to Help the Mother in Telling Stories.

- For the Children's Hour, Carolyn Bailey.
 - How to Tell Stories to Children, Sarah Cone Bryant.
 - Stories to Tell to Children, Sarah Cone Bryant.
 - Children's Book, H. E. Scudder.
 - Half a Hundred Hero Tales, Francis Starr.
 - Mother Stories, Maud Lindsay.
 - More Mother Stories, Maud Lindsay.
 - Kindergarten Story Book, Jane L. Hoxie.
 - Firelight Stories, Carolyn Bailey.
 - The Children's Reading, Frances J. Olcott.
 - Three-Minute Stories, Laura E. Richards.
 - Story Telling in School and Home, E. N. and G. E. Partridge.
 - Tales of Laughter, Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archbold Smith.
 - The Talking Beasts, Wiggin & Smith.
 - The Story Hour, Wiggin & Smith.
 - Wonder Book, Hawthorne.
 - Tanglewood Tales, Hawthorne.
 - Just So Stories, Kipling.
 - Jungle Book, Kipling.
 - Nights with Uncle Remus, Joel Chandler Harris.
 - In Story-Land, Elizabeth Harrison.
 - A Little Book of Profitable Tales, Eugene Field.
 - Fairy Tales, Grimm, Andersen.
 - Aesop's Fables.
 - Peter Rabbit Stories, Beatrix Potter.
 - Index to Short Stories, Salsbury & Beckwith.
 - Myths That Every Child Should Know, Hamilton Wright Mable.
 - In the Child's World, Emilie Poulsson.
 - Poems and Songs.
 - A Child's Garden of Verses, Robert Louis Stevenson.
 - The Posie Ring, Wiggin & Smith.
 - Small Songs for Small Singers, Neidlinger.
 - Mother Goose Set to Music, J. W. Elliott.
 - Finger Plays, Emilie Poulsson.
- If your nearest book-seller has not these books in stock perhaps he can get some of them for you.—National Kindergarten Association, N.Y.

many of the men who are at the big exhibitions of Canada are no men more honest or straight than those of America. I would trust them as much as I think I would trust them in an army contract and never let them out the price, but this show has got away from them, and the thieves are looting the exhibition under the eyes of exhibition managers, and the management sees it is time for a change. Exhibitions need a new conception of attractions. There must be interest in something else besides the usual and trained snakes. Above all, the exhibits must go.—R. J. DEACON

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1919.—Jacob Schieb, Rodney, Ont.
 1919.—Ontario Agricultural Club Sale, St. Thomas.
 1919.—John Patterson, R. R. 1, St. Thomas.
 1919.—Western Ontario Club Sale, London.
 1919.—Elgin Breeders' Short-horn Sale, St. Thomas, Ont.
 1919.—J. C. Bricker, Elmira, Ont.
 1919.—Estate of T. C. Hodgkinson, Perth.
 1919.—James Bowman, Aberdeen, Ont.
 1919.—Elgin County Holstein Club Sale, St. Thomas.
 1919.—David Caughell, R. R. 1, St. Thomas.
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Help the Mother in Telling Stories.

Children's Hour, Carolyn
 Tell Stories to Children, Sarah
 Tell to Children, Sarah
 Book, H. E. Scudder.
 Hundred Hero Tales, Francis
 Stories, Maud Lindsay.
 Other Stories, Maud Lindsay.
 Ten Story Book, Jane L.
 Stories, Carolyn Bailey.
 Children's Reading, Frances J.
 Cute Stories, Laura E.
 Reading in School and Home, E.
 Partridge.
 Daughter, Kate Douglas Wiggin
 Childhood Smith.
 King Beasts, Wiggin & Smith.
 Hour, Wiggin & Smith.
 Book, Hawthorne.
 Tales, Hawthorne.
 Stories, Kipling.
 Uncle Remus, Joel Chand-
 and, Elizabeth Harrison.
 Book of Profitable Tales,
 Grimm, Andersen.
 Tales.
 Little Stories, Beatrix Potter.
 Short Stories, Salsbury &
 Every Child Should Know,
 Mable.
 World, Emilie Poulsson.
 Songs and Verses, Robert
 Garden of Verses, Robert
 on.
 Ring, Wiggin & Smith.
 Songs for Small Singers, Neid-
 Music Set to Music, J. W.

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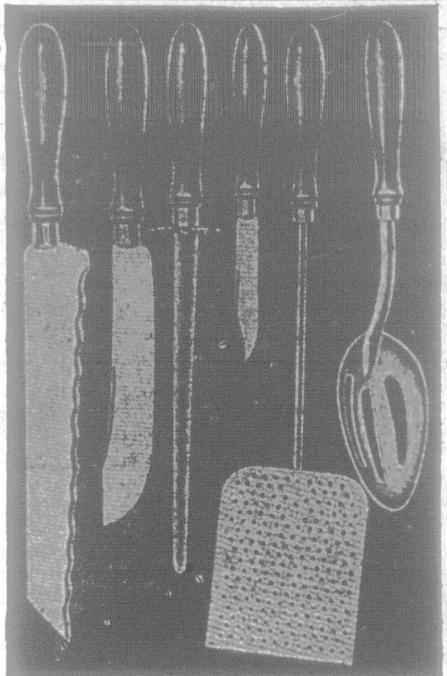
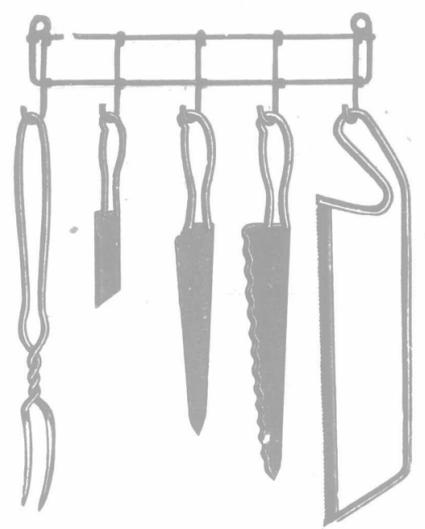
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Is made entirely of metal, with special rack to hang on the wall, for holding the five articles, meat saw, waved-edge bread knife, butcher knife, paring knife, and roasting fork.



Complete Kitchen Equipment

It is just as good as it looks, six articles, very useful to the housewife, basting spoon, pancake turner, paring knife, butcher knife and steel, and waved-edge bread knife. They are made of good steel, and the handles are of rubberoid finish hardwood.

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THOMAS F. HOW
General Manager

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Money for Your Son's Education

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It is wise to look ahead and provide in this way for the higher education of your children.

Savings Departments at Every Branch.

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"Mixed Farming" is the big money-maker today. Of course, grain and fruit and vegetables pay well—but beef and bacon, butter and cheese, are piling up the profits for the farmer.

Milk more cows—fatten more cattle—raise more hogs. If you need money to do it, come to The Merchants Bank. We are glad to assist all up-to-date farmers.

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With its 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta and 9 Branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

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WE BUY Ontario Barley, Wheat.

Phone, Wire or Write.

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UNION STOCK YARDS

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Write for Premium List and Entry Blank to-day.

Secretary, Box 635 - West Toronto

DO YOU WANT TO EARN SOME MONEY?

If so, write to The Subscription Department of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE and we will tell you how. You can work full time, or in your spare time securing new subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate. Hundreds are making money in this way.

The 1919 Victory Loan.

There is nothing that would secure the success of the forthcoming Victory Loan like a clear understanding of what was done with the Loan of 1918, and what will probably be done with the Loan of 1919. As an investment the people of Canada are pretty well satisfied that 6 1/2 per cent. interest is sufficiently superior to bank interest to commend it to the average investor. It might be well though to clear up one point in regard to taxation. There is an opinion current in some circles that the bonds of the 1919 Loan will be subject to tax. This is not the case. It is the interest on the bond that is subject to the Income Tax, when the income of the holder is above a certain amount. This is an unimportant matter with the small investor, whose income usually is not large enough to be subject to the Income Tax. The bond itself is not taxable.

Speaking broadly, the Loan will be used to pay indebtedness incurred, and to meet further expenditure made in connection with demobilization, including the authorized war service gratuities to soldiers, land settlement loans, and other purposes connected with the re-establishment into civil life of the war veterans. A further portion of the Loan will be used for capital outlay upon ship building and other national undertakings forming part of Canada's industrial reconstruction program, and for the establishment of any necessary credits for the purchase of grain, food stuffs, timber and other products. The 1919 Loan will, we are promised, be spent wholly in Canada.

It was in a great measure as the result of the credits which the Government was enabled to advance to the Mother Country from previous loans that Canada's exports of food stuffs grew tremendously from 1914 to the present time. Many weeks ago Sir Thomas White said: "In connection with the financing of last year's wheat crop we paid out nearly \$70,000,000, and \$90,000,000 more must be provided for the financing of the purchase of the exportable surplus of last year's wheat crop. I refer to the exportable surplus of wheat, and the amount that will be exported as flour." This is only one phase of the whole export business as it relates to farm crops. Bacon, cheese and other products were similarly favored, and had it not been for the ability of Canada to advance credit to Great Britain we could have in nowise competed on that market with the United States, which has had enormous surpluses and abundant wealth to advance credits.

To put it more plainly, out of every \$100 of the Victory Loan of 1918, \$61 went for demobilization and gratuity; \$34 was advanced to Great Britain and our Allies to enable them to buy Canada's farm products of all kinds; \$1.50 was advanced to Great Britain to buy Canadian fish; \$1.40 went in other advances to Great Britain; 60 cents went to our Allies for the purchase of Canadian raw material and manufactured products, and \$1.50 went for the Halifax Relief Fund.

One thing is certain, the success of the 1919 Victory Loan is essential to future prosperity just as the previous loans were so absolutely necessary that Canada might continue her war effort and carry on in an agricultural and industrial sense as well. There can be no doubt but what those who are able to contribute again this year will subscribe liberally to the Loan, in order that Canada may pay her debts, look after the returned soldiers, promote the sale of our agricultural and manufactured products, and in various ways encourage development and prevent hard times.

