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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

PERSEVERE
SUCCEED
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* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE. *

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

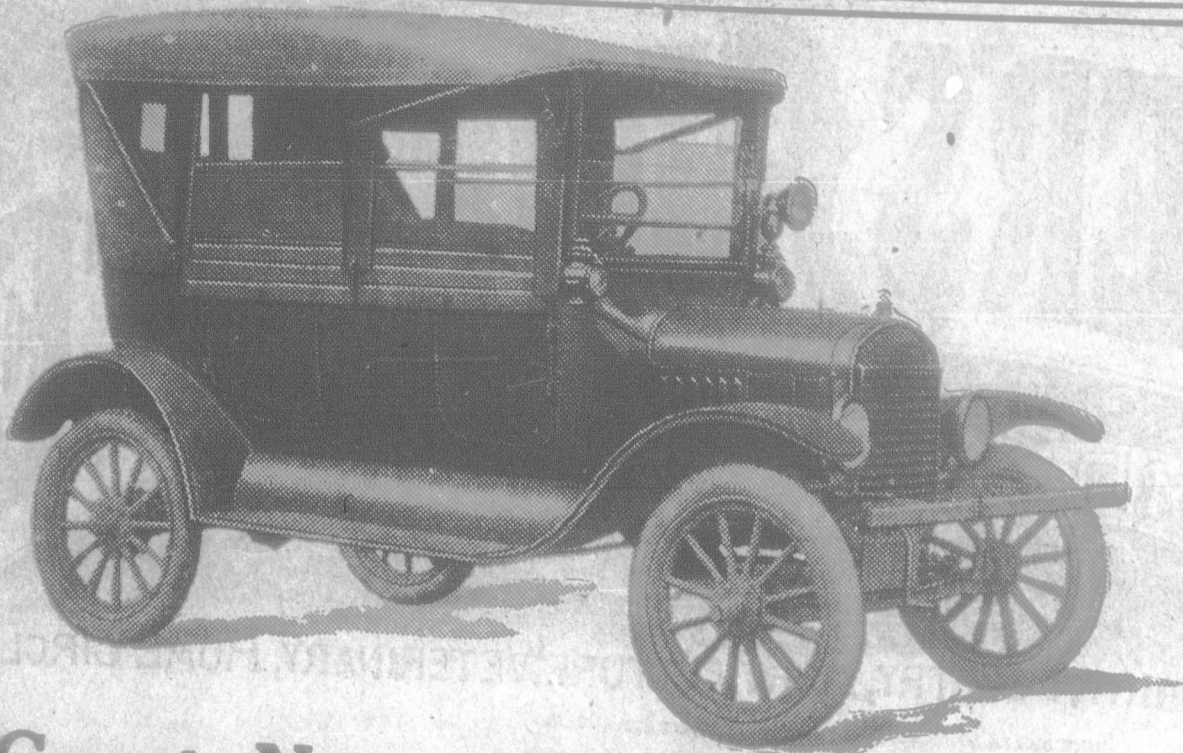
No. 1415

PURITY'S BEST
BY OVEN TEST

PURITY FLOUR

More Bread and Better Bread

The advertisement features a central illustration of a woman in a white, patterned dress and apron, holding a loaf of bread. To her right is a large, ornate kitchen oven with a glass door, showing bread baking inside. The background is dark, making the white elements stand out. The text is arranged in a clear hierarchy, with the brand name 'PURITY FLOUR' in the largest, bold letters at the bottom.



Great News For Ford Owners

The illustration shows a Ford Touring Car equipped with a Limousette attachment. Just note the snug fit. This is a most ingenious and practical addition for Ford Touring Cars and Roadsters, which, in combination with the regular Ford top, transforms your Ford into a limousine of striking appearance. It is an absolute protection against wind, dust, rain, and the winter elements.

But its unique construction permits an instant transformation of the limousine appearance and protection into an open car without removing any part.

No changes in the standard Ford equipment is necessary. The Limousette is simply a new practical edition which is vastly superior, in every way, to side curtains.

Ten Reasons Why You Should Buy—

- 1.—It improves the looks of your car
- 2.—It is light in weight
- 3.—Gives clear vision front and sides
- 4.—Permits easy and quick entrance and exit
- 5.—Gives closed car comfort in bad weather
- 6.—Instantly convertible into an open car

An "Ustus Limousette"—

- 7.—Eliminates inconvenience of awkward side curtains in summer
- 8.—It wears well
- 9.—No rattling or vibration
- 10.—No alteration of standard Ford equipment required

If your dealer can't supply you, write or call on our nearest house for complete information and prices.

Northern Electric Company LIMITED

MONTREAL
HALIFAX
OTTAWA

TORONTO
LONDON

WINNIPEG
REGINA

CALGARY
EDMONTON
VANCOUVER

BOB LONG
UNION MADE
OVERALLS
SHIRTS & GLOVES



Known from Coast to Coast
R.G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

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



when you ship your
RAW FURS

John Hallam Limited

FREE SAMPLE
of Hallam's Paste Animal Bait

Enough for 2 or 3 sets—attracts all flesh eating animals—is put up in tubes (like tooth paste)—not affected by rain or snow. Economical to use, handy to carry.

Also Hallam's Trappers and Sportsmen's Supply Catalog—48 pages, English and French—showing Animal Traps, Guns, Ammunition, Fish Nets, etc. All at moderate prices.

Sample bait and catalog Free for the asking—send to-day.

Address in full as below

506 HALLAM BUILDING,
TORONTO.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to returned soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over, 50 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations, and settlers' rates, write

H. A. MACDONELL,
Director of Colonization,

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

G. H. FERGUSON,
Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

Palmer's Draw String Shoe Packs



JUST the pack for all men engaged in all out-door occupations. Being waterproof and warm, there is nothing better on the market for Farmers, Lumbermen, Sportsmen, Laborers, Stablemen and others.

Palmer's Packs are hand-made from genuine Skowhegan Waterproof Leather. The special Non-Rip Pack, Draw String sewed, is famous for its wearing qualities.

Made on comfortable, roomy, natural tread lasts. A sure cure for tired, aching feet.

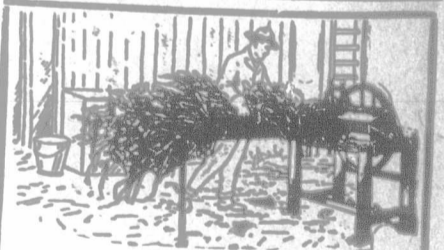
To buy Palmer's is to buy the Best.

Get a pair from your dealer. Be sure they are stamped.



"Moose Head Brand" or write us for catalogue and price list.

John Palmer Co., Ltd.
Fredericton, N.B., Canada
Established 40 years.



Hand or Power Feed Cutters

No farmer should be without a feed cutter, and nearly every farmer realizes that he could save tons of good feed if he had one. Write for our catalogue and prices to-day.

Peter Hamilton feed cutters are easy running and will stand the hardest kind of work.

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.
PETERBORO, ONT.

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.

When writing please mention Advocate.

World-Wide Tractor Industry Established in Canada

With headquarters in Toronto,
Backed by Canadian money,
Operated by Canadian Manufacturers,

A purely Canadian tractor institution is rapidly getting under way.

This institution has purchased outright the interests of the Chase Motor Truck Co. of Syracuse, N.Y. The manufacturing and executive offices have been moved to Toronto. Chase Tractors will hereafter be manufactured in Canada. Not only the domestic trade, but export trade with Great Britain, United States and other foreign lands will be conducted from the Canadian plant in Toronto.

The CHASE TRACTORS CORPORATION, Limited, will conduct a world-wide business in Canadian-made Tractors.

In choosing Canada as the centre for this big enterprise, the manufacturers had in view the great agricultural and industrial future of Canada.

This promises to be a tremendous market in itself. For Canada's vast farm lands cannot be developed without tractors.

Convert Munitions Plant into Tractor Factory

Behind this industrial project are men in a commanding position in the manufacturing world. Not only have they proven that they could produce shells to most exacting

specifications in a highly satisfactory way—but that they could organize in an incredibly short time a plant with a tremendous output. From their plants over five million shells were sent overseas—a remarkable achievement!

The plant and the organization of engineering and mechanical experts that made this record have now been directed to the production of Chase Tractors.

Robert J. Cluff and William J. Cluff, who are organizing the new industry, have converted their large munitions plant into an efficient Tractor Factory.

Here their ideals in manufacturing will find expression in the production of Tractors that are right—in design, in construction, in adjustment.

The Tractors that leave the Chase plant will be as rigidly inspected and as thoroughly reliable as the shells which made Cluff Bros.' Munition Plants so successful.

The Chase Tractor—a tested, reliable Machine

With high ideals as manufacturers, and with literally hundreds of Tractors to choose from, Cluff Bros. chose the ideal Tractor on which to establish this business. Not, however, before they had made thorough investigation of the tractor situation, and had consulted with agriculturists in every part of the Dominion. The Chase is the ideal Tractor from the farmer's standpoint.

Simple in design, sturdy, powerful, the Chase Tractor represents nine years of constant engineering study and practical experience in Tractor building.

A low-riding Tractor, it can be used under trees for orchard work, on side-hill work and rough ground. It has no differential gears—thus it gets equal driving power on both rear wheels, giving it amazing power on hilly ground and for overcoming side-draft.

By throwing either rear wheel out of gear the driver can turn the Chase Tractor in very small radius.

The belt power comes directly from the crankshaft and is sufficient to run most farm machines, wood saws, grinders, feed choppers, ensilage cutters, anything up to a 28-inch grain separator.

This Tractor with such improvements in construction as Cluff Bros.' ideals of manufacturing demand will prove a most dependable and profitable machine for the farmers to use.

Opportunities in every farming centre for enterprising business men

The Chase Tractor Industry creates openings for men of vision to establish themselves in a profitable business.

The selling of Tractors will repeat the successes that were made in the sale of automobiles. Hundreds of big selling organizations will grow up within the next year to handle the demand for tractors, and service to tractor owners.