Attention is drawn to the clearing auction sale of registered Holsteins at the farm of Jacob Schieb, of Rodney. There are seventeen head to be sold. Some of the cows have records of 18.29 lbs. butter in seven days, as two-year-olds, running up much higher as mature cows. King Segis Witzde, a grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, is at the head of the herd. See advertisement in another column. Do not fail to keep this sale in mind and plan on being at Rodney on October 28.

We are in the market for
Alsike AND **Sweet**
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Also Timothy Seed and
Fine Samples of Grain
Send samples, and we will quote
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AGENTS WANTED
To sell PETER McARTHUR'S most interesting books, "The Red Cow" and "Life of Sir Wilfrid Laurier." Liberal terms. Splendid opportunity to make big Christmas money. Address: Imperial Publishing Co., Toronto, Ont.

below it. The skin must be cased and care should be taken to skin them as cleanly as possible and to remove all superfluous meat and fat.

A Thumb Nail Clydesdale Sketch.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In spite of the interest taken in Clydesdales in the early 'seventies' little was known of their early history, and, in fact, no one had troubled himself to compile their history until the late Earl of Dunmore in 1879 turned his attention to the subject, and with a zeal that must ever do him credit, compiled a Stud Book and was responsible for its issue. In deciding the hitherto much-disputed theories advanced concerning the origin of this breed, his lordship hit on the light one, viz., "that it is a mixed or made breed, the reward of careful attention in the selecting and mating of the best animals by farmers residing in the valley of the Clyde," and in so doing he somewhat ignored what appeared to have been a popular but fallacious idea, that the breed was a cross of native Scotch mares and some six grand black stallions which an ancestor of Duke of Hamilton imported from Flanders some 250 years ago. This theory was refuted by his lordship with strong circumstantial evidence. That this celebrated breed owes some of its virtues to the Flemish horses is far from improbable, and decidedly reliable intelligence is obtained as to the improvement of the breed by a certain John Paterson of Lochlyoch, who between 1715 and 1720 is reported to have crossed the Border and purchased in England a noted Flemish stallion, which greatly improved the breed then existing amongst the Upper Ward farmers, which has since become noted, not only throughout Scotland, but in all parts of the civilized world.

That much of the present excellence of the Clydesdales is due to this John Paterson is not surprising, as the family previously possessed a breed of horses possessing no mean reputation. The Lochlyoch mares were, we learn from Lord Dunmore's Stud Book, generally brown or black, with white faces and a little white on their legs. They had grey hairs in their tails, occasional grey hairs in their body, and a peculiar white spot which was recognized for generations as a distinctive mark of purity of blood.

That Clydesdales were in very high repute at the close of the eighteenth century is patent from the writings of the Reverend David Ure, who gives details of the rules adopted by old Clydesdale breeders. They paid strict attention to every circumstance respecting the color, the softness and hardness of the hair, the length of the body, breast and shoulders of their breeders—sire and dam. No inducement whatever could lead them to encourage the breed of a horse that did not possess the best qualities. How much of this perfection is due to their care in selecting sires may never be known, but they showed good judgment in this respect, and in the early part of the century farmers in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, then the great breeding district, combined; every twenty farmers, who kept about four mares each, co-operating to secure a good stallion. In so doing they insisted on animals of fair strong bone, a good shapely head, broad between the eyes, large ears, a mild disposition, and bred from a mare of good pedigree. These horses took their turn on the routine of farm work. The fee charged was from ten shillings to a pound, and the result was a good breed of horses. In early days, owing to the limited area used for horse-breeding, pedigrees could easily be traced, as was the case in blood stock previous to the present century; but as they increased and multiplied the want of a recognized stud book was sorely felt to guard against too much inbreeding, and all honor is due to the late nobleman who so kindly came forward and supplied that want. In so doing he conferred an immense boon on fellow-breeders, not only of the present but of future generations. Lord Dunmore did many excellent things for Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Highland cattle and his place as a breeder has never yet been filled in Scotland.

ALBION.

Factory Distributors' Sale of READY ROOFING MILL ENDS

These are full-measure rolls of Prepared Roofing, complete with nails and lap cement for laying. Every roll will cover at least 100 square feet, after lapping. There are not more than four pieces to a roll, and very many of the rolls are in one piece, but may be defective in appearance. Customers find these "Mill Ends" to be good for all practical purposes. Mostly used as a Roof Covering, but hundreds of squares now applied on outside walls of buildings to protect from wind and dampness. "Mill Ends" are usually snapped up by customers living near the Roofing Mills, but we have secured enough to be able to make a wide-spread offer. We must, however, reserve the right to refuse orders when once our present stock is sold. Order at once, and if in doubt as to how much you need, send the size of your building and we will ship the right amount of Roofing to cover.

MAKE A BIG EXTRA SAVING

All Roofings offered in this sale are "Mill Ends" of our highest grade. We particularly recommend the "Mill Ends" of Slate Surface Roofing. You can lay it right over the top of old wood shingles.

Kindly Order by Number and for convenience clip this advertisement and mail with your order.

D 32. "Mill Ends" of Three Ply Mica Surface Roofing, weighing about 55 pounds per square. Our regular price \$3.65. "Mill End" price only **2.45**

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To further introduce our Roofings, and to quickly dispose of our present stock of "Mill Ends," we will PREPAY FREIGHT on orders of Ten Rolls or more to railway stations in Ontario south of the Ottawa Valley, providing you send the names of Ten neighbors with your order. On shipments outside this territory we allow freight to the Ottawa Valley, or French River.

SEND NO MONEY—If there is an agent of the Railway Company at your station we will ship your order C.O.D., subject to inspection and approval before you pay a cent. If there is no agent, send Cash with Order, "your money back if not satisfied."

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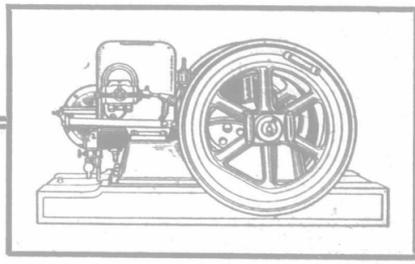
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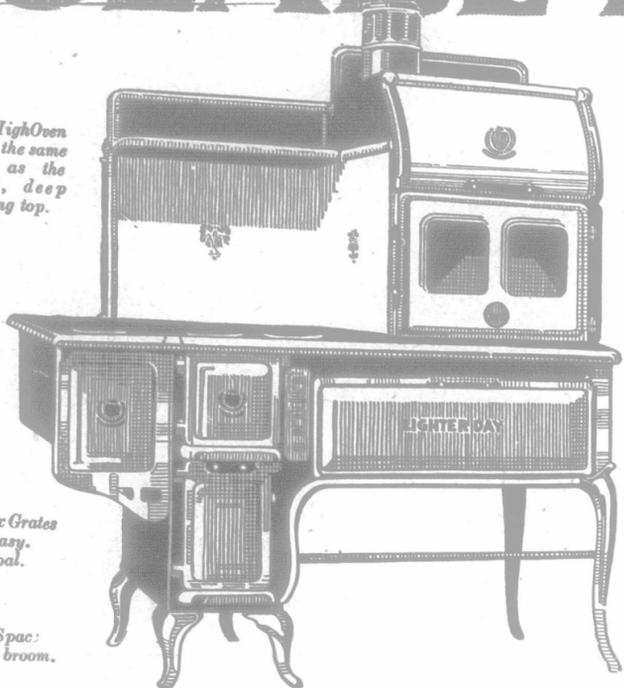
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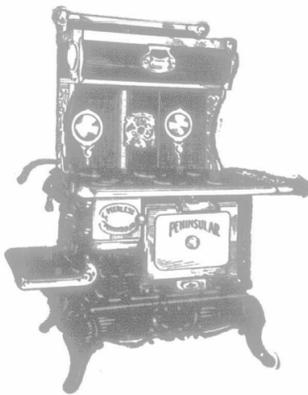
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The Standard of Agricultural Education.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The question of agricultural education, in the writer's opinion, is one which, in the past, has not received its due share of attention. It has, of course, always been recognized as being more or less of a necessity, but its real value has evidently been overlooked or underestimated. In the present discussion, however, the purpose is not so much to emphasize the importance of this phase of agriculture, as the raising of the educational standard.

As many are already aware, according to the present standard obtaining in Ontario, a student may enter an agricultural college almost regardless of his previous training, providing, of course, that he fulfills the regulations concerning character, age, etc. If he is successful in obtaining 33 per cent. in the first year, with a 50 per cent. standard in English composition, he is promoted. In the second year, with the exception of English, in which the required average is 60 per cent., a minimum of 33 per cent. is still allowed, while the total aggregate is 50 per cent. Practically speaking, the standard in the third and fourth years is the same, English being a minor subject in the final year, and the student is allowed to graduate with a 50 per cent. aggregate.

Now, it is the contention of the writer that there is need for a change. In the first place, the low standard for the first year entices a goodly number of students who may be successful, but who find it difficult, and, in some cases, impossible to cope with the work of the second year. Then, again, even if such a student is successful, with but a meagre ground education such as provided by our public schools, he is allowed to graduate and fill responsible positions, such as lecturer, district representative, etc.—in short, to become a leader in agriculture.

While such a standard has done much to improve agricultural conditions in the province, it has, I think, had its day. The time has now surely arrived, with subject of reconstruction to the fore, when an improved standard of agriculture should be considered, and this, the primary industry, given its rightful place in the industrial world.

To do this we must demand a higher standard of efficiency. The Ontario Department of Education, in the secondary schools, requires a minimum of 40 per cent. on each subject and 60 per cent. on the whole. Why should not our agricultural colleges at least adopt a similar regulation? With normal conditions again returning, the attendance under the proposed regulations would not be materially reduced, while the status of agriculture would be considerably raised.

Such a change, however, obviously necessitates greater preparation on the part of the student than heretofore. At least two years should, in the writer's opinion, be spent in a secondary school, and a matriculation standing would be preferable, in that it would provide the student with the basic education necessary preparatory to entering upon the agricultural course. Besides making possible a successful college career, it would also broaden the students' outlook, give him a greater appreciation of the world about him, quicken his powers of observation and imagination.

As for those not intending to follow professional or leadership work, but who wish to acquire a better understanding of agricultural pursuits, the present standard might, with advantage, be retained. There is always a certain proportion of young farmers who wish to improve their knowledge along certain lines, and for such it would hardly seem fair to adopt the proposed change.

In making these suggestions, the writer is aware that opposition is likely to be raised in certain quarters. If the matter is given due consideration, however, I think it would be received with favor by many who are interested in educational affairs. We are all too familiar with the carping criticism so frequently offered by farmers regarding would-be agricultural advisors; and unless and until the standard is such that graduates are beyond such reproach, how can we hope for an improvement of this condition? The attitude of the farmers cannot be entirely ignored; and if agriculture is to keep pace with other industries, its educational needs can no longer be neglected.

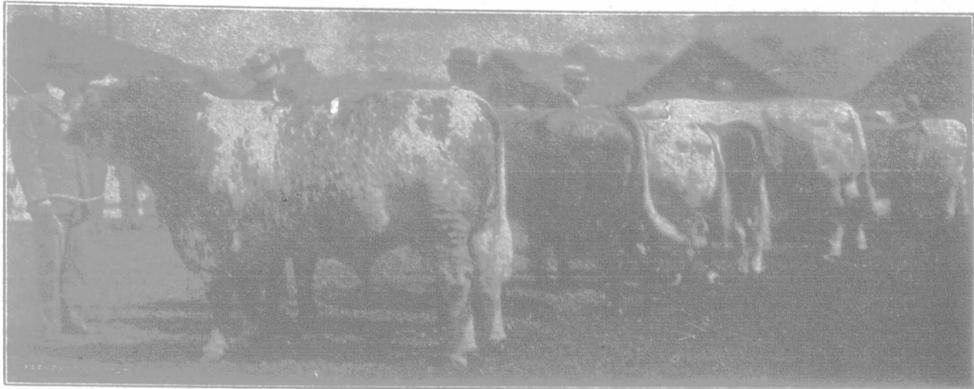
W. J. LOWRIE.

FOUNDED 1898

Standard of Agricultural Education.
 THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:
 The question of agricultural education, in the writer's opinion, is one which has not received its due share of attention. It has, of course, always been recognized as being more or less of a luxury, but its real value has evidently not been looked or underestimated. In the present discussion, however, the purpose is not so much to emphasize the importance of this phase of agriculture, but to bring the educational standards to the attention of those who are already aware, according to the present standard obtaining in Ontario, that a student may enter an agricultural college almost regardless of his previous training, providing, of course, that he fills the regulations concerning entrance, age, etc. If he is successful in his first year, he is promoted to the second year, and if he is successful in the second year, he is promoted to the third year, with the exception of English, in which the required average is 75 per cent., a minimum of 33 per cent. is required, while the total aggregate average is 60 per cent. Practically speaking, the student who is successful in the third and fourth years is considered a graduate with a 50 per cent. average.

It is the contention of the writer that the present low standard for the first year is a goodly number of students who are successful, but who find it impossible to complete the work of the second year, even if such a student is successful in the first year, with but a meagre ground such as provided by our present regulations, he is allowed to graduate in responsible positions, such as farm manager, etc.—in some cases, impossible to do so. The writer believes that a standard has done much to improve agricultural conditions in the province, and, I think, had its day. The time has now surely arrived, with the reconstruction to the fore, when a higher standard of agricultural education should be considered, and this, in the writer's opinion, given its rightful place in the world. We must demand a higher standard of efficiency. The Ontario Department of Education, in the secondary schools, requires a minimum of 40 per cent. on the subject and 60 per cent. on the average. Why should not our agricultural schools at least adopt a similar standard? With normal conditions of attendance under the present regulations would not be maintained, while the status of agriculture would be considerably raised. A change, however, obviously requires greater preparation on the part of the student than heretofore. At present, the student spends in a secondary school, an average of two years, and in that time he would provide with the basic education necessary for entering upon a professional course. Besides making it possible for a successful college career, it would broaden the students' outlook, and give them a greater appreciation of the value of education. The writer is not intending to follow the present leadership work, but who is to be a better understanding of the agricultural pursuits, the present standard, with advantage, he realizes that there is always a certain proportion of farmers who wish to acquire a knowledge along certain lines, such as it would hardly seem to be the purpose of the proposed change. These suggestions, the writer believes, are likely to be met with opposition in quarters. If the matter is given serious consideration, however, it will be received with favor by those who are interested in educational matters. It is all too familiar with the writer to mention the criticism so frequently offered regarding would-be agricultural graduates, and unless and until the present standard is such that graduates are able to approach, how can we hope to improve the condition of the farmers cannot be improved; and if agriculture is to be carried on with other industries, its value can no longer be

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London, Ont., Tuesday, Nov. 4th

Fifty-six Females

Twenty-four Young Bulls

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Taken from every angle, we never had so large a number of good young cows and heifers catalogued as we have in this sale. They are good individuals, the breeding is choice—and they will come into the ring in nice condition. As in the past, they sell fully guaranteed.

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Gombault, Ont.—"One bottle Gombault's Balsam did my rheumatism more good than \$100.00 paid in doctor's bills."
OTTO A. BETER.
Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express prepaid. Write for booklet to The LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Can.

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO.

Halse Grange, Brackley, England
Exporters of all Breeds of Pedigree Live Stock.

Send for an illustrated catalogue and see what we can do for you. Whether you want show or breeding stock, buy direct from England and save money.

Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm
Forest Ontario.
Alonso Matthews H. Fraleigh
Manager Proprietor

**SUNNY ACRES
ABERDEEN-ANGUS**

The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus, write your wants. Visitors welcome.
G. C. CHANNON Oakwood, Ontario
P.O. and 'phone
Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Alloway Lodge Stock Farm

ANGUS, SOUTH DOWNS, COLLIES
A choice lot of Angus cows in calf to Queen's Edward. Collie puppies—A litter now ready.
ROBT. McEWEN, R. 4, London, Ont.

Kennelworth Farm

Angus Bulls—The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.
PETER A. THOMPSON, Hillsburg, Ontario.
Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus
Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.
THOS. B. BROADFOOT - FERGUS, ONT.

English Dairy Shorthorns

Would it not be good practice to introduce new blood and increase flow of milk in your herd? We have for sale the right kind of young bulls to do this—the offspring of highly-bred, imported English animals. We have also for sale young stock of that excellent breed of pigs, English Large Blacks.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM

F. W. COCKSHUTT, Brantford
DUAL-PURPOSE
Shorthorns

Present offering 6 young bulls, Red & Roans, also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding from good milking dams. Prices Moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.
Chas. Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

Gossip.

London Shorthorn Sale.
The semi-annual sale of the Western Ontario Consignment Sale Company is to be held in the City of London, on Tuesday, November 4. This sale has grown to large proportions and is the rendezvous of Shorthorn breeders both spring and fall. Animals of exceptionally high quality and extra good breeding change hands at these semi-annual events. No effort has been spared to make this fall sale the best in the history of the organization. There are upwards of eighty head being offered, and the majority of stock will be brought out in show-ring fit. Wm. Waldie, who usually comes out with stuff which tops the sale, is again bringing some good ones. Among them is a Roan Lady, by Highland Chief Imp.; Rosland 11th is another heifer by Highland Chief, and her dam by Roan Chief Imp. George Attridge is offering a heifer by Trout Creek Wonder, and several by Royal Oak. Harry McGee has a large consignment in the sale, all of which have choice Scotch pedigrees. The names of Amos Cruickshank, Captain Barclay, and W. S. Marr are to be found in most of the pedigrees. There is a Nonpareil heifer and a Waterloo Princess in the offering. E. Brien & Sons have a Lancaster and a Crimson Flower heifer, also an English Lady, a Lovely and a Roan Beauty. R. S. Robson & Son have representatives of such families as Wimple, Cruickshank Lovely, and Claret in the sale. Percy DeKay has several Minas and Lovelys catalogued. Practically all the fashionable families are represented in this sale, and are drawn from such herds as H. Smith, J. M. Langstaff, R. H. Scott, D. A. Graham, A. J. Fox, R. & A. Murrell, T. Henderson, H. K. Fairbairn, D. S. Tull, D. W. Douglas, H. C. Robson, W. Gibb, M. Sinclair, besides those above mentioned. The purchasing public may rest assured that they will get stock of merit and will also receive a square deal when patronizing the Western Ontario Consignment Sale. The sale being held in London makes it easily accessible from all points. Accommodation is good and visitors have the opportunity of attending the St. Thomas sale the following day. Write H. Smith, of Hay, for a catalogue giving detailed breeding of the animals. Mention that you saw the advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate."

Traffic on Highways.

On September 28, the Ontario Motor League took a census of the traffic on three main highways radiating from Toronto. The Toronto-Hamilton highway, Yonge Street and the Kingston Road. The census covered the ten hours between nine in the morning and seven in the evening, when it was believed that approximately seventy-five per cent. of the vehicles passing on these roads during the day would be seen. According to the Motor League News Service the information obtained shows that of the 8,234 vehicles that passed the checkers, only forty-seven were horse-drawn, and of the 8,187 motor vehicles only fifty-two were cars owned outside the Province. The census was taken on a Sunday and 71 trucks were counted. The heaviest traffic in the morning was between eleven and twelve o'clock, and in the afternoon between four and five. During the ten hours, 4,586 Ontario passenger cars passed the checker at Stop 10 Mimico, on the Toronto-Hamilton highway. There were 40 foreign cars, 30 trucks, 391 motorcycles, and 15 horse-drawn vehicles. This would make nearly 500 vehicles per hour passing a certain point, or over eight a minute. It will be noticed that comparatively few of the vehicles were horse-drawn. The traffic on the other two roads was a good deal less, and the proportion of horse-drawn vehicles was higher.

Mark Twain called on Grant by permission; but when he looked into the square, smileless face of the soldier, he found himself for the first time in his life without anything particular to say. Grant nodded slightly and waited. His caller wished something would happen. "General," he said, "I seem to be slightly embarrassed. Are you?" Grant's severity broke up in laughter. There were no further difficulties.