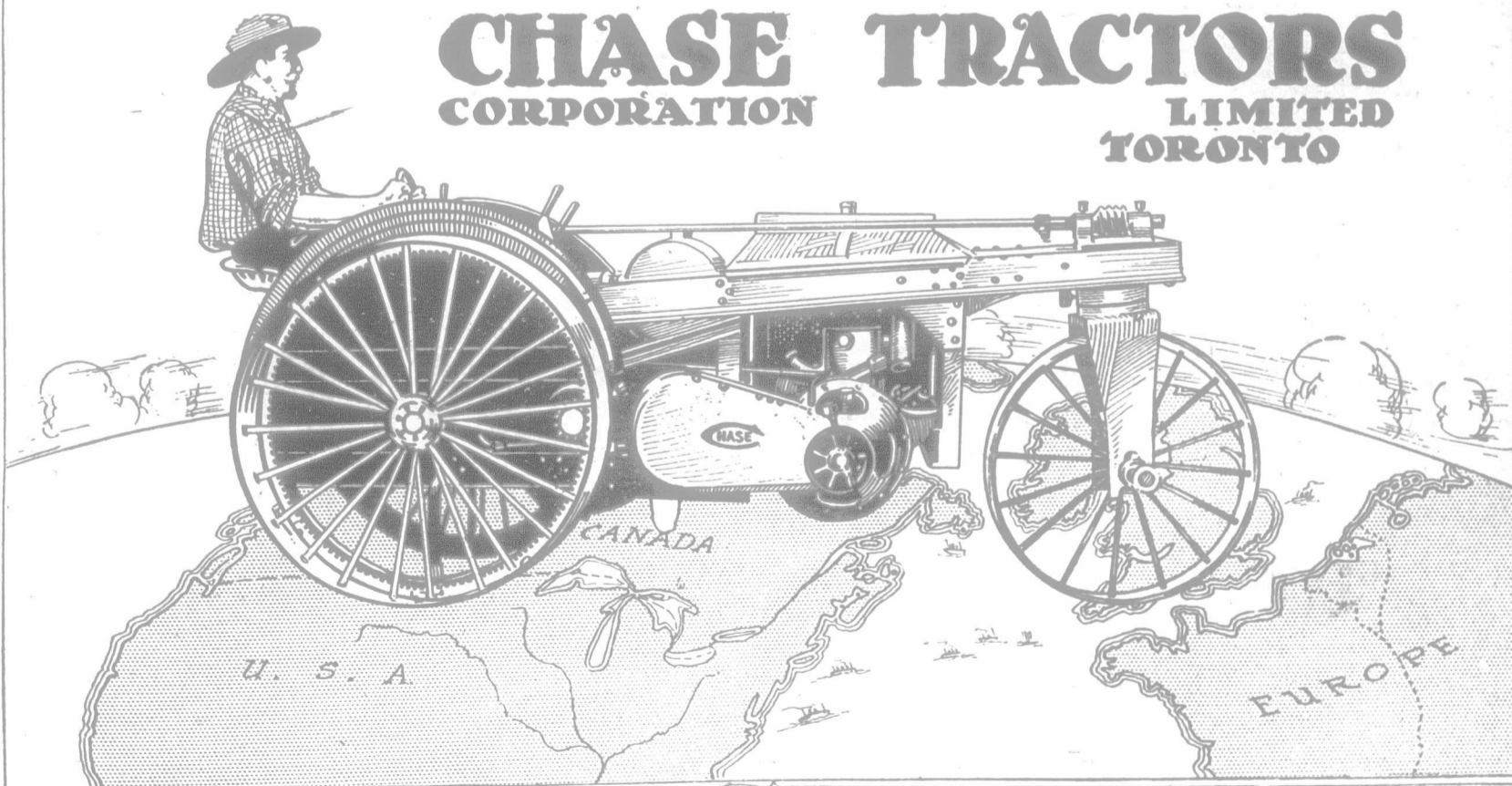
In the aggregate, the profits to be made from selling Tractors will greatly exceed the factory profits. Men who link their fortunes with the Chase industry, who establish themselves locally as Chase dealers, will build up local industries of magnitude.

With an organization such as the Chase Tractors Corporation, Ltd., behind them; with a dependable, efficient Tractor like the Chase to create a goodwill for them, there is no limit within reason to the business a local selling station can create.

The Chase Tractors Corporation, Limited, invites correspondence with men with the business vision and experience to build up big local selling and service organizations.

(Chase Tractors Corporation, Limited, will also manufacture Motor Trucks. Full announcement will be made in the near future)

CHASE TRACTORS CORPORATION LIMITED TORONTO



MADE IN CHASE CANADA

lmer's
w String
e Packs

o.20

pack for all men
in all out-door oc-
a. Being waterproof
there is nothing bet-
ter for Farmers,
Sportsmen, Labor-
ers and others.

Packs are hand-
made of genuine
leather. The special
check, Draw String
is for its wearing

comfortable, roomy,
lasts. A sure cure
for foot.

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from your dealer.
are stamped.

MER'S
AD BRAND

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er Co., Ltd.
N.B., Canada
40 years. 40

Power
cutters

without a feed
every farmer
ld save tons of
one. Write for
prices to-day.

cutters are easy
and the hardest

ton Co., Ltd.
ONT. 41

WANTED

Alfalfa, Red Clover,
Sweet Clover. If any
will quote you our
on.

ed Merchants,
ention Advocate.

Which
are you
going to have
\$45 or \$82.50

IF you have \$100 in the Savings Bank it will pay you 3 per cent. interest, or in fifteen years, \$45.00.

IF you take that money out of the Savings Bank and invest it in Victory Bonds, Canada will pay you 5½ per cent. interest on it, or in the same time, \$82.50.

BUY
Victory Bonds
and get more interest

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

FOUR REASONS WHY SHREWD MEN ARE BUYING VICTORY BONDS 1919

1. Security.

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because Victory Bonds are backed by Canada's guarantee that she will repay the full amount stated on the face of the bond—the five-year bonds on November 1st, 1924; and the fifteen-year bonds on November 1st, 1934. And she not only binds herself to pay the money back, but she pledges all of her vast resources as security for her promise.

2. Income.

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because the interest return is unusually good considering the absolute security. You will be paid $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ per year on Victory Bonds— $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ more than you can get in the Savings Banks. Unlike many other investments, you have absolutely no worry as to the prompt payment of the interest.

3. Saleability.

SHREWD men are buying all the Victory Bonds they can pay for now and all they will be able to pay for during the next ten months under the instalment plan, because they know that if at any time they should need ready money they can sell them. There will always be a ready market for Victory Bonds.

4. Advancement in Price:

SHREWD men are buying Victory Bonds because they consider them to have an excellent prospect of advancing in price.

ALL of Canada's previous issues of Victory Bonds have advanced. You can sell your Victory Bonds 1917 and 1918 even in this short time—one and two years—and get more than par for them. What will Victory Bonds be worth when the world finally gets back to a normal basis—when interest rates come down—when Canada will be able to borrow again at 4% , or even less?

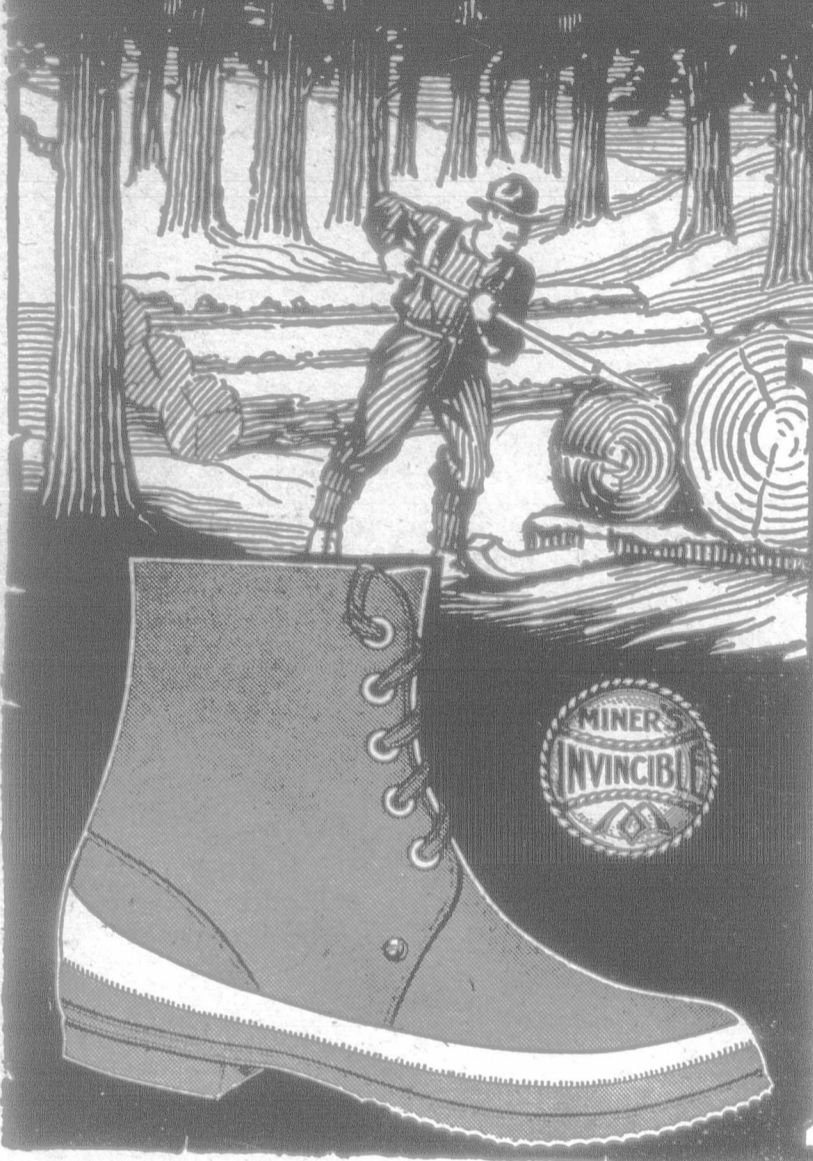
WAR conditions have created the opportunity for you to buy the very best of Government securities on unusually attractive terms. Do not miss such a good investment opportunity, but buy to your limit.

Buy Victory Bonds

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

INVINCIBLE

Formerly Called MONARCH

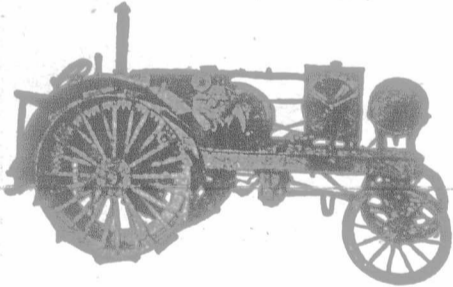


WE boost "Invincible" Rubber Boots and Shoes but the biggest booster is the man who wears them. He knows they cannot be equalled for wear. He knows they last longer than any other make he ever bought. Buy your first pair of "Invincibles" and you will boost "Invincibles" to your friends. You will tell them they are the best pair of rubber boots you ever had. We know it now. You will know it too if you ask for and get "Invincibles" the next time you buy rubber boots.

"Invincibles" are Pressure Cured. The high Pressure Process alone can put into rubber the strength and resistance to stand all kinds of use and abuse in quarries and mines, on the roads in the woods or on the farm.

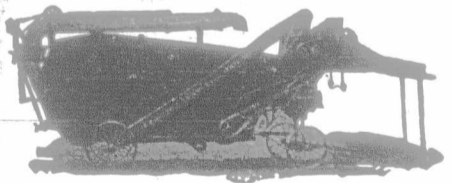
The Miner Rubber Co., Limited.

Tractors and Threshers



WATERLOO BOY

The Simplest, most Accessible, most Powerful 8-plow Tractor on the market. Suitable for hauling 3 plows, Threshing, Silo Filling and General Farm Work.



Individual Farmers' Threshers, suitable also to be driven by small Tractors and Gasoline Engines. Do your own threshing. Keep your farm clean and save expense. Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED. Seaforth, Ontario. Also Steam Tractors, and large size Threshers

ROOFING MILL ENDS CHEAP

A limited quantity of High-Grade Mill Ends for sale cheap. Samples Free

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Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patent everywhere. Head office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 3 Elgin St. Offices throughout Canada. Book-let free.

PEERLESS PERFECTION

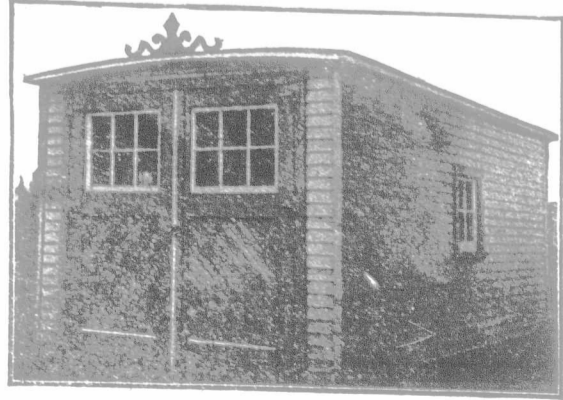
PEERLESS FENCE

Strong enough to keep your own live stock where they belong and your neighbor's out. The best way to hold neighborly friendships is to fence to prevent trespassing. This fence "locks the bars." "stays put." Made of Open Hearth steel wire—heavily galvanized

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

THE BANWELL-BOZIE WIRE FENCE CO. Limited
Winnipeg, Man. Hamilton, Ont.

The Auto-Home Garage



is just what you need for your car. It is built in sections; any one can erect it. It is painted and glazed complete. Built in four sizes. Place your order early; have a neat, warm place for your car in cold weather. Send for full particulars.

A. COATES & SONS
MANUFACTURERS
BURLINGTON
ONTARIO
Box 151

MORE \$\$\$\$ FOR YOUR RAW FURS IN NEW YORK

My Prices Are Guaranteed

Beware of High Price lists sent out to deceive you and get your furs. The higher they quote the less you get.

The secret of a square deal is honest grading at market prices. I guarantee my price until next list is issued and will not quote more than I can pay on an honest assortment.

Enjoy the peace of mind that comes to a shipper when he knows he is shipping to an honest firm.

You will make no mistake, shipping to me and be glad you made my acquaintance.

**HONEST GRADING
HONEST PRICES**

No commissions deducted. (pay fur price & parcel post charge) lowest returns guaranteed.

Write at once for Price List, while you have one in mind.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
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Right Out of Your Own Smoke House

Don't Sell All Your Hogs!

Save enough for your own use and smoke your meat and fish in the National Giant Smoke House. This wonderful smoke house is portable. Can be operated in and outdoors. Runs on sawdust, cobs and little bark for seasoning. The

NATIONAL GIANT SMOKE HOUSE
PORTABLE AND SANITARY STORE HOUSE

Is a 6 Years' Success Thousands in use in U. S. and foreign countries. Positively best way to smoke hams, bacon, etc. After smoking meats, use for stove houses. Made in 3 sizes of heavy sheet steel. FIREPROOF. GUARANTEED.

Send for FREE Book of prize-winning recipes, low prices, full details. Investigate!

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

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
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ESTABLISHED
1866

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 6, 1919.

1415

EDITORIAL.

Buy Victory Bonds.

Buy more Victory Bonds.

Speed the plow until the last furrow is turned.

Disinfect the stable before housing the stock.

Prepare for Winter's visit; it is already knocking at Fall's door.

Take time to gather up the implements and place them under cover.

This year's harvests are garnered; plan early for next season's crops.

We are to have an Eastern Canada Winter Fair but the question is—where?

Statesmen are needed badly these days, but no professional politicians need apply.

If Canada must be in debt, let her own people be the creditors—buy Victory Bonds.

Labor and Farmers ought to make an industrious Government; they are both accustomed to hard work.

If the cobwebs were swept out of the windows and a little water applied there would be more light in the stable.

Those drain outlets which the cattle have tramped full, should be cleaned out before the frost tightens the soil.

Clean up and burn the rubbish in the garden. Disease and insects harbor in the dead vegetation and come out and attack the young plants the following spring.

The hog which but recently was "lord of the yard" has lost his one-time popularity, and many feeders are speeding his exit. Do not kick him out all together; the country needs hogs.

Farmers have obtained a representative voice in the legislative halls. Changes come slowly, but rest assured that legislation sanctioned by farmer representatives will be to the interests of all and not of the few.

The people's action at the polls in recent elections has caused party politicians to fear and tremble. The hand writing on the wall can be easily interpreted: "You have failed to measure up to your responsibilities and must seek some other means of a livelihood."

It is estimated that the number of holders of Canadian Victory Bonds of the \$50 denomination is, at present, in the neighborhood of one million, while the number of those holding \$100 Bonds is very large. The success of the Loan depends on the small investor, and if one cannot raise the money for a \$500 Bond, the easy-payment plan will make the purchase of a smaller one possible. Young people whose earnings are not large will be helping both their country and themselves by purchasing Victory Bonds.

The New Politics.

A political revolution has swept the slate clean in the Province of Ontario, and a new era is dawning. During a revolution it is hard to predict whose head will go, and, in the upheaval still fresh in our minds, the weapon placed in the hands of Ontario's electors fell with a vengeance. The ballot was not in every case, we think, used discreetly, but, unlike revolutions where the guillotine, instead of the ballot, implemented the desires of the people, there is a second chance for the fallen ones who are unworthy of extinction.

Never before have both political machines been wrecked at once and power placed in the hands of a fresh, verile body of men, purged of all partizanship in preparation for service to the state. The situation is without a precedent in Canada, and this has obliged the dominant party to blaze a trail in the uncharted wilderness of Ontario's new politics. Farmers, however, have a good record in local government, and the opportunity is now presented for the translation of these practices and principles which have held municipal administration above reproach to the broader and more complex field of provincial affairs. Agriculture now has its innings in the Province of Ontario; great odds are at stake, and the members elected on the farmer ticket must work unsparingly in order that a clean, efficient, unbiased government may administer the affairs of the Province during the next four years.

Farmers only asked for proportional representation, but they were given more. Upon their shoulders was imposed the responsibility of government, which, in turn, involves the entire industry, for upon the prospective Government's achievements depends the farmers' reputation for efficiency and broadmindedness in public administration.

A farmer government, properly conducted, will bring country and city closer together. It will help to give city folk a clearer understanding of rural problems and rural people. Country folk, too, will, no doubt, be better able to appreciate the trials and tribulations of their urban cousins and, on the whole, the bond of friendship will be strengthened as these two great branches of society know each other better. Already there is a more general readiness to concede that agriculture has real grievances, and no fear is expressed that undue advantage will be taken by those in whose hands power has been placed.

The Federal By-Elections.

East and West showed a marked spirit of independence in the by-elections on October 27, when they paid little heed to the Liberal or Unionist appeals and elected whomsoever they saw fit. The people of the Maritime Provinces have always taken politics very seriously, and it is there that partizanship is most deeply rooted in a soil rich in tradition and hallowed by the memory of many noble men. However, a new spirit is abroad in the land, and the United Farmers of New Brunswick have become of sufficient influence in that Province to elect a farmer to the House of Commons in Victoria-Carleton, the riding formerly represented by Hon. F. B. Carvell. In this constituency, T. W. Caldwell, the Farmers' choice, secured an easy victory over the Unionist candidate, which triumph presages an awakening in the East which will make the next Federal election a matter of considerable concern to both political parties.

In the West political prejudices have been more shallow-rooted than anywhere else in Canada, but even in that land of open-minded electors there is the nucleus of a straight Farmers' party, and it is growing in strength every day. Hon. W. R. Motherwell, who was a tower of strength to the Grain Growers' organization in its early days, seemingly failed to grasp the significance of the new spirit which is abroad, and

sailing in a Liberal ship was wrecked and sunk in deep water. Although there are few better farmers in the Province of Saskatchewan than Hon. Mr. Motherwell, his political views did not seem popular, and O. R. Gould, running on a Farmer's ticket, secured sufficient majority to cost Mr. Motherwell his deposit.

The results of the by-election in Glengarry-Stor-mont simply reflected the spirit of Ontario electors at this time, and added one more farmer to the small, though growing group in the House of Commons, who will probably look to Hon. T. A. Crerar for leadership in matters pertaining to the industry they represent.

Ernest Lapoint, the brilliant young French-Canadian who resigned his seat for Kamouraska to contest Quebec East against an Independent Liberal, was returned by a large majority and becomes the recognized leader of Quebec Liberalism in the Federal arena.

Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie's re-election in Victoria, where he was strenuously opposed by a Labor man is gratifying indeed since the Agricultural Department at Ottawa needs him badly at this time. As Minister of Agriculture, of which portfolio he is now assured, Hon. Dr. Tolmie will be in a position to render valuable service to the industry. During the short time the Department has been his to administer he has shown a keen appreciation of its weaknesses and requirements, and now, with his election over, Dr. Tolmie will be able to set in motion the machinery which he designed before going West to secure a verdict from his constituents.

Consolidated Schools.

During the past season there has been considerable discussion regarding consolidated schools in rural districts, and some have already been gotten under way. There is a widespread awakening throughout Ontario regarding education, including curricula, schools and methods of teaching. Prejudices against this and that kind of courses or subjects, and against anything but the old-established type of school, are being broken down. Rural people are beginning to realize that as new responsibilities are imposed upon country people, rural education must be changed in order to prepare the coming generation to cope with the changed aspect of affairs. The recent election has shown the great need of preparation, not only for service in the Legislature, but to equip all rural people, so they may take an active part in public affairs affecting the country. The little red school has played its part well and has started many a brilliant student along the road to success and fame, but it is evident that changes must take place as the years go by, and with the diminishing population in country districts the consolidated school seems to be the best solution.

The Provincial Department of Education has at last prepared its program, and made an announcement in regard to just what it is prepared to do in the way of monetary assistance. Grants for the acquisition of site and construction of building are based on the assessment of the district, and the relation the first cost bears to that assessment. The building grant ranges from twenty to thirty per cent. of the total cost of building and site, provided the maximum grant does not exceed \$6,000.