SOLD THE FARM
Complete Clearing Sale
Forty Head of Scotch and Scotch-Topped SHORTHORNS
The entire herd belonging JNO. C. BRICKER, selling at the farm, two miles west of
Elmira, Ont., Thursday, Nov. 6th
Having sold his farm, Mr. John C. Bricker announces the dispersal of his entire herd of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns by public auction on the above-mentioned date. The herd is one of the better-known herds of the district, and includes a choice lot of individuals. All are selling in the best of field condition, and it is doubtful if a better or more fashionable lot of pedigrees has ever been attached to any offering of equal size in Ontario in years. The families represented are: Minas, Buckingham, Lovelys, Matchless, Missies, Miss Ramsdens, Mysies, Crimson Flowers, Snowdrops, Waterloo Princess and etc. With one or two exceptions only, the cows of these families are young, and all are in calf to the service of the Brawith Bud-bred bull, Secret Major (imp.) 123847, or the present Marr-Missie herd sire, Missie's Marquis, by Golden Marquis. The latter bull is a 22-months-old calf, a beautiful roan, and will be found to be one of the strongest youngsters brought forward this season. He sells with the herd.
The sale will begin at one o'clock, with lunch served at noon, and the usual terms apply. **There will be no reserve.**
FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS:
JNO. C. BRICKER, Elmira, Ontario
Auctioneers—CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, G. G. GLASS

HIGH QUALITY
18 Milking Shorthorns 18
Property of John Patterson, will be sold at the farm, Lot 18, Con. 9, London Township, just one lot west of Proof Line, 6 miles from London, 5 miles from Ilderton
Friday, Oct. 31st, 1919, One o'clock
The herd is comprised of six cows in milk, one and two-year-old heifers and calves, descended from Lavinia stock, bred to sires owned by Maple Lodge Farm and by J. T. Gibson. The best individuals have always been retained in herd. Cows bred in this herd have won dairy test at Guelph. Heifers give promise of milk. The farm will also be offered by auction, as the proprietor is retiring.
Stock and implements will be sold without reserve.
JOHN PATTERSON, Prop., Ilderton, R. 3
H. STANLEY, Auctioneer

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by Lord Rosewood = 121676 = and by Proud Lancer (Imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.).
W. G. GERRIE C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell 'Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO
Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale—5 choice bull calves, 5 to 6 months old, several heifer calves, all sired by Primrose Duke 107542, and various ages; young sow or two bred to farrow in Sept. or Oct., all from noted prize winners.
Long-distance 'Phone. A. A. COLWILL, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

Irvin Scotch Shorthorns
—Herd Sire Marquis Supreme—by Gainford Marquis (imp.). We have at present three young bulls of serviceable age and one younger, all sired by our herd sire and from Scotch bred dams. Good individuals and the best of pedigrees. Also pricing a few females.
J. WATT & SON, ELORA, ONT.

SHORTHORNS, CLYDES
Have a few choice bull calves left. See these before buying elsewhere. Also six Clyde Mares and fillies rising on to 6 years of age. Each by imported sire and dam. WM. D. DYER, R. No. 3 Oshawa. 2 1/4 miles from Brooklin, G.T.R., 4 miles from Brooklin, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

Elgin Breeders' Shorthorns

(SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED)

By Auction, Wednesday, November 5th, 1919

At McGuire's Stables, Elgin Street, St. Thomas, Ontario. Commencing at 1 o'clock sharp.

In this great sale will be representatives of such noted families as: Golden Drop, Marr Maud, Nonpareil, Stamford, Strathallan, Mysie, Matchless, Lustre, Roan Lady and Mina, and the get of such sires as Gainford Eclipse, Trout Creek Wonder, Royal Rights, Proud Champion (an Augusta-bred bull) and General Rosedale (a Clementina).

40 Females, 20 Males

practically all young animals (a few cows with calves at foot, which will be sold together). The bulls range in age from eight to eighteen months, and are a grand lot, including much show material, and all are prospective herd headers.

St. Thomas is on M. C. R. and Wabash, and only half hour's ride from London by electric line (London & Port Stanley car every hour).

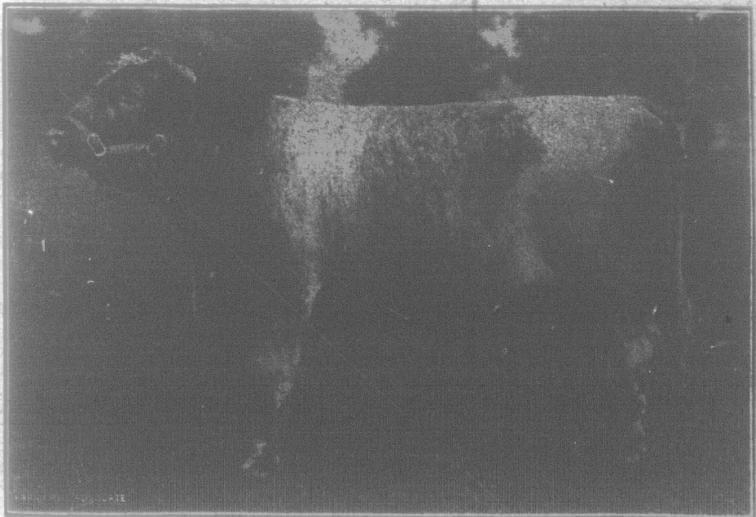
Visitors to the Western Ontario Consignment Sale, to be held in London on November 4th, can reach St. Thomas by electric car for Elgin Breeders' Sale on November 5th.

Auctioneers:
CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London
LOCKE & McLAGHLIN, St. Thomas

W. A. GALBRAITH
Iona Station, Ont.
Sales Manager

DUNCAN BROWN
President Elgin Breeders' Association
Shedden, Ont.

JAS. PAGE, Secretary, Wallacetown, Ont.



BRAEBURN SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

150 Head

100 Breeding Females

Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.)

I have at present twelve young bulls that are now nearing serviceable age. The majority are sired by my present imported herd sire, and we guarantee them as good individually as the get of any other one sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (Imp.).

CHAS. MCINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario

Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L. E. N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

ELMGROVE SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

Owing to pressure of other business I will not hold my annual sale of Shorthorns this fall but am offering privately a limited number of young cows, several with calves at foot, and also a few choice-bred heifers near calving. The most select offering I ever had on the farm and all showing in good condition.

In Yorkshires I have several bred sows; a few boars of serviceable age and some young litters.

JAS. R. FALLIS, Elmgrove Farm, BRAMPTON, ONT.

Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For sale ten young bulls from large, deep milking cows, with records up to 12,000 lbs. 15 cows and heifers heavy producers mostly all in calf to Green Leaf Record 96115 or Dictator whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 lbs.

ROSS MARTINDALE, CALEDONIA, R. R. No. 3, ONT.
Long Distance Phone.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING:

6 imported bulls, 4 home-bred bulls, 25 imported cows with calves at foot or forward in calf. Half a mile from Burlington Jct. Phone or telegraph, Burlington.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - - Freeman, Ontario

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont. Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has ever owned at one time, good ages and beautifully bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemarie Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Six-year-old Cotswolds rams. These are big lusty fellows and in good condition. I also have four Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age. Write for prices and particulars.

Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Oshawa, C. N. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ont**

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

A number of good young bulls and a few extra good heifers for sale. You should see them

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS DUNDALK, ONTARIO

Pure Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns—We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rapheal (Imp.), one by Right Sort (Imp.), one by Sittytton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (Imp.). Prices right.

R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ontario.

O. A. C. Annual Auction Sale of Pure-bred Cattle Sheep and Swine

Under instructions from the Minister of Agriculture for the Province, there will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., Thursday, October 30th, 1919

A public sale of selected surplus breeding stock, the property of the Ontario Government. Nearly all this stock has been bred and reared in the College herds and flocks. Five fashionably-bred Shorthorn bull calves and two choice open heifers, one extra choice Hereford bull calf, four young Holstein bulls from heavy-producing ancestry, two Ayrshire bull calves, three fat steers, a number of Shropshire and Leicester ram and ewe lambs from good ewes and by an imported ram; also a few breeding ewes, and a large selection of Yorkshire and Berkshire sows, a number bred to farrow soon and many young sows are included in the offering. For catalogue apply to.

WADE TOOLE, O. A. C., Guelph, Ontario

ANEEDIA FARM SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

We have a few Shearling and Ram Lambs for sale. All sired by an Imp. Buttler Ram. Ewes are Campbell bred. Prices right.

J. F. WERDEN & SON, - R. R. 8, - PICTON, ONT.

WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS AND OXFORD SHEEP

We are offering choice young heifers and bulls by our herd sires, Gainford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder. Also a few yearling and ram lambs for sale.

DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ontario. P. M. M. C. R.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride #96365—. Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and few females. Write for particulars.

Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. **KYLE BROS., R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.**

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE COTSWOLDS

Blairgowrie Stock Farm

Cows in calf and calf by side. Also heifers in calf and others ready to breed. Bulls of serviceable age. **JNO. MILLER (Myrtle Stations, C.P.R., G.T.R.) ASHBURN, ONTARIO.**



"IDEAL" FARM FENCE IS DIFFERENT

The "IDEAL" LOCK is the Mark of Distinction—The Mark of Quality—The Last and Best in Farm Fence.

BUY THIS FULL VALUE FENCE

Every Farm Owner appreciates and wants the best of material and workmanship in the fencing he buys. In Heavy "Ideal" Fence you get the best quality of full gauge No. 9 hard steel evenly galvanized wire, perfectly woven into a fence that will give utmost service.

THE "IDEAL" LOCK

When you put up "Ideal" You're Through—No Repairing—No Tinkering—No Regrets.

FREIGHT-PAID PRICES

To any station in Old Ontario, (except electric), on all orders of \$15.00 or over, Remittance to be sent with order.