Transportation of pupils is also considered in the prospectus, and here again twenty to thirty per cent. of the contract cost will be donated by the Department. In addition to these capital expenditures, there is a grant on salaries of \$100 for each full-time teacher in a consolidated school, whose annual salary is at least \$600. Forty per cent. of the equipment cost is paid by the Department the first year, provided such equipment does not cost over \$400, and for each of the three years following, twenty per cent. is met by the Department. An initial equipment grant of twenty-five per cent.

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when he knows
a honest firm.

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Out of Your
Smoke House

Sell All
Your Hogs!

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MFG. CO.
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The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

1. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE** is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers of any publication in Canada.
2. **TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.**—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s. in advance.
3. **ADVERTISING RATES.**—25 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application.
4. **THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE** is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrears must be made as required by law.
5. **THE LAW IS,** that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
6. **REMITTANCES** should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
7. **THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL** shows to what time your subscription is paid.
8. **ANONYMOUS** communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post Office Address Must be Given."
9. **WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED** to Urgent, Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
10. **LETTERS** intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
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on the value of approved equipment, not included in above, will be paid, the amount not to exceed \$200.

There are other grants, in addition to those mentioned, which are in a way rewards for compliance with certain regulations, but all the reimbursements of the Department are, of course, subject to certain regulations. School boards or ratepayers interested in the improvement of educational facilities in their neighborhoods ought to become fully conversant with consolidated school plans and apply them to their sections, to see if the scheme is workable. The argument in the past against consolidated schools was that they are too expensive. Nothing is too expensive that will give rural boys and girls a better opportunity to equip themselves for citizenship. There is no better investment than that which education affords, and a few dollars one way or the other should not be permitted to obstruct the improvement of educational facilities in any section in Ontario.

Nature's Diary.

BY A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

Fox-Farming.

Fox-farming is an industry which has aroused a good deal of interest in Canada in recent years. The foundation of this industry is due to the high prices which were realized for the pelts of such wild silver and black foxes as were obtained by trappers and hunters—the price ranging from \$300 to \$2,500 depending upon the beauty of the fur. Very naturally the raising of animals, which, when about eighteen months old would have a market value of a thousand dollars or more, appeared to many to promise tremendous profits.

The silver or black fox is a melanistic phase of the common red fox, and these individuals are produced in the same litter with pure red individuals, and often also with what are termed cross foxes. The terms silver and black are often used indiscriminately in speaking of this phase, though as a matter of fact there are three distinct types of this phase, known respectively as silver, silver black, and black. A silver fox is silvery all over, except on the neck, dark below and white only on the tip of the tail. A silver-black fox is black all over except the hips and forehead, which have silvery hairs, and the white tip of the tail. A black fox is black all over except the white tip of the tail. A cross fox is red on the sides, neck and ears, and silvery on the back, shoulders and rump.

The first attempt at fox-farming of which we have any record is that of Benjamin Haywood, of Tignish,

Prince Edward Island, who forty years ago obtained several litters from foxes kept in captivity. This first attempt was a failure because the necessity of keeping the foxes quiet and in seclusion was not realized and the young were destroyed by their parents. Prior to 1890 several fox-farming projects were undertaken, by Paquet Bros. at St. Joseph d'Alma, Quebec, Revillon Freres on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, George Clark at St. Catharines, Ontario, Johann Beetz at Piastre Baie Quebec, and T. L. Burrowman at Wyoming, Ontario.

The industry was first placed on a commercial basis by Charles Dalton of Tignish, P. E. I. and Robert T. Oulton of Alberton, P. E. I., in 1895, who first made use of the modern method of large wire netting enclosures. Tuplin, Gordon and Rayner in Prince Edward Island, and Burrowman in Ontario, began to get successful results in breeding, and as soon as reports of the success of these breeders gained circulation general interest was aroused and the boom in fox-farming was on. This boom flourished exceedingly in Prince Edward Island, and in Northeastern New Brunswick, particularly in the former province, and as in the case of all industries which are boomed it became highly speculative. Companies were formed, prospectuses setting forth the huge profits which could be certainly and quickly made were spread broadcast and a large amount of capital was soon invested in the industry. As a consequence the price of breeding stock soared until a pair of first-class silver foxes could not be secured for less than \$25,000. Those who were in the game early enough, who really understood the methods of breeding, feeding and keeping, and who could sell all their good individuals as breeders at the high prices then prevailing made money, but those who went into companies which were launched as mere speculations, which had no competent man in charge, and who had to pay the enormous prices for their breeding stock usually lost all they invested.

The inevitable result of this "wild-cat" speculation was that the boom broke and thus unfortunately the industry received a set-back from which it is only now beginning to recover. As a matter of fact this industry if intelligently and honestly conducted is perfectly sound, and will yield good returns, not, it is true, the enormous profits set forth in the flamboyant prospectuses of the time of the boom, but a fair profit nevertheless.

How far the predominance of Prince Edward Island in fox-farming is due to the high fur value of the native foxes of that province is a point which is hard to determine, but it is a fact that they possess the finest fur of any of our Canadian foxes. This fact is brought out by the returns from the huge fur sales which take place in London, England, which is the leading fur market of the world, where the pelts of red foxes from Prince Edward Island have brought higher prices than those from any other province. The fox of Prince Edward Island is usually assigned to the species *Vulpes rubricosa* which also occurs in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Gaspé, but since the foxes of "the Island" have been geographically segregated for a very long period of time from those of the mainland, careful investigation of the skeletal characters, and it is these characters which largely determine the specific distinctions among mammals, may reveal that they belong to a distinct species, or at least to a distinct sub-species or geographical race.

One fact in regard to the fur value of foxes, and in fact of fur-bearing animals in general, has been brought out, and this is that cool and at the same time a humid climate produces the finest quality of fur. Animals of very dry regions, of open prairies and also of exposed sea-coasts have coarser fur. This fact has been made use of in the modern method of fox-farming, in which the animals are kept in pens in the woods, and this method has the dual advantage of providing seclusion and at the same time of favoring the production of a coat of fur of the finest quality.

(To be continued.)

Some Scotch Proverbs.

BY SANDY FRASER.

The ither night as I was sittin' by the fire readin' my paper the auld wumman cam intae the room wi' a book in her hand an' sat doon by the table an' started readin' to hersel'. It has to be somethin' pretty interestin' to tak' Jean awa' from her sewin' or knittin', sae after a while my curiosity got the better o' me an' I says to her: "What kind o' a love-story hae ye got there, Jean? I thought ye had quit readin' novels about forty-five years ago," says I.

"It's no novel," replied Jean. "But it's something you might be interested in, just the same, gin ye could understand it. Jennie sent me this book aboot a week ago an' I ha'e been tryin' ever since to see if I could mak' onything out o' it. It's in the broad Scotch, as ye call it, and it's a lot o' proverbs an' sayings that are supposed to ha'e something like the wisdom o' Solomon in them. But I'm missin' the point o' maist o' them for want o' an interpreter. Like I used to when I was a wee lassie at hame and my father wad be tellin' a story to some neighbor that had called around. The story wad all be in English till he cam' tae the joke at the last. That wad be in Gaelic and it might as weel ha'e been in Greek, sae far as us youngsters were concerned."

"But, an' ye like, Sandy," Jean went on, "I'll read ye some o' this stuff an' we'll see what ye can mak' o' it. Ye pretend to ken a lot about the language o' yer ancestors, sae here's the chance for ye to display yer learning. Will we start in right here where I ha'e been readin'?"

"Go on it, Jean," says I. "If ye rin me up against a snag I'll admit it. But ye manna be feair about it an' no' go to makin' words o' yer ain'."

"Gin I did that I'm thinkin' ye wad invent a meaning for them," replied Jean. "But here's one to start wi', onyway. It must be somethin' aboot gettin' married, I guess. 'A bonny bride is sune basket.' What dae ye mak' o' that, Sandy?"

"Hoot, that's easy," I replied. "It's one way o' sayin' that a guid lookin' bride is no' hard to dress for her wedding. I mind o' anither saying we used to hae that wis somethin' like it. 'A short horse is sune wispit.' Which meant that a short horse was quickly curried. What's next on yer list, Jean?" says I.

"Here it is. 'It's ill gettin' the breeks off a Highlander.' What's the meanin' o' that?" "Weel," says I, "it just means that it's hard to tak' the pants off a Highlander, seein' it is his habit to wear naething but the kilts. Some Lowlander said that after he had tried to get pay for his stolen sheep, I guess."

"Vera weel then," continued Jean. "Here's anither. 'Ye are as lang in tuning yer pipes as anither wad play a spring.'" "Spring" means a tune, to a Lowlander," I explained. "But that's the way they had o' sayin' that ye were as lang in gettin' started at a thing as anither wad be in doing it."

"Listen tae this," went on Jean. "He should hae a lang-shafted spune that sups kail wi' the deil'." "Yes," says I, "I suppose they mean that a man should be weel protected an' keep baith his eyes open, when he happens tae be dealing wi' unprincipled men. They're right enough, too."

"Noo tak' this one, while ye are on the subject. Let ae deil ding anither." "That", I said, "is just the Scotch for 'set a thief to catch a thief.' 'Ding' is an unco' guid word to use when ye are talkin' aboot gettin' a slap on the side o' the heid."

"Here's somethin' aboot the weather, I think," says Jean. "An air winter makes a sair winter." "An early winter makes a hard winter, that's all," I replied.

"There's aye water where the stirkie droons." What's a 'stirkie,' will ye tell me?" "Oh, just a young coo, that's all. The way an Englishman wad put that proverb wad be, 'there must be fire where there's so much smoke.'"

"Noo this," continued Jean. "A blate cat makes a proud mouse." "Blate means shy," says I, wi' a wave o' my hand. It was a lang time since I had had the opportunity to gie Jean sae muckle information. But she wasna satisfied yet.

"Better a toom hoose than an ill tenant," she read out. "Toom" means empty," I said.

"And noo listen tae this, will ye? 'It's na mair pity to see a woman greit than tae see a goose barefit.'" "Weel," I commented, "ye ken that it's no hard for a wumman to cry if she canna get her way itherwise."

"Here's one to try ye," says Jean, lookin' further doon the page. "The water will never warr the widdie." Pit that intae English gin ye can." "Here it is then," I returned. "The water will never cheat the gallow's." Juist anither way o' sayin' that the man that is born to be hung will never be drowned."

"Weel," said Jean at last, "I think I'll have to try ye further along in the book, or ye will get to thinkin' yersel' mair clever than ye really are. It explains everything at the bottom o' the page here, so gin it comes to the worst I can help ye oot. Noo what dae ye mak' oot o' a proverb like this; 'There's mair madness nor makin's.' "No use," says I. "I'm stumped. Come on wi' the answer." "Here it is then," replies Jean, lookin' pretty weel pleased. "Girls are mair plentiful in the world than rabbits." Noo try this one. It refers to those that can never talk but aboot the one thing. 'Ye bried of the gawk, ye have not a rhyme but one.'"

"Give it up again," says I. "That language was invented afore my time."

"I'm thinkin' so," says Jean wi' a laugh. "Here's the translation; 'Ye take after the cuckoo, ye have but one note.' Are ye ready for anither, Sandy?"

"I might as weel be hung for a sheep as a lamb," I says. "But dinna be puttin' ony Dutch words into the next one, for ony sake."

"Weel, seein' ye are a farmer ye ought to ken what this one means," said Jean, shuttin' the book. 'Sokand seill is best.' Yer last chance, Sandy." "I'm done for then," said I. "What's 'sokand'." "It's juist the sock, of the plow, or the plowshare, as they call it. An' 'seill' means 'happiness.' Sae what the proverb is tryin' to say is juist that the best happiness comes to the man who hauls the plow."

"Not a bad one to be endin' the lesson wi'," says I wi' a sigh o' relief. It reminds me o' what auld Robbie Burns says in some one o' ither o' his poems.

"Up wi' my ploughman lad,
Here's to my merry ploughman;
Of a' the trades that I do ken,
Commend me to the ploughman."

"Good," says Jean, gettin' up an' puttin' her book awa' on the shelf. "Ye ken yer Burns' pretty weel. What a pity ye are not better posted in the language he used."

If olecmargarine is to remain a staple product on the grocer's counter it becomes all the more incumbent upon the National Dairy Council, and dairy interests generally, to educate consumers to the health-giving properties of milk and its products, and show wherein butter-fat has no substitute. Placed fairly before the people who have a thorough understanding of the ingredients contained in butter and margarine, and know how these ingredients function as nutrients there is nothing to fear for dairy products. The dairy interests, we believe, would do well to expend their energies on an educational campaign, and allow consumers to be the judges.

THE HORSE.

Clipping Horses.

Great differences of opinion exist as to the advisability of clipping horses in the fall. A little observation will convince a person of this fact. If we note the horses on the streets we will observe that some are wholly clipped, others are all clipped but their breasts, others have their bodies clipped, and their limbs as nature made them, while the legs of some are clipped and their bodies untouched.

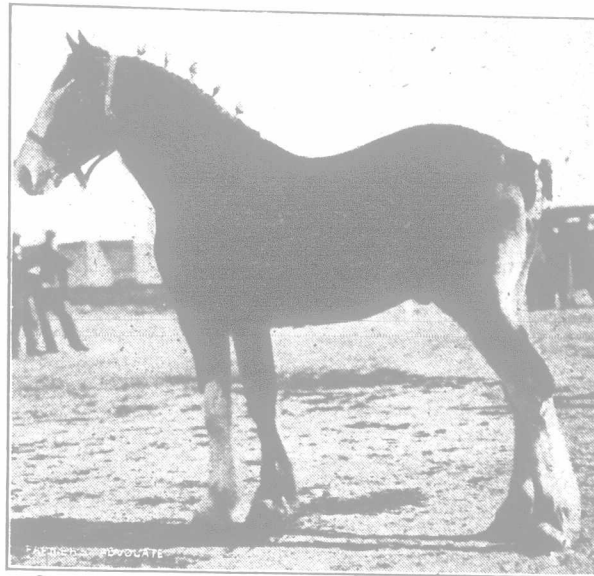
Some people claim that it is cruel to deprive an animal of his natural covering during cold weather, and, unless a clipped horse is fortunate enough to have a humane driver and attendant, he must, of necessity, suffer considerable bodily discomfort, although it may not be sufficient to cause disease. However, if he be clothed when standing, even for a short time, and kept comfortably blanketed when in the stable, he will look better, feel better and perform his functions with greater satisfaction to his driver than his mate that is not clipped, provided the team be regularly used for hard or fast work. As under ordinary conditions, the hair becomes long in cold weather, and if the horse be driven fast or worked hard, he perspires freely, and, on account of the length and thickness of the hair, he does not dry off readily, hence is not as comfortable while either in or out of harness, as his mate with a short coat. At the same time, if a clipped horse standing, and especially in a cold wind, even for a few minutes after a smart drive, and be not comfortably clothed, he suffers acutely and is liable to a serious attack of illness. Hence the advisability of clipping horses in the fall must depend somewhat upon the nature of the work they are expected to perform, and the individuality of the man who will attend to and drive them. In all cases the clipping should be done before the growth of hair is complete, say between the first and fifteenth of November; when clipped during this period the hair will grow some and the animal will not be entirely without covering during the winter. If clipping be done much later than the middle of November, practically no growth of hair occurs, and this leaves the horse too much exposed, and the sudden change from a heavy coat to none after the weather has become cold, is dangerous. If clipped much before the first of November the hair will continue to grow until he has practically a full coat, with which he must put in the winter or be again clipped, and this time in real winter weather.

The advisability of clipping in the spring will not admit of so much difference of opinion. This applies especially to horses that have done little or no work and have been given little or no grooming during the winter months. Under these conditions the coat grows long and thick, and it does not shed as readily or as early as that of horses that have been regularly worked and groomed. These horses when worked in the field or on the road, perspire very easily and very freely on account of the weight of the coat and their being unused to labor. It is not at all unusual for the teamster to put his team, wet with perspiration, in the stable in the evening and find them still wet in the morning, hence it is quite impossible to groom them properly unless he rubs them with cloths or wisps of hay, etc., until they are dry, and few teamsters have either the time or inclination to repeat this performance regularly. Of course, if the team be rubbed until dry in the evening, little or no discomfort will be experienced, but it is practically impossible for the teamster to do this, as it would require at least a couple of hours hard work each evening. Horses cannot feel comfortable or do as well as they otherwise would under such conditions, and clipping them is the only method by which conditions can be improved. The danger of chills or congestion does not exist in the spring, not, at least, to such a degree—as the weather is not so severe. Even in the spring, a little greater care is required for the clipped than for the unclipped horse, especially when the weather becomes cold and raw, as it frequently does in April and even later on. The clipping should not be done until such time as the horses are required for work, say about the middle of April, or, in exceptional seasons, the first of the month.

Those who have experimented in this line have observed that the horse that is clipped in the spring performs his work with greater satisfaction, looks better, feels better and thrives better than his unclipped mate performing the same labor. There can be no question about the advisability of clipping a long-coated horse that is required to do steady work in the spring, provided the teamster has ordinary intelligence, and observes reasonable precautions.

In cases where the owner or teamster has decided objections to depriving a horse of the coat that is provided by nature, he can surely see that the clipping of the surfaces of the shoulders against which the collar presses would be wise, as, if left unclipped, the hair becomes matted to such an extent, even when the animal is at work, that it tends to cause collar galls or scalding, which greatly lessen the animal's usefulness, and, in many cases, necessitates a rest of considerable duration or extreme torture to the horse.

WHIP.



A Young Clydesdale Stallion.



The Kind That Will Always Sell.

LIVE STOCK.

Believing that if a statement is repeated often enough it will eventually be believed, we again say, get rid of the scrub sire.

Keeping the bull too closely confined to the stall is one cause of difficulty in getting cows in calf. Exercise is important with breeding stock.

Don't neglect to water the calves. They should have a chance to drink twice a day at least and if water is before them all the time so much the better.

The hog situation is critical. Fall litters are ready to wean, but there is no market for the young porkers, and prices of feed are out of reach of many.

Don't forget that sheep are very sensitive, and yet very stupid. You invite disappointment and failure if you do not handle them with consideration and care.

Sheep return a double revenue. But, to get the maximum returns for mutton and wool per head it is necessary to give proper care and attention to the flock.

Don't breed crippled ewes, or ewes that have had mouths or udders. Look out, too, for the ewe that is a poor milker. All such should be fattened and sold to the butcher.

Don't imagine that sheep can get along without salt. They can't. Salt provides the chlorine for the stomach juices. Feed salt regularly, or the sheep will eat too much at one time.

Don't forget to clip the surplus wool from off the tails of the ewes before they are turned out with the ram. When this is done, the ram has less difficulty in serving the ewe, and more lambs result.

Don't depend on pasture to get the ram in good breeding condition. A good ration for the ram just before the breeding season commences, and during the breeding season, is made up of two parts of oats to one part of bran.

Arrange the door of the pen so that the young pigs may get out during the warm part of the day. A heavy sack tacked over the door will stop the draft, yet make it possible for the pigs to go out and in when they want to.

When buying that herd sire you require this fall remember that his breed-type, character and individuality should be given due consideration as well as his pedigree. A pedigree without the animal to back it is not worth much.

5,300 Guineas For a Shorthorn Bull Calf.

The telephone bell rings as I'm writing a few odd notes to "The Farmer's Advocate," regarding British live stock. A voice all the way from Northern Scotland cries along the wire: "Duthie has made 5,300 guineas for a Shorthorn bull calf." Great astonishment! "What family?" I ask. The voice: "Of the Lavender family, of course." "Buyer?" query I. "W. M. Cazalet, of Fairlawne, Towbridge, Kent," replies the voice, and that is all I know, except that Duthie's 39 Collynie calves of his 1919 crop have brought him an average of £1,030, and a total of £40,194. I have time to add Duthie's past averages and highest prices:

Year	No.	Averages	Highest Price
1892	23	£34 19 4	£99 16 0
1893	21	50 15 0	162 5 0
1894	38	49 10 6	115 10 0
1895	24	78 8 1	246 10 0
1896	27	70 6 2	315 0 0
1897	27	60 4 0	210 0 0
1898	24	80 9 1	262 10 0
1899	29	123 18 0	320 5 0
1900	19	150 19 6	372 15 0
1901	20	157 11 0	682 10 0
1902	18	115 16 10	262 10 0
1903	22	144 2 9	493 10 0
1904	18	226 12 6	631 0 0
1905	16	195 8 6	493 10 0
1906	18	304 15 10	892 10 0
1907	17	490 16 3	871 10 0
1908	14	233 13 6	651 0 0
1909	24	291 6 7	786 0 0
1910	18	378 0 3	1,102 10 0
1911	15	243 10 7	525 0 0
1912	24	377 8 7	2,100 0 0
1913	25	263 6 10	945 0 0
1914	29	192 2 3	892 10 0
1915	18	349 14 4	1,312 10 0
1916	23	616 6 1	2,310 0 0
1917	24	653 16 3	2,835 0 0
1918	20	1,088 17 0	4,410 0 0
1919	39	1,030 0 0	5,300 0 0

What a man, and what a herd!

ALBION.

Market the Boarder.