Heavy "Ideal" Fence			
Made Throughout of No. 9 Hard Steel Galvanized Wire. Carried in Stock in 20, 30 and 40-Rod Rolls.			
Style No.	Price Per Rod	Description	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches
4330	30c.	4 Bar 33 In. 9 Stays	11-11-11
5400	37 1/2c.	5 " 40 " 9 "	10-10-10-10
6300	42c.	6 " 30 " 9 "	4-5-6-7-8
6400	43c.	6 " 40 " 9 "	7-7-8-9-9
7400	49c.	7 " 40 " 9 "	5-6-6-7-7 1/2-8 1/2
7480	51c.	7 " 48 " 9 "	5-6 1/2-7 1/2-9-10-10
831	60c.	8 " 31 " 12 "	3-3-3-4-5-6-7
8420	56c.	8 " 42 " 9 "	6-6-6-6-6-6-6
842	61c.	8 " 42 " 12 "	6-6-6-6-6-6-6
8470	58c.	8 " 47 " 9 "	4-5-6-7-8-8-9
847	63c.	8 " 47 " 12 "	4-5-6-7-8-8-9
935	70c.	9 " 35 " 12 "	3-3-3-4-5-5-6-6
948	69c.	9 " 43 " 12 "	6-6-6-6-6-6-6-6
9481	77c.	9 " 48 " 15 "	3-4-5-6-7-7-8-8
9500	63c.	9 " 50 " 9 "	4-4-5-6-7-8-8-8
950	69c.	9 " 50 " 12 "	4-4-5-6-7-8-8-8
1050	75c.	10 " 50 " 12 "	3-3-3 1/2-4 1/2-5 1/2-6 1/2-8-8-8

Improved "Ideal" Stock Gates	
Made in the following sizes only:	
12 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	\$7.25
13 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	7.50
14 feet long, 51 inches high, each.....	7.75

Improved "Ideal" Farm Gates	
3 feet long, 36 inches high, each.....	\$3.15
3 feet long, 42 inches high, each.....	3.30
3 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	3.40
3 1/2 feet long, 36 inches high, each.....	3.30
3 1/2 feet long, 42 inches high, each.....	3.40
3 1/2 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	3.75
4 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	4.00
10 feet long, 36 inches high, each.....	6.75
10 feet long, 42 inches high, each.....	7.00
10 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	7.25
12 feet long, 42 inches high, each.....	7.25
12 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	7.75
13 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	8.00
14 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	8.25
16 feet long, 48 inches high, each.....	8.75

Medium Heavy "Ideal" Fence			
Top and Bottom Wires No. 9, other Wires No. 12. Carried in Stock in 20, 30 and 40-Rod Rolls.			
Style No.	Price Per Rod	Description	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches
630	30c.	6 Bar 30 In. 12 Stays	4-5-6-7-8
641	31c.	6 " 41 " 12 "	7-7-8-9-10
6410	29c.	6 " 41 " 9 "	7-7-8-9-10
726	34c.	7 " 26 " 15 "	3-3 1/2-4-4 1/2-5-6
834	42c.	8 " 34 " 15 "	3-3 1/2-4-4-5-6 1/2-8
930	42c.	9 " 30 " 15 "	3-3-3-3-3-4-5-6
936	43c.	9 " 36 " 15 "	3-3 1/2-4-4 1/2-4 1/2-5-5 1/2-6
949	48c.	9 " 49 " 15 "	4-4-5-6-7-7-8-8
1150	54c.	11 " 50 " 15 "	3-3-3-4-4-5-6-7-7-8
1448	64c.	14 " 48 " 15 "	2 1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2-2 1/2-3-3-3 1/2-4-5-5 1/2-5 1/2-6

"Ideal" Poultry Fence			
Top and Bottom Wires No. 9, other Wires No. 13. Carried in Stock in 10 and 20-Rod Rolls only.			
Style No.	Price Per Rod	Description	Spacing of Horizontals in Inches
1848	80c.	18 Bar 48 In. 24 Stays	1 1/2-1 1/2-1 1/2-1 1/2-1 1/2-1 1/2-2 1/4-2 1/4-2 1/4-2 1/4-2 1/4-2 3/4
2060	88c.	20 " 60 " 24 "	2 1/4-3-3-3 1/2-3 1/2-4-4 1/2-5-6-6

Supplies for "Ideal" Fence	
Ideal Fence Stretcher, each.....	\$9.00
Hand Stretcher for Single Wire, each.....	.75
Universal Post-Hole Digger, each.....	2.75
Ideal Steel Fence Posts, 1 1/2 in. x 1 1/2 in. angle by 7 1/2 ft. long, each.....	.55

Brace Wire, Staples and Barb Wire	
Galvanized Staples in 25-lb. Boxes.....	\$1.75
Galvanized Staples in 100-lb. Boxes.....	6.75
Galvanized Fence Hooks, per 100 lbs.....	6.75
No. 9 Brace Wire, per 25 lbs.....	1.50
No. 9 Brace Wire, per 100 lbs.....	5.70
No. 9 Coiled Spring Wire, per 100 lbs.....	5.75
4 pt. 4" Galv. Cabled Barbed Wire, per 100 lbs. (about 95 rods).....	6.00
4 pt. 6" Galv. Cabled Barbed Wire, per 80-rod spool.....	5.10
2 pt. 5" Galv. Cable Barbed Wire, per 80-rod spool.....	4.85

Catalogue describing fully all styles of "Ideal" Farm Fence, Gates, Lawn Fence, etc. will be sent free on request. Our name behind "Ideal" Fence is your guarantee that it will satisfy or money returned.

Mail your order now—to-day.

All orders shipped at once.

IDEAL FENCE AND SPRING COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
 1050 McDougall Street WINDSOR, ONTARIO
 (Formerly The McGregor-Banwell Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont.)

Mardella Dual-purpose Shorthorns
 8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or phone.
 THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

Shorthorns—Cotswolds
 We have at present a few Cotswold ram lambs. Good ones and priced right. Also have one 9 months red bull as well as five two-year heifers in calf to King Dora (imp.). Rhode Island Red yearling hens \$2.00 each.
 SOKETT BROS. ROCKWOOD, ONT.

Beaver Hill Aberdeen-Angus and Oxford Sheep—Bulls from 8 months to 20 months. Females all ages. Shearing rams and ram lambs. Priced for sale.
 ALEX. MCKINNEY, R. R. No. 1, Erie, Ont.

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

HERD HEADED BY GAINFORD MARQUIS, CANADA'S PREMIER SIRE
 Write us about the get of Gainford Marquis. They have won more at Toronto and other large exhibitions than those of any other sire. We still have a few sons to offer, as well as females bred to Canada's greatest sire.

J. A. WATT - Elora, Ontario

Grand River Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Prince Lavander = 104419 = heads the herd. His dam gave "16,996" lbs. milk as a four year old. A few females bred to him for sale now. We have three splendid bull calves coming on—two reds one roan—great milk backing. Come and see the herd—50 head bred for "beef and milk."
 HUGH A. SCOTT CALEDONIA, ONT.

TOP-NOTCH SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE—Sixteen yearling heifers imported in dam; also four heifer calves and four bulls. See these before buying elsewhere.
 GEO. ISAAC MARKHAM, ONTARIO

Great Fur Sale at St. Louis.

A fur sale, the largest fur auction ever held in either this country or in Europe, reaching to over \$15,000,000 took place in September, at St. Louis, at the auction rooms of the International Fur Exchange. There were 600 buyers in attendance, a large number of them representing European houses, and the number of pelts presented for sale amounted to the very large total of 13,000,000.

The skins offered are by no means all native pelts; they represent every clime and every part of the world that contain fur-bearing animals. They also include varied values from the most rare Russian sables and ermine to the humble chipmunk and domesticated cat. A canvas-covered box from Siberia, only two feet long by two high and perhaps a foot wide, was insured for \$90,000, so choice were the sables it contained.

With the exception of the Australian and New Zealand rabbits, which number about ten to the pound, all sales were made by the pelt. It would be impossible that so great a number of skins should change hands during the ten days of the sale if it were not for a system of most accurate grading. Pelts are graded in five classes and are catalogued as I, II, III, IV or V. Both the trappers and shippers who send furs to the St. Louis market and the foreign and American buyers who go there for the skins that are to appear later as luxurious garments or fashionable adjuncts to cloth suits and coats, have absolute confidence in the graders and their system.

One of the features of the auction was the increase in prices paid for all native skins, including muskrat. Beaver, opossum, skunk, lynx, all brought unprecedented prices. The high grade foxes, such as the Alaskan blue fox, reached a figure that showed an advance of from 100 to 135 per cent.

Prices obtained for rare pelts included a single Russian sable at \$1,200, and a lot of ninety sold at an average of \$500 each. These, of course, are exceptional valuations, such as those put on rare jewels.

Gossip.

Elgin County Breeders' Shorthorn Sale.

On November 5 the Elgin County Pure-bred Live Stock Breeders are holding their annual sale of Shorthorns. In the past purchasers have secured bargains at this sale. The consignors have good foundation stock and have been using sires of renown, so that the young stuff has the breeding, quality and individuality to warrant them a place in the best herds. This fall they are offering about sixty head and among them are winners in strong competition at Ottawa and Toronto, and considerable other stock of show-ring calibre. The entire lot is a good breeding proposition and the stuff is all in splendid breeding condition, and a considerable number in show condition. Practically the entire offering is young and a more useful lot of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns seldom enters the sale-ring. These cattle should do well for their purchasers, and breeders desiring foundation stock or animals to strengthen their herd might advisedly attend the St. Thomas sale, on November 5, the day following the Western Ontario Consignment sale. We cannot mention individually the various animals catalogued, but, from Duncan Brown's herd will be some right good things by Trout Creek Wonder and Gainford Eclipse. W. G. Saunders & Sons are contributing among other things a pair of beautiful Roan Lady heifers. J. D. Ferguson is offering a Gold Drop heifer. H. McNab, a fine Mina cow that will freshen before the sale. W. A. Galbraith is offering a Lustre-bred bull, and one will go a long way before they secure as good a one. R. D. Ferguson has a Stamford-bred bull in the sale. Among other contributors, with stock of equal calibre are W. H. Ford & Sons, W. W. Scott & Sons, and D. H. McCallum & Bros. For fuller particulars consult the advertisement in another column of his issue, and write sales manager, W. A. Galbraith, of Iona Station, or Duncan Brown, of Shedden, for a catalogue mentioning that you saw the advertisement in "The Farmer's Advocate." Do not forget that you can attend two sales on one trip, as St. Thomas is only a half-hour's ride, on the electric road, from London.

Fur Sale at St. Louis.

The largest fur auction ever in this country or in Europe, over \$15,000,000 took place in St. Louis, at the auction International Fur Exchange. 100 buyers in attendance, a number of them representing Europe and the number of pelts sold amounted to the value of 13,000,000.

Offered are by no means all they represent every climate of the world that contain animals. They also include from the most rare Russian mine to the humble chipmunked cat. A canvas from Siberia, only two feet high and perhaps a foot wide, was offered for \$90,000, so choice is it contained.