Many of the large flocks have been culled and the inferior stock sent to the market. It is just as important for the owner of the small flock to cull as it is for the large breeder. In too many flocks useless boarders are kept. There is no money in this. Ewes which are regular breeders, or which do not give sufficient milk to raise twin lambs, might be termed boarders. Old ewes with defective mouths should also be disposed of and their places filled by young, vigorous ewes. Old ewes have proven to be profitable breeders, and where the flock is pretty well depleted there might be some excuse for retaining them another year, but it will necessitate extra care in feeding them. Some of the most likely looking individuals in the flock prove to be boarders; consequently, culling must be done according to a knowledge of the individuals in the flock gained through working with them during the past year. There are always a number of ewe lambs which are of good quality. These should be retained in the flock. Now is the proper time to dispose of the inferior stock. It is better to keep a small flock of animals which pay their way than a larger flock which contains a number of boarders. Taking everything into consideration, more flocks might advisedly be founded, and the present flocks considerably increased. Ontario's sheep population is altogether too small. There is no other animal kept on the place which requires such a small investment for buildings and equipment, and there is no other animal which can rustle for itself so well during the greater portion of the year. There are, of course, certain details in the care and feeding of a flock that must be attended to at the right time.

Wintering the Brood Sow.

While a considerable number of the breeding sows are being sent to market this fall, it is to be hoped that too many will not be sacrificed. As a rule, at least two sows can profitably be kept on a 100-acre farm. It does not cost very much to carry the brood sows, except for the six or eight weeks when they are feeding the litter. It is unwise to confine the sow to a pen where it is impossible for her to get sufficient exercise. The barnyard or sheltered paddock is the best place to winter sows. It permits them to get plenty of fresh air and to take sufficient exercise. Where there is a straw stack in the barnyard the pigs will make a bed for themselves and keep sufficiently warm in the coldest weather. Straw stacks are scarcer in many communities than they used to be, but this need not prevent wintering the sow in the yard. A small pen can be built in one corner for sleeping quarters. It is not necessary that it be particularly warm, provided it is dry. A good roof is essential. If plenty of straw is kept in this cheaply-built pen, the sow's comfort will be attended to. Care must be taken that the sows do not lose in flesh. A very little grain, along with a few roots, will maintain an animal in fairly good flesh. There are always more or less pickings about the yard, and this year when the corn was more mature than usual there will be consider-

able picking for the sows, as some of the kernels of corn pass through the cattle undigested. By wintering the sow in the yard she gets sufficient exercise to keep her in good health.

Starting the Winter Feeders.

Already some cattlemen have the steers or heifers, which they are fitting for Christmas or early January market, in the stable and have commenced them on a grain ration. Where the grass is good, or the field of rape is not picked off, the herds are still running out. When the stock has been used to a succulent ration it is very important that a too radical change is not made in the system of feeding. To bring an animal in off a field of rape and commence feeding heavily on grain and hay is to invite digestive troubles. Many an animal has been given a setback by such usage from which it has taken weeks to recover. No feeder wants to experience a setback in his stock, as, with the present price of feed, he is working on a close margin when everything goes favorably. Silage or roots should form a considerable portion of the ration, and many have found it advisable not to start feeding grain for a week or ten days after the animals are stabled, then commence with a pound or two at a feed, and gradually increase until the maximum amount which the animal will take, or that is considered economical to feed, is given. Comparatively few feeders are able to turn off market-toppers. One reason is the inability to choose the right kind of animals, and another is the failure to feed properly. To feed cattle successfully, by which we mean making the maximum gains per day without stalling them, is an art which is not acquired in a day. A man must know what feeds will give the best results; he must cater to the animal's appetite, and he must watch both ends of the animal to see that the ration is at no time overdone. The trouble with many feeders is failure to note symptoms which indicate that the animal has been overfed, or that the digestive system is slightly deranged. Among the concentrates which are commonly used are oats, barley, corn, and oil cake or cotton seed. These feeds are all exceptionally high priced this fall. Some have found it advisable to start feeding on oats, and then gradually displace them with barley or corn. The latter two are fattening feeds and can be fed quite heavily towards the end of the feeding period. Oil cake and cotton seed, besides aiding in putting on flesh, tend to keep the system in good condition. This is particularly so of oil cake. A very small amount of it shows results. It is important that the animal be filled to capacity, but this should be done with roughages. The contented, well-filled animal is the one which makes the most rapid gain. It is important that there be regularity in feeding. Twice-a-day feeding has given good results.

After the animal is stabled it is a good practice to clip the tail and also the back. This prevents the dirt from lodging and gives the animal a better appearance. The use of the curry-comb two or three times a week will tend to increase the thriftiness of the animal, by keeping the skin clean. Time spent in currying the stock is amply repaid.

Soon after the stock is stabled vermin frequently make an appearance. Their most frequent place of abode is along the back and at the tail-head. No animal that is tormented by these pests will thrive; consequently when first seen treatment should be applied. Having the hair clipped along the back will make treatment all the easier. Using some of the commercial stock dips or washes gives good results, or a mixture of one part hellebore to four parts cement may be dusted along the backs of the cattle. While this latter treatment makes the animals appear dirty, it is effective in destroying common lice. With the uncertainty of markets and the high price of feeds, it is of utmost importance that every care be taken to avoid waste in feeding and to keep the animal making maximum gains.

Before you sell your lambs, remember that the average breeding age of a ewe is almost five years. Pick out enough of the best ewe lambs to replace the ewes that will be discarded the next year. Twin lambs are always preferable to singles, provided they are from good breeding ewes. Breeding ewes should be prepared for the breeding season by putting them on good pasture, or the best of roughage, if necessary, and feeding grain for at least two weeks before breeding. Ewes that are gaining in flesh at breeding time are more likely to have twin lambs than if they are not thriving. Two parts oats and one part bran is a very good ration for fleshing ewes. Feed one-half to one pound daily. A. A. MAC MILLAN, M. A. C., Winnipeg.

Growing Beef.

Herdsmen agree that a calf should never be allowed to lose any of its first flesh. Once the calf flesh is lost it is very difficult to start the calf thriving and making maximum gains. A calf that is stunted the first year may grow into a good-sized animal, but it will be practically a year later in reaching full development. Some animals grow and develop more quickly than others when fed on the same ration. The qualities which one animal possesses to do better than its mate are partially inherited, and are also due to the manner in which the inherited qualities have been developed. The inherited qualities, however, do not benefit the animal unless the environment is favorable. Mumford, in his book on "The Breeding of Animals," states that "the carefully-bred beef animal inheriting those valuable qualities of early maturity, broad, deep and rounded form, rugged constitution and quiet temperament, with a distinct tendency to lay on fat when feed is abundant, may completely fail to exhibit these inborn characters and actually display the form and characteristics of the unimproved animal, if it has been surrounded by conditions which are unfavorable for the development of these special qualities. The highly-improved dairy cow with the inherited capacity to produce enormous quantities of milk and butter may never rise above mediocrity if she is not supplied with feed and her milking functions intelligently developed. It is not too much to say that no man can be a successful breeder who is not also skillful in developing his animals. Thus



Lincoln Yearling Ram.
Champion at a New Zealand show.

in practice, development becomes supremely important, and throughout the history of animal breeding has been only second in importance to heredity itself. The chief factors in influencing growth in the domestic animals are feed, heat, light, age, gestation and lactation. The chief condition influencing growth in normal animals is the feed supply. A long-continued deficiency in the feed supply of young animals will invariably check their growth. In some cases this may be only temporary, or it may result in permanently decreasing the normal size of a mature animal."

The breeder of pure-bred stock keeps his young stuff in a growing, thrifty condition. The calves of the beef breeds usually run with their dams, thus getting a supply of whole milk. With the breeder of commercial stock it is a different proposition. The cow is supposed to give a quantity of milk which is one source of revenue, and the calf—which is the second source of revenue—is reared on skim-milk, along with roughages and concentrates. Under these conditions, many of the calves become stunted through improper feeding, or lack of the proper nutrients in sufficient quantity to promote rapid growth. Exceptionally good calves have been raised on skim-milk, but there are hundreds of skim-milk calves which do not amount to much. The fault is not in the calf, nor the milk, so much as in the feeder. A calf that is allowed to remain in a dirty, ill-ventilated pen and is fed milk of varying temperatures at irregular times, out of pails that are very often sour and dirty, cannot be expected to be as thrifty or look as sleek and weigh as much at a certain age as its mate kept in a clean, light, airy stall and fed regularly, in a clean pail, a definite quantity of skim-milk at a uniform temperature. Of course, the breeding of most of our commercial cattle is at fault. Too many scrub sires are used, and no culling or selection is done to improve the females in the herd. However, even with

this class of stock much better results would be obtained if greater care were taken in feeding. The calf must have the nutrients necessary to develop bone, muscle and tissue. Excess of one nutrient will not make up for the lack of another. Whole milk, for instance, is a balanced ration in itself, and is supposed to supply all the young animal requires. When we remove the fat from the milk we are upsetting the ration, and cannot expect to get results unless this deficiency is made up by some means or other. Some of the calf feeds on the market are compounded so as to supply at least a portion of the fat. Using flax seed, which contains a considerable quantity of fat, will help to balance the ration. As soon as the young calf will eat, the feeding of corn along with skim-milk will aid in making up for the loss of fat in the milk. So long as the feeder has a supply of skim-milk he can raise good calves. His problem is more difficult if whole milk is marketed. There are some, however, who bring the calves along fairly well on commercial calf feeds, with the feeds grown on the farm. For three or four weeks it will pay to give the calf whole milk. For the first few days, 10 to 12 pounds per day will be sufficient. This quantity can be increased gradually until the calf is getting about 15 pounds per day. At the end of the second week some of the whole milk may be displaced by skim-milk, and a little linseed-meal porridge added. By the time the calf is a month old it may be fed skim-milk entirely, but from 15 to 18 pounds per day will be sufficient. Two or three tablespoonfuls of the linseed-meal porridge may be fed. This helps to replace the fat that is absent in the skim-milk. When the calf commences to eat liberally, the porridge may be discontinued and the calf will derive the same benefit from eating the dry meal. While some calves are stunted from lack of feed, many are injured by over-feeding at the start, or by not getting uniform quantities. Feeding 12 pounds to-day and 18 pounds tomorrow, or feeding the skim-milk at a temperature of 98 degrees to-day and 75 or 80 degrees tomorrow, is likely to upset the digestion of a most thrifty calf. Use the scales in order that the same quantity may be fed from day to day, and in many cases it will pay to use a thermometer so that the temperature may be uniform. No one can afford to have a calf stunted or unthrifty through carelessness in feeding.