Exception of the Australian land rabbits, which number in the pound, all sales were sold. It would be impossible to have a number of skins should be during the ten days of the sale were not for a system of marketing. Pelts are graded in and are catalogued as I, II, III, etc. Both the trappers and send furs to the St. Louis the foreign and American to there for the skins that later as luxurious garments adjuncts to cloth suits and absolute confidence in the their system.

features of the auction was in prices paid for all native muskrat.

oposum, skunk, lynx, all exceeded prices. The high such as the Alaskan blue a figure that showed an 100 to 135 per cent. ined for rare pelts included an sable at \$1,200, and a lot at an average of \$500 each. urse, are exceptional values those put on rare jewels.

Gossip.

ty Breeders' Shorthorn Sale.

ber 5 the Elgin County ve Stock Breeders are hold- al sale of Shorthorns. In asers have secured bargains.

The consignors have good stock and have been using yn, so that the young stuff ing, quality and individuality hem a place in the best fall they are offering about d among them are winners mpetition at Ottawa and a considerable other stock calibre. The entire lot eeding proposition and the splendid breeding condition, rable number in show onically the entire offering a more useful lot of Scotch opped Shorthorns seldom e-ring. These cattle should eir purchasers, and breeders dation stock or animals to eir herd might advisedly at- homas sale, on November 5, owing the Western Ontario sale. We cannot mention in- various animals catalogued,uncan Brown's herd will nt good things by Trout er and Gainford Eclipse.

ers & Sons are contributing things a pair of beautiful heifers. J. D. Ferguson is old Drop heifer. H. Mc- Mina cow that will freshen ale. W. A. Galbraith is lustre-bred bull, and one way before they secure as R. D. Ferguson has a bull in the sale. Among uters, with stock of equal H. Ford & Sons, W. W. Scott H. McCallum & Bros. For ars consult the advertise- her column of his issue, les manager, W. A. Gal- Station, or Duncan Brown, or a catalogue mentioning the advertisement in "The vocate." Do not forget attend two sales on one omas is only a half-hour's lectric road, from London.

CALDWELL'S MOLASSES MEAL

Can Now Be Obtained In Abundance
All War Restrictions Have Been Removed

All Your Orders Can Be Filled Immediately From

ANDREW MOTHERWELL OF CANADA, LIMITED
Dundas VALLEYTOWN FEED MILLS Ontario

Hospital For Insane, Hamilton, Ontario

We have yearling grandson of King Segis Alcartra Spofford—a splendid individual. Also fine bulls of younger age, prices reasonable. Apply to Superintendent.

Hamilton House Holstein Herd Sires

Our highest record bull for sale at present is a 4 months calf from Lulu Darkness 30.33 lbs. and sired by a son of Lulu Keyes 36.56 lbs. His two nearest dams therefore average 33.44 lbs. and both have over 100 lbs. of milk per day. We have several older bulls by the same sire and from two and three-year-old heifers with records up to 27.24 lbs. All are priced to sell.

D.B. TRACY, Hamilton House, COBOURG, ONT.

Montrose Holstein - Friesian Farms

THE HOME OF 20,000-LB. COWS

Write us about our herd of 20,000-lb. R.O.P. producers. Every one is a choice individual—the breeding is choice, and they are rearing their offspring under choice, but normal, conditions. We have young bulls for sale. VISITORS WELCOME.

R. J. GRAHAM, Montrose House Farms - BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje), and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM, Vaudreuil, Que. D. RAYMOND, Owner, Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway

CLOVERLEA FARM HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

Our present offering consists of two choice young bulls ready for service. Priced right for quick sale. Write GRIESBACH BROS., Collingwood, Ont. R.R. No. 1

Silver Stream Holsteins—Special offering—Four choice bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from R.O.P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. Write at once for particulars and price. of better come and see them.

JACOB MOGK & SON, R.R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

Holstein Bulls—A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke", and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King", grandsons of the 46-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie", the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.

R. M. HOLBY, R.R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.

WALBURN RIVERS & SONS, R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

I Have Holstein Bulls and Females at right prices. The bulls are from good record daughters of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Canada's first 33-lb. cow. The females are of much the same breeding. If you want Holsteins, get my prices.

T. W. McQueen, Oxford County, Bell 'phone Tillsonburg Ont.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

from 2 to 7 months old. 2 grandsons of the 26,000 lb. cow. 2 great grandsons one from a 23 lb. jr. 4 years old. All sired by Hillcrest Rauwerd Vale whose two nearest dams average almost 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days and almost 26,000 lbs. milk in 12 months. Cheap, considering quality.

W. FRED FALLIS, MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

17
Head

Clearing Sale

17
Head

OF

Registered Holsteins

To be held at the Farm of Jacob Scheib, 1 mile east of Rodney on Queen Street.

On Tuesday, October 28th, 1919

Commencing at 1 o'clock (old time).

King Segis Witzyde, Grandson of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, the \$50,000 Bull is head of this herd.

13 Females, 2 Bulls, ready for service, and 1 younger.

Dams with records of 18.29 lbs. Butter in 7 days as two-year-olds, and Daughters of 24 lb. Dams.

Write for Large Bills.

NO RESERVE—OWNER SOLD FARM.

Terms—8 months credit on good notes.

6% per annum off for cash.

RODNEY, - - ONTARIO

T. MERITT MOORE,
Auctioneer.

JACOB SCHEIB,
Proprietor.

6 BULLS BY KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE

Brother to the \$50,000 bull. Three of these are ready for service and all are show calves. Write us also for females. We are pricing a number of heifers, bred to our own herd sire, Sylvius Walker Raymondale, a grandson of the great May Echo Sylvia. We now have bull calves a few months old by this sire. Let us know your wants. R. W. WALKER & SONS, Manchester Station, G. T. R. Port Perry, Ont. R. R. No. 4.

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Our Motto: Choice individuals—the profitable producing kind. Nothing for sale now, but get in line early for your next herd sire.

A. E. HULET

(Oxford Co., G.T.R.)

NORWICH, ONTARIO

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrage, the \$15,000 sire—He is the son of the 33.06-lb. cow, Lakeview Lestrage, and is our chief sire in service. We are offering a few females bred to him and also have a few bull calves sired by him, at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario

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 Official Fur Price List, Supply Catalog and Game Laws. All sent FREE.
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Ring-Bone
 There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee
Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
 to remove the lesions and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of
Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Advisor
 Fifty-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
 75 Church St. Toronto, Ont.

Cream Wanted

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

Ontario Creameries LIMITED
 LONDON - ONTARIO

ROOFING MILL ENDS CHEAP
 A limited quantity of High-Grade Mill Ends for sale cheap. Samples Free
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS
 BOX 61 HAMILTON CANADA.

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.

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
 REGISTERED
 COATICOOK, QUE.

Ayrshire Herd Sire

FOR SALE—The five-year-old bull Snow King, grand champion bull at London as a yearling; first at Toronto as a two-year-old, weight 1725 lbs. Guaranteed pure and right. Price \$250. Also have March and May cows, a wonderful calf.
J. B. BART Madocville, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Abortion.

A young cow of mine in fine condition, milking, was bred July 18 and was all right until yesterday when she came in heat. The bull was in the pasture and served her. By evening her condition—extreme restlessness—became so marked that I stabled her. At nine o'clock she dropped a calf—very small but it, and accompanying membranes were all seemingly perfectly healthy. The cow is milking and eating, and looks as well as ever she did. What is probably wrong? When should she be bred again?
D. A. R.

Ans.—The symptoms are very much like abortion. Of course a cow will occasionally come in heat even when in calf and it may be that being served resulted in the loss of the calf. If so then the cow might be served in a few weeks. However, if the trouble is due to contagious abortion then there is grave danger of the disease spreading. The foetus and membranes should have been buried or burned as a precautionary measure and the cow isolated from the herd for a couple of weeks or until all discharges ceased. The cow should be washed out regularly with a mild antiseptic solution. If the trouble was due to abortion then do not breed her for two or three months.

Fattening a Horse.

What is the quickest way to fatten a horse? Do you advise clipping horses in the fall? Is sulphur good for a horse in a run-down condition? How often should it be fed?
W. G.

Ans.—The horse's system must be healthy and then good feed, along with regular exercise, given. It is well to have the teeth examined, as if they are not right the horse will not feed readily. It is essential that good feed be given and that care be taken not to over-feed. It is not necessary for a horse to have hay in front of him all the time, but what will be cleaned up in an hour and a half should be sufficient. Oats are the standard grain ration for horses, and if a small quantity of oil cake or molasses is fed it will help to put the system in condition. An occasional feed of boiled oats, in which are a little wheat and flaxseed, is quite in order. Remember that thorough grooming is important. If you desire to give him a tonic, the following is recommended: A teaspoonful three times daily of a mixture of equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. We would not advise clipping horses in the fall. For certain things sulphur is very good fed in small quantities, but we would not care to give very much of it except where prescribed by a qualified veterinarian.

Veterinary.

Lump Between Jaws.

Nine-year old cow would yield a very small quantity of bad milk for a couple of days. She appeared dull and stupid. Then she would milk well for a few days and then go bad again. This occurred several times. She was thin with a standing coat. On examining her I found a lump between her jaws on the under side, like under the tongue just inside the skin. The lump was loose and about the size of a goose egg. There seemed to be a scab about the size of a 10-cent piece on the lump. Sometimes the lump would swell twice the usual size and then go down.
J. S.

Ans.—The recent udder trouble indicates tubercular trouble of the gland. The lump under the jaw has no immediate connection with the udder trouble, but this may be tubercular disease of the sub-maxillary glands. As this lump is movable and the bone not involved it can be dissected out, as local application will have little effect. The recurrence of the udder trouble cannot be prevented, if she be tubercular. If she is not tubercular it is probable that the attacks will cease. All that can be done to prevent them is good care, good food and regular milking. It will be wise to have her tested by tuberculin by a veterinarian as this is the only reasonably definite means of diagnosis, and if she is tubercular neither the milk nor flesh is fit for consumption.
V.