When the calf commences to eat there is no roughage to equal alfalfa and clover hay. Roots are an excellent feed for the young stuff, and the concentrate ration may be made up of oats, bran, corn and linseed meal. The amount to feed will depend upon the size and age of the calf. Care should be taken that the feed is cleaned up between meals, and if not the feed box should be emptied and a smaller quantity fed the next time. In the rush to get through the chores there is sometimes a tendency to throw in the feed without properly cleaning the manger. This left-over feed soon sours and may turn the calf against the ration. Many feeders would find growing beef a more profitable proposition if they would give detailed attention to the feeding of the calf up to the time it is a year old. If it has been properly looked after up to that time, it will be in a position to handle the rougher feeds and look after itself pretty well. As a rule, it is easier to keep the fall calf thrifty than it is the one dropped in the spring. There is more time for chores, there are no flies to torment the calves, and it is easier to keep the feed pails clean and sweet in the cold weather than it is during spring and summer temperatures. In raising calves, the aim should be to keep them thrifty and to have them a good size and weight by the time they are a year old. There is little excuse for the yearling oftentimes weighing little more than the six-month-old calf in the neighboring herd. Breed and feed are two important factors in the profitable growing of beef.

Breeding stock of the beef breeds continue to command a high price across the line. In South Dakota a herd of 58 Herefords averaged \$682. In Iowa 68 Angus averaged \$914, while another herd of 41 in the same State averaged \$2,866. Shorthorn sales in Indiana and Wisconsin averaged well over \$500 per head.

Cattle to be finished for the Christmas market should now be getting some grain. As the animal becomes accustomed to stable feeding the allowance of grain should be gradually increased. Cattle in the open in cold wet weather lose flesh and as a result several weeks feeding are required to bring them to the condition they were early in the fall.



Hogging Down Corn in Essex.



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O. A. C. Live-Stock Sale.

The best annual sale ever staged by the Live-Stock Department of the O.A.C., Guelph, was held on October 30. Although the weather was unfavorable, a crowd of upwards of five hundred gathered from various parts of Western Ontario to help make the sale a success: The number of head of stock sold did not measure up with previous years, but the quality and the condition in which the animals were brought into the sale-ring were above criticism. Having secured a square deal of the O. A. C. sales in the past, breeders and farmers again made purchases of animals to head their herds and flocks and to lay foundations for new pure-bred herds. Professors Toole, Sackville and McBeth are to be congratulated on the way the sale was handled, and the herdsmen deserve a good deal of credit for the condition in which they had the stock. The breeding stock brought \$7,215, and then there were three fat steers sold at 17, 16½ and 15 cents a pound, respectively. This will swell the receipts another \$600. In the Shorthorn offering were several bulls sired by Proud Diamond, one of the best bulls the College has ever owned, and one which stamps his individuality upon his offspring. The highest priced calf of the sale was College Diamond, an Augustabred calf that gives promise of developing into an outstanding individual. He went to W. H. Crowthers' bid of \$740. There were several bulls of the Roan Lady family in the sale, and a Roan Lady and a Lavender female. J. J. Elliott, of Guelph, secured Roan Lady O. A. C. 4th for \$520. She is a smooth, typey, breezy individual and will no doubt be heard from later in Mr. Elliott's herd. A Lavender-bred heifer brought \$505. There was only one Hereford sold, but he was an outstanding individual. He had Beau Donald and Perfection Lad blood, on his sire's side, and on his dam's side traced to a grand champion at the Chicago International. This calf had the individuality and quality along with his breeding and would have been good buying at \$1,000, for any Hereford breeder desiring a choice herd sire. G. E. Reynolds, of Elora, was fortunate in securing this calf at the small sum of \$340.

Three large, well-finished steers were offered and fell to the bids of A. Barber and J. Bathgate, Guelph. The former secured the two Shorthorn steers, and the latter bought the Hereford.

There were four Holstein bull calves and two Ayrshires offered. Some of them were this spring's calves, and but two were of breeding age. The Holsteins were sired by Hillcrest Rauwerd O. A. C., which in itself vouches for the breeding. They were from cows with creditable records.

The sheep were of excellent quality and type, but the prices received were very disappointing. A Shropshire yearling ram that was of the quality to warrant a \$100 bid went for only \$50, and a number of ram lambs did not bring any more than mutton prices. The 14 ram and ewe lambs, together with three yearlings, brought only \$402.50. The purchasers were very fortunate in getting the quality of stock they did for so little money. The Leicesters sold better. A pair of yearling ewes brought \$35 apiece, and ewe lambs brought \$27.50, with a ram lamb selling at \$32.50. The eight Leicesters made a total of \$232.50. Only two Cotswold ram lambs were offered and they were knocked down at \$20 apiece.

The surprise of the day was in the prices paid for Yorkshires, which showed that the present dullness in the hog market was not dampening the spirits, or blighting the hopes, of the breeders. Never was such a high average price paid at an O. A. C. sale as was received this year for the thirty-five lots. But then, taking it all around, the pigs offered previously were never of such good quality. Quite a number of the lots were sows a year old that were due to farrow within the next few weeks. Some of them were of the Cinderella breeding, and others of the Fame breeding. One sow, bred on August 10, brought \$112.50; another bred on August 13 sold for \$110. The prices for the bred stuff ranged around \$95. There were quite a number of March, April and June sows, and these ran as high as \$77.50 apiece. They were choice individuals and indicated the faith which breeders have in the Yorkshire as a bacon hog, and also their faith in the future hog market. The thirty-five lots of Yorkshires brought \$2,327.50. Among the purchasers of the bred sows were, E. T. Miller, of New Toronto; W. Hamilton, Gorrie; V. W. Miller, Toronto; S. Weber, Elmira; J. S. Gesner, Highgate; J. S. Malcolmson, of Palmerston; W. H. Fair, Guelph; R. W. Kernahan, London; J. H. Miller, Belwood; B. Lekson, West Montrose; and W. W. Ballantyne, Stratford.

There were six lots of Berkshires sold for a total of \$267.50. There were a number of real bargains, one sow, farrowed in March, brought \$70, but the ruling price was from \$35 to \$45. The Berkshires were an excellent selection, being of splendid breed type and conformation.

The following is a list of cattle sold, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

SHORTHORNS.	
Roan Diamond, Thos. Rankin, Wyebridge.....	\$410
Lancaster Diamond, J. Smith, St. Catharines.....	205
College Diamond, W. H. Crowthers, Welland.....	740
O. A. C. Ringleader, E. H. Wise, Clinton.....	305
College Master, D. Coverny, Wallaceburg.....	310
Roan Lady O. A. C. 4th, J. J. Elliott, Guelph.....	520
Proud Lavender 2nd, R. A. Lamb, Walkerton.....	505
HEREFORDS.	
O. A. C. Albany Lad, G. E. Reynolds, Elora.....	340

HOLSTEINS.	
O. A. C. Peacemaker, J. H. Turner, Milton.....	75
Rauwerd Johanna Fayne, H. Wells, Palmerston.....	55
Rauwerd Cornucopia, W. Wyndham, Guelph.....	195
Prince Rauwerd Toitilla, E. T. Miller, Toronto.....	175
AYRSHIRES.	
Hobsland Prince of O. A. C., Shuttleworth Bros., Maidstone.....	35
Great Scott of O. A. C., T. J. Tierney, Ottawa.....	75

Toronto Gets the Eastern Canada Winter Fair.

Toronto is to have the big Winter Fair, about which so much has been heard since the breeders' meetings in February, 1918. At a meeting held in the Royal Connaught Hotel, Hamilton, on Tuesday, October 28, the representatives of the various live-stock interests decided, by a very close vote, that Toronto offered the better proposition to the live-stock breeders of Eastern Canada.

Breeders, exhibitors, and all others interested in national live-stock movements, will remember that at the 1918 breeders' meetings, representatives were elected by the various associations to confer, and, if deemed advisable, to make arrangements for the establishment of a winter live-stock show in Canada, either national or international in scope. These representatives met at dinner in the Prince George Hotel, Toronto, on Friday evening, February 22, 1918, and voted unanimously in favor of a resolution, moved by D. C. Flatt Hamilton, and seconded by Alex. Hume, Campbellford, "that it is advisable to take steps to organize an International Live-Stock and Dairy Show." A large committee, consisting of three representatives from each of the following interests, was appointed to go further into the matter: Heavy horses, light horses, beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine, poultry and dairy products, grain and seed. This committee met in Toronto on June 11, 1918, and a working committee of twelve was appointed to carry out certain plans and suggestions which had been brought forward. About forty members were present at this meeting, where it was decided that the stockmen must dictate the policy of the proposed exhibition, and control it absolutely. Later on a small sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; D. C. Flatt, Hamilton; George Pepper, Toronto, and G. E. Day, Guelph, was named to secure plans and propositions from any cities desiring to secure the benefits that would be derived from the holding of the show. After several months of negotiation tentative plans were secured from the City of Toronto without any definite proposition. Hamilton also wanted the show, but nothing definite was forthcoming to the small committee. A meeting of the original large committee was held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, at the time of the breeders' meetings, in February, 1919, at which those favoring each of the contending cities turned loose the fireworks and provided a session lasting well into the morning. As a result of this meeting, the sub-committee was again authorized to secure propositions from both Hamilton and Toronto, and to submit the same to the main committee at the earliest possible moment. The first public result of this meeting was the one held in Hamilton, on Wednesday of last week, when it was decided that Toronto should have the show.

The committee of twelve met immediately after lunch and received the report of the sub-committee. This required only a very few minutes, after which the main committee, with thirty-five accredited delegates present, met in the same room, under the chairmanship of W. A. Dryden, of Brooklin, Professor G. E. Day, Secretary of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association, acting as secretary. Mr. Dryden stated that the work of the sub-committee and the committee of twelve was of such a nature that they had practically nothing to report. Toronto's plans had long been prepared and were actually approved by the main committee at the stormy session held in Toronto in 1919. Evidently, however, supporters of the Hamilton location were more willing to trust to the judgment of the main committee than that of the sub-committee, with the result that the City of Hamilton refused to make known its proposition until such time as the whole committee could be brought together. The meeting decided to hear the plans of the City of Hamilton and the bargain they were willing to strike with the stockmen, and to hear the plans and the proposition of the City of Toronto, after which delegates from both cities would be asked to withdraw from the room while the breeders discussed the propositions and determined upon their choice.

A very large delegation appeared for the City of Hamilton, including representatives from the City Council, the Board of Trade, the County Council, and His Worship, Mayor Booker. The stockmen were made to feel that Hamilton sincerely desired to have the show held in that city, and a surprisingly strong proposition was put forward. In fact, there was not a great deal of difference between the two propositions in very many respects. The plans presented by the architect employed to draw them up according to requirements for each kind of stock, which had been provided by the breeders themselves, called for a square, flat-topped building to be erected on a site to be selected to the satisfaction of the live-stock men, the site to cost, in all probability, in the neighborhood of \$150,000. In the front of the amphitheatre would be located the judging arena, 100 by 200 feet in size, with seating capacity for 7,000 people. Practically all of the exhibits would be housed under one roof, and plenty of ground would be provided to make possible almost unlimited

expansion. The building itself was estimated to cost about \$800,000, and would include, besides the arena, housing accommodations for 11,000 poultry exhibits, 200 heavy horses, 620 light horses, 35,000 square feet for dairy products in addition to adequate accommodation for beef and dairy cattle, sheep, swine, fruit, honey grain and seeds. Sleeping accommodation for attendants, a lecture room, slaughter house, cold storage, and separate judging rings for sheep and swine were also provided for in this spacious amphitheatre which was stated to be about 900 by 900 feet in size. The whole building was stated to be fire-proof with fire walls provided for at certain points in the building.