FREE! POSTPAID SAMPLE BOX OF CORONA WOOL FAT
 You know what it means to you when busy with field work to have your horses laid up with sore shoulders and harness sores. You know what you lose in milk profits when your cows have sore teats. You know the danger of losing valuable cows at calving time as a result of caked or inflamed udders.
THE GREAT HEALING OINTMENT
 is worth its weight in gold to any live stock owner—there is no other remedy so effective for quickly healing
 Horse's Galled Shoulders, Barb Wire Cuts, Torn or Bruised Flesh, Scratches, Grease Heel, Thrush, Sore Tests and Caked Udders on Cows, Ulcers or old sores of any kind.
Try this Big FREE SAMPLE BOX AT MY EXPENSE
 Send me your name and address, and I'll send you free and postpaid, a sample box of this wonderful healing compound. I want most effective remedy you ever used.
 you to prove at my expense that it is the best and most effective remedy you ever used.
CORONA WOOL FAT is different from ordinary salves and blistering compounds. It is extracted from the wool and skin of sheep. It is very penetrating (but does not smart) and carries its soothing, healing properties directly to the seat of trouble. It has been the means of saving many valuable animals from permanent disability. **CORONA WOOL FAT COMPOUND** is for sale by reliable drugstores, hardware stores and stock food emporiums. Send for FREE sample.
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 Buy your fencing now and save money. Prices of wire products are advancing. With our large stocks of fencing on hand we can still offer you special prices.
Full Government Gauge Wire at 30c per rod and up.
 Write to-day for full particulars.
SARNIA FENCE COMPANY, Ltd.
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Prospect Farm Jerseys
 We have choice cows and heifers for sale, registered and high grades. 125 head of Jerseys in the herd. If you have a growing family, it is your duty to provide them with nature's greatest food in abundance, good, clean, healthful, wholesome milk. There are no substitutes for Jersey milk. Buy one and be convinced. Get the "Milk Habit." We have also for sale a fine lot of bull calves. Correspondence answered promptly. If possible, come and see them.
R. & A. H. BAIRD, R.R. 1, New Hamburg, Ontario

BRAMPTON JERSEYS
 The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire
 At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five out of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.
B. H. BULL & SONS - Brampton, Ontario

CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
 Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with one of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our own cows and show our work cows.
JNO. PRINGLE, Prop.

Edgeley Bright Prince
 —a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, R.O.P. champion, sired by a son of Viola's Bright Prince, is for sale. He is 3 years old, sure and service. Won third prize in aged class at Toronto and London, 1919. Write for price.
JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge C.P.R., Concord G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

WESTSIDE AYRSHIRE HERD
 I have two extra choice March bull calves from heavy-milking, high-testing dams, one dark and one white in color. Also a few good females, one just due to freshen. Write, or come and see.
Middlesex Co. DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, Ontario

Homestead Farm R.O.P. Ayrshires—At the head of our herd at present we have a grandson of the great Jean Armour. He is being used on the daughters of our former sire, Garlaugh Prince Fortune (imp.). Young cows freshen this fall and winter.
MACVICAR BROS., 'phone 2253 Harrietsville, Belmont, R. R. No. 1, Ont.

Choice Offerings in Ayrshires
 AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. **JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario.**

City View Ayrshires
 Two heifers to freshen in April. One heifer just fresh. Young cows due Oct., Nov., and Dec.
James Begg & Son, St. Thomas

ORONA WOOL FAT

Try this Big FREE SAMPLE BOX AT MY EXPENSE

Send me your name and address, and I'll send you free and paid, a sample box of this wonderful healing compound. I want to know the expense that it is the best and you ever used.

It is different from ordinary ointments and compounds. It is made of wool and skin of sheep. It is (but does not smart) and carries its properties directly to the seat of the trouble. It is the only permanent disability, ORONA is made by reliable Blacksmiths, Iron and Steel Manufacturers. Send for 25¢ worth.

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Jerseys

125 head of Jerseys in the best nature's greatest food in abundance for Jersey milk. Buy for sale a fine lot of bull, come and see them.

Amberg, Ontario

Jerseys

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n first prizes. We now have females of all ages.

Ampton, Ontario

JERSEY HERD

er, winner of first prize with first grand in 1916, and again first in choice bull calves, ready for performance imported prices right. We work our own

G.T.R. EDGELEY, ONT.

ERD

esting dams, one dark and one Write, or come and see.

WORTH, Denfield, Ontario

herd at present we have a Jean Armour. He is being p.) Young cows freshen this

R. R. No. 1, Ont.

ew Ayrshires

hen in April. One heifer just due Oct., Nov., and Dec.

St. Thomas

OXFORDS
Summerhill Flock

If you want breeding stock, buy now. First class Rams and Ewes different ages. Special offering in Stock Rams. Leading flock for past 35 years, winning almost all the prizes and championships at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Brandon, Regina, Toronto and London 1919.

Write us for prices
Peter Arkell & Sons, R.R. 1, Teeswater, Ont.

Shropshires

One hundred shearing imported ewes, twenty imported rams, one and two years old, and ram lambs my own breeding; also

Cotswold

ewes one and two years old, Canadian-bred.

W. A. DRYDEN
Brooklin - Ontario

Dorsets and Oxfords

I have at present a choice offering in shearing and ram lambs (both breeds). We were unable to show this year, but these rams are the choicest lot we ever bred. Also have four two-year-old stock rams, as well as a limited number of shearing and two-shear Dorset ewes. Prices right.

S. J. Robertson (C.P.R.) Hornby, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Fifty Shearing Ewes
Fifteen Shearing Rams
Twenty-five Ewe Lambs
Twenty-five Ram Lambs
Twenty Ewes of different ages

WM. D. BURTCH, BRANTFORD R.R. No. 2
Bell Phone 239, ring 1 and 2

Shropshires and Clydesdales For Sale

Ram lambs for sale—A first class lot of rams, good growthy fellows, good size and well covered with fine wool; also one 3-year-old ram, a sure stock ram, and two Clydesdale Stallions, one imported and one Canadian, bred right, every way inspected and passed; also several Clydesdale geldings and mares.

W. F. Somerset, Port Sydney, Ont.
Long Distance Phone.

SHROPSHIRE

Shearing and ram lambs by imported ram. Also a few ewes, all stock my own breeding.

E.E. Luton St. Thomas, Ont. R.R. No. 1
Bell Phone 704 Ring 4

LEICESTERS

Of good size and quality.
C. E. WOOD, Freeman P.O., Ontario

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—A fine lot of yearling rams and ram lambs, large and good quality, imported and home-bred; also ewes, all ages. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

A few Shropshire Flock Headers for sale Reasonable prices.
J. & D. McPHERSON, R. R. 2, Glanworth, Ont.

Shropshires—A choice lot of ram lambs, well covered, true to type; sired by imported ram of Kellock breeding. A few yearling rams and ewes. Prices reasonable.

ALEX. GRAY, Claremont, Ont.

MILLBANK OXFORDS

Pedigree Oxford Downs, Shearing rams and lambs of both sexes, for Sale. Bred from E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg flock. Prices reasonable. Write or phone. Frank Weekes, Varna, P. O. Ont. Brucefield Station.

Oxford Down Sheep—Present offering: ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings and two young Shorthorn bulls. Prices reasonable.

JAS. L. TOLTON, Walkerton, R. 3, Ontario

Shorthorns and Oxfords for Sale—Two choice roan grandsons of Right Sort; also ewes and lambs, either sex.

GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont

FOR SALE

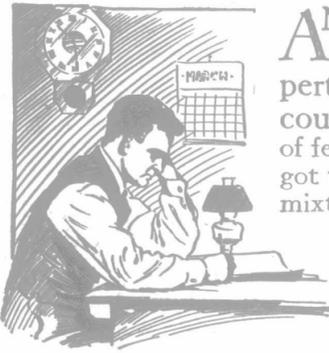
Shropshire ewe lambs and young ewes, two Clydesdale stallions, four Shorthorn bulls.

W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ontario

Bowhill Leicesters—A few two-shear rams in show condition, and several shearing and lambs, both rams and ewes. Also Shorthorn bulls and heifers.

GEO. P. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

Let Experts Figure the Rations



Don't Waste Your Time

ANYBODY can feed a hog—but only experts can feed for tip-top results. Who but an expert with years of study and special experience could properly make available the odds and ends of feed materials about your farm. Certainly you haven't got time either to study scientific feeding or to figure out mixtures changing with the feed materials that happen to be available to you.

Let the experts figure your rations. Our experts—Canadian experts with closest knowledge of Canadian needs—have the time, the scientific training and the facilities for proper selection and mixing of feeds. The result is

Monarch Hog Feed

the cheapest feed available because it means good, firm, hard bacon, commanding best prices. It means quality bacon at minimum cost of production when feeds are high-priced. In short, it means extra profits put into your pocket.

Monarch Hog Feed is composed of shorts, corn products and digester tankage. It is unequalled for bone and muscle forming, and supplies the right amount of fat for shortening the hogs' stay on the farm and for sending them to market in A1 condition. Guaranteed analysis: protein 15%, fat 4%

Monarch Hog Feed is not only calculated to a nicety as a ration, but it is properly mixed. And it is handy. No trouble collecting feeds to mix—just one feed to handle. You just ought to see how hogs go for it. It is both highly palatable and digestible.

Decidedly you should feed not only for results but for MAXIMUM profits. With Monarch you can do it. Give it a trial. Order a ton from your dealer. If he can't supply Monarch write us direct, giving dealer's name.

MONARCH DAIRY FEED

has guaranteed analysis of 20% protein and 4% fat. It is a properly mixed combination of Oil Cake Meal and Cottonseed meal with the bulky feeds, bran and corn meal. Though very rich, ensuring splendid results, it can be fed alone.

SAMPSON FEED

This general purpose feed is somewhat similar to Monarch Hog Feed, except that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tankage; it gives results for both cattle and hogs. Guaranteed analysis: 10% protein and 4% fat.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., West Toronto

Elm View Oxford Downs—Thirty selected yearling rams for flock headers. Thirty yearling and two-year-old ewes; all first-class. Write for prices.
Bruce A. McKinnon, R.R. 1, Hillsburg, Ont.

THE HAWTHORNE LEICESTERS

1 choice 2 shear ram, 1 good shearing ram and several ram lambs, priced to sell and a few good grade ewe lambs. Also Shorthorns.
Allan B. Mann, Peterboro R.R. 4, Ont.

For Sale—Sixty Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs—from twenty to thirty dollars each, including pedigrees. Ten yearling rams from twenty-five to thirty-five dollars. Young ewes at reasonable prices. Also Pure Jerseys and Ayrshire cattle.
H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

COTSWOLDS

Twenty Choice Registered Ram Lambs, 25 Ewes. Average wool clip of flock for three years, 15 1/2 lbs. per fleece.
Donald Sutherland, R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ont.

Lythmore Leicesters for Sale—Two shearing rams, ram lambs, ewe lambs and a few aged ewes. Prices moderate.
DUNNET BROS., Hagersville, Ontario
R.R. No. 3

Oxford Down Sheep

For sale: Ten choice Ram Lambs, Shearing Rams and Ewes.
JOHN M. ROSS, EMBRO, ONT.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

America's Pioneer Flock

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We are now booking orders for Fall pigs, both sexes. Several large litters to choose from.

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Our School Department.

Attendance at Summer Courses.

BY J. B. DANDENO.

The attendance at the summer courses in agriculture for teachers, in 1919, was the largest on record. From the indications in 1918, it was expected that there would be a considerable increase in the year following, consequently, in view of the fact that the Ontario Agricultural College had reached the limit of its accommodation, an effort was made by the Department of Education to see if another centre or other centres could not be secured to accommodate the overflow from Guelph. The Ontario Ladies' College with its ample dormitories and dining halls, in addition to farm and garden, offered a suitable place for such a course. An arrangement was, therefore, made between the Department of Education and the Governor of the Ontario Ladies' College by which the overflow from the O. A. C. could be taken there in 1919. This has been carried out with gratifying success, and a similar arrangement is likely to be made in 1920.

During the summer session of 1918 and 1919 the public and separate school inspectors were invited by the Minister of Education to take the course leading to an Intermediate certificate in agriculture, in view of the fact that they would be required to inspect the agricultural classes in their inspectorates, and also to encourage and assist teachers in their efforts to introduce and carry on the work especially in the rural schools. Nearly all the inspectors of the public and separate schools have completed the course referred to, and will be granted full intermediate certificates in agriculture.

An interesting feature of the summer course in 1919 was the presence of 37 "Sisters," teachers from Roman Catholic separate schools. Though handicapped somewhat in the garden work, by their method of dress, they accomplished manfully all the regular work, in class, laboratory and garden, with praiseworthy success.

On account of the large number in attendance, dormitory or boarding accommodation could not be provided for the men, consequently, the courses for all concerned lost much of their charm and something of their efficiency. Going back and forth down town consumed much time, and in most cases this prevented attendance upon evening meetings. As was the case last year, the swimming tank provided an opportunity to learn to swim, and also a means of enjoyment to those who had previously learned.

Special lectures were given as follows: An address of welcome by President Creelman on "The Functions of the College;" by Professor Harcourt on, "The Essentials in Human Food;" by Professor Crow, on, "Birds;" and by the Honorable Dr. Cody, Minister of Education, on "The Educational Outlook." Quite naturally all of these addresses were highly appreciated.

The Minister of Education spent a day visiting the classes at work in garden and laboratory, realizing that the way to get first-hand information with respect to the work being carried on is to see for himself the students at work.

Producing Clean Milk.

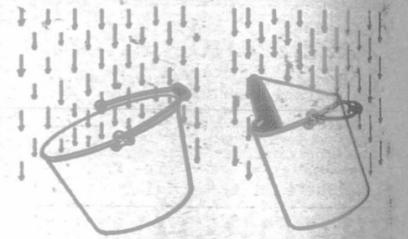
It is becoming increasingly necessary for dairymen to produce clean milk. Powder factories and condenseries enforce strict regulations in regard to the way milk must be handled. Health officers in towns and cities are constantly criticizing the milk supply and insisting that it be cleaner and free from bacteria. It is also a well-known fact that dairy products, such as butter and cheese, are of much higher quality when made from clean milk than when made from unclean milk.

The quality of milk can be pretty well determined by the bacteria it contains.

These bacteria are also known as micro-organisms. They are too small to be seen by the naked eye, yet there are thousands of them in a very small drop of clean milk, and millions in a small drop of dirty milk.

One type of bacteria cause milk to sour and they are not considered a very bad kind, although dairymen endeavor to keep their numbers as low as possible. Others cause blue milk; some red milk; while still others will cause the milk to become bitter and ropy. In addition to all these there are bacteria which cause diphtheria and typhoid fever outbreaks, and many an epidemic of these and other diseases have been traced directly to milk.

Some may think it peculiar that so much talk centres around bacteria in the relation to milk. It should be understood that because of its composition milk offers an excellent medium for the development and growth of all these bacteria. Sugar, found in milk, is very suitable for some bacteria; the protein in all milk nourishes them, and the fats make a splendid home for various kinds of molds.



Good and Poor Types of Milk Pails.

To follow up the necessity for clean milk and understand why it should be produced under as favorable conditions as possible, these facts should be considered: With clean milk there is less danger to the consumer of contracting disease; clean milk keeps sweet longer than unclean milk; it makes a higher grade of products; it brings a better price; and it makes satisfied customers.

We might now consider how impurities get into milk, and how to prevent the contamination of milk. The amount of impurities in milk depends on the care of the cow and her health, condition of the udder—external condition, whether clean or dirty—and on such other various items as grooming, washing, clipping, bedding, disposal of manure, feed, and water.

The arrangement of the stable, its location, ventilation, and other items are important.

Many impurities get in milk through the utensils, such as milk pails, separator and milking machine.

In milking, too, if one is not careful, dust and particles of dirt will get into the milk and add very materially to the bacterial content.

The accompanying illustration shows how dirt will drop into the open-topped milk pail with greater ease than into one which is partly closed over the top. Much dirt can also be prevented from getting into the milk by properly preparing the cow before milking—that is, by brushing and grooming and finally wiping off her flanks and udder with a damp cloth. Some milkers wet their hands with milk when beginning. This is a dirty practice and should not be done at all. If it is necessary to moisten one's hands when milking, it should be done with vaseline. In large dairies, men with any kind of a disease are not permitted to do the milking, neither are they allowed to chew tobacco while engaged at that particular job.

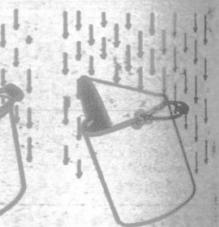
Just as a little experiment, take two clean bottles and in one milk from a cow whose flanks and udder have been cleaned, and into the other bottle milk from a cow that has not been cleaned. Set these two bottles together and notice which sours the more quickly. There are other little experiments that can be conducted by you at home or at school, and if you carry them out to the end you will never again want to drink milk, unless you know it is perfectly clean.

ment.

are also known as micro-organisms, they are too small to be seen with the naked eye, yet there are thousands of them in every small drop of clean water and in a small drop of dirty water.

Bacteria cause milk to become sour. They are not considered a very serious danger to the health of the consumer, but they do cause a very rough dairyman endeavor to keep the number of bacteria as low as possible. Some bacteria cause the milk to become rancid; some cause it to become rropy. In addition, some bacteria cause typhoid fever, cholera, and typhoid fever outbreaks. An epidemic of these diseases has been traced to the milk of a certain farm.

It is not peculiar that so many people are afraid of bacteria in milk. It should be understood that the reason for this is because of its composition. It is an excellent medium for the growth of all these bacteria, and it is very rich in protein. The bacteria multiply in it and cause it to become rancid and rropy. The bacteria also cause typhoid fever, cholera, and typhoid fever outbreaks. An epidemic of these diseases has been traced to the milk of a certain farm.



Types of Milk Pails.

The necessity for clean milk is so great that it is not surprising to find that the price of clean milk is higher than that of unclean milk. These facts should be kept in mind by the consumer of milk. The amount of bacteria in milk depends on the condition of the cow and her health, the condition of the stable, the method of milking, washing, clipping, and the disposal of manure, feed, and other items.

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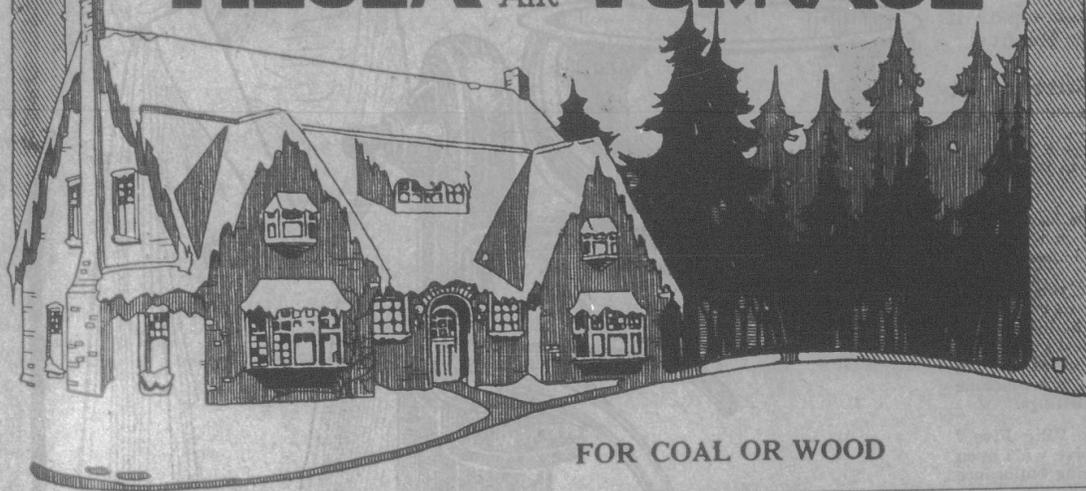
They will tell you that the special Hecla firepot—the Steel-ribbed Firepot—makes their coal bills light. The triple-heating surface of that firepot sends warmth into the house, instead of out of the chimney. To-day it is a real money-saver for every Hecla owner.

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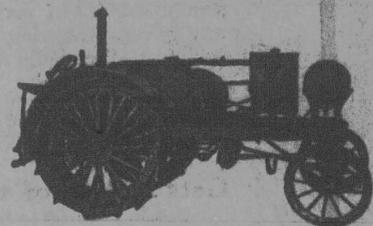
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