A resolution of the Hamilton City Council was read, offering the breeders a grant of \$20,000 per year for twenty years, in addition to a free site and free light, heat, power and water for as much of the year as the live-stock men chose to occupy the building, but the building itself and the grounds were to remain under the control of the City Council. The breeders were assured, however, that if they preferred this money grant to be capitalized now, the City would give them outright, as soon as they could secure the necessary legislation from the Provincial Government, a sum of \$250,000 instead of the annual grant for twenty years. Later, one of the Aldermen present assured the breeders that if it were necessary in order to finance the building (which would have to be built by the breeders, under the Hamilton proposition), a deed of the land could probably be secured from the City, in order to facilitate a bond issue. It was emphasized that the show at Hamilton would be absolutely under the control of the live-stock men, and that they were free to use the building for live-stock sales, or other live-stock events, at any or all times of the year.

Controller Sam McBride, the militant member of the Toronto Board of Control, and a breeder of light horses, presented the argument for the City of Toronto. The proposition with regard to finance was contained in a letter to the secretary from Thomas Bradshaw, City Treasurer, and as Toronto's plans had already been approved last February, Controller McBride confined his remarks to the advantages of Toronto as a centre for an event of this kind.

The Toronto plans have remained unchanged since they were approved by the stockmen, and, as stated by the letter from the City Treasurer to the secretary of the committee, involved the expenditure of \$1,000,000. The building as constructed will be radically different in outline from that suggested by the Hamilton architect. Most readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have probably visited the Toronto Exhibition since the new live-stock building was erected a few years ago. This is the large, brick building, just at the east end of the grandstand, on each side of which are horses at exhibition time, the two sides being joined together by a broad, covered arcade. This arcade now furnishes the easiest means of access to the cattle barns and judging ring. Under the plan suggested, this arcade would be extended eastward to include three or four more stables on each side of the arcade. Next, in an easterly direction, would come the big amphitheatre, in which would be located the judging arena, about 96 by 224 feet in size, with seating capacity for 6,300 people. The main amphitheatre shows two stories, the downstairs being largely taken up by the judging arena, into which there are passages to four corners and on each side in the centre for the entrance and exit of animals from the various stables. The other agricultural exhibits, such as seed, poultry, grain, honey, etc., are also to be housed in this building, either on the first or the second floor, but principally the latter, where there is also a restaurant provided for the accommodation of visitors and attendants. Other stables opening into a covered arcade are to be built on the eastern side of the amphitheatre, in a manner quite similar to those we have already described and part of which now exist. Thus, all the exhibits will be under cover, and not in separate buildings.

On the face of it, the financial proposition embodied in the City Treasurer's letter looks to be a fairly stiff one for the live-stock men, in as much as it assures the breeders that the City Council will submit a by-law to the people of Toronto which would authorize the expenditure of \$1,000,000, and that the City will build the building; it will provide necessary light, heat, power and water, and will allow the stockmen the use of the building for a period of either two or three weeks, about the latter part of November or the fore part of December, on the following conditions: 1, That the stockmen form an incorporated company with which the city may legally bargain; 2, That the stockmen guarantee to hold annually for ten years an exhibition of live stock, dairy products, poultry, honey, grain and seed; 3, That the incorporated company guarantee the sum of \$40,000 annually for ten years as their share of the cost of erecting the building; 4, That the company pay the City of Toronto a rental of \$10,000 annually for ten years; 5, That the company guarantee a prize list of \$40,000 a year for ten years. In the case of the third condition, the letter expressly stipulates that the City shall bear the remainder of the cost of erecting the building. Controller McBride also stated that he felt sure that at the end of ten years the rental would also cease, and promised definitely that the live-stock men of Eastern Canada would absolutely control the exhibition in all respects, intimating also that other events might be staged in this building, if the live-stock men so desired.

After a number of questions had been asked, Controller McBride and the delegates from the City of Hamilton withdrew from the committee room and the supporters of each location began to sharpen their wits for the final discussion. The Chairman called for a motion favoring either one place or the other, in order that the subject might be brought under discussion in the proper manner. Thereupon J. E. Brethour, Burford,

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Organize for Leadership and Public Speaking.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Summer and autumn are drawing to a close. Winter the season when the farmer's life is the freest, is at hand, and this is the time when you should consider the organization of a Literary Society, a Dramatic, or Literary and Dramatic Society. The Literary Society is probably the easiest to start; a Dramatic Society is harder than the combination of the two, but the community should consider one of them. The Farmers' Club is a good thing, but it has almost become a business organization, which is certainly not the thing to prove a strong attraction to young people.

If you have a recognized community leader, put it before him and enlist his aid and co-operation; if not—be a community leader yourself. The world is anxious to be led, and it only demands a wise leader. If you determine to do this, go out and speak to your friends and you will be surprised to find that that is exactly what they want, but they are awaiting a leader. As I said, you will find that is what they want, but they will also want someone else to do the work; and there is the opportunity for you to demonstrate your latent powers of leadership.

You will have to call an organization meeting and elect officers. Don't elect all boys, or all girls. A country club must (because of the scarcity of members) embrace both sexes, and if such is the case they should share the work equally. Boys, of course, have the name of being much better equipped for executive offices, but strange as it may seem, an interested girl is usually a better officer. Don't elect a dozen or so vice-presidents, and then leave all the work to the executive, as is sometimes the custom. One vice-president is sufficient, and then elect a weekly committee. These should be elected in advance of their meeting by a couple of weeks. This does not allow the work to become drudgery to the executive, and it also distributes work and responsibility.

You will have much difficulty in organizing your first debate, if your district is not above the average in enthusiasm. The hottest enthusiast cools on being asked to make the first speech in a debate. I believe the first debaters should read their papers, if they are nervous. Of course, there is no question but that the speaker who does not read has a better chance than the one who does. His speech is invariably more convincing than one which is read, and, above all, the speaker can bend his previous plan of speech to produce the greatest countereffect against his opponent after hearing his speech. But all who remember their first speech will know that it is almost a physical impossibility for a nervous person, without previous training, to do this. Therefore, I say again, I would not criticize a read speech on first attempts.

I am a firm believer in political subject for debates. For this reason the "Mock Parliament" is good, but it is a subject in itself. The object of the club eventually is to train leaders, and it is on these very questions that the future leader will work. Above all, the important political question is the easiest on which to procure material, as all newspapers will bear opinions pro or con. There is also a greater demand on the intellect in a political debate than in one on, for example, "Fire is more useful than water." You say fire produces heat and they must believe you, but say that such a bill will produce certain results and it must be proved before they will believe you. This calls for genuine brain power, adroit and convincing delivery, and solid reasons. What better training could the future farmer candidate ask? I venture to say that many farmers elected to the Ontario House in the recent election would appreciate such a training, and many more there are who have a greater brain, but cannot express themselves. Inability to speak publicly is a leader's greatest weakness. How often does the glib tongue overset solid ability? Let no member say no to a request to take part. The audience gains much from hearing him, but the speaker gains a thousand times more.

The Dramatic Club has similar possibilities with regard to public speaking, but it is not a training so much of debatable thought, as it is a classical education. Read the trial scene of the "Merchant of Venice," and it is an interesting story; play it and it becomes fraught with a thousand little meanings not previously noticed. The well-played play also has local commercial possibilities which the debate has not. This will help pay your expenses.

You will probably start in a schoolhouse, or from house to house, or in a church basement, but always have in view the community hall. "Low aim is crime."

goal, for an ideal ceases to be an ideal when it has been attained.

Think of the work you will accomplish! In this I believe lies the salvation of the country. They can talk as they like of improving industrial conditions in the country, to keep the boys on the farm; I believe that the boy is not such a materialist. Make life worth living on the farm and he will stay. And it is the community hall, the community gathering, and, above all, the community spirit which will supply the missing factor in life on the farm. We all believe that the farm is the best place in the world to "work". The only trouble is that at present the life consists mostly of work, with none of the clubs, plays, etc., our city cousins see. Supply this to the country and surely we have nothing more to demand, surely scientific farming will increase, and rural Canada become a place no boy or girl will want to leave.

Professor O. J. Stevenson, Guelph, will, I believe, help anyone in this cause, as he is at present conducting such a campaign.

Oxford Co.

R. L. E.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Hydraulic Rams.

There are many places where hydraulic rams could be installed to advantage in order to secure efficient and constant pumping service for the farm water supply. Where the water must not be lifted more than four or five times as high as the fall, the efficiency of a hydraulic ram is equal to that of the best pumps; in fact, some authorities tell us that where the lift is no greater than this the hydraulic ram will prove superior to most pumping apparatus. The efficiency of the ram has reference to the amount of water actually delivered at



A Ten-year-old Competitor in the Recent Tractor Contest at Chatham.

its destination. There is, of course, a great deal of waste because where only fifty or sixty per cent. of the water is actually pumped into a storage tank, the other forty or fifty per cent. is waste. This means then that where a hydraulic ram is to be installed the water supply must be abundant. Rams are seldom used where the lift is more than twenty-five times the fall. Where the lift is only twice the amount of fall the efficiency of a ram is ninety per cent.; with three times it is eighty-five per cent.; four times eighty per cent.; five times seventy-five per cent.; ten times fifty-seven per cent.; fifteen times forty-two per cent.; twenty times thirty per cent., and twenty-five times twenty-three per cent. Where the ratio of lift to fall is one to two, the amount of water required per minute to operate the ram and deliver one gallon per minute is 2.22 gallons; where the ratio is one to three, or the lift three times the fall, the supply of water must be 3.47 gallons per minute. Five gallons are required where the ratio is one to four; 6.67 gallons for one to five; 17.54 gallons for one to ten; 35.91 for one to fifteen; 66.67 for one to twenty; and 108.70 for one to twenty-five. The amount of water raised in gallons may be calculated by using the following formula:

$$x = \frac{a \times b \times c}{d}$$

In this formula, X equals the quantity of water raised in gallons; A is the amount of water supplied to the ram in gallons; B is the fall from the source of supply to the ram; C is the efficiency of the ram taken from the above figures; and D is the lift from the ram to the storage tank in feet. Suppose, for instance, we could supply a ram with 25 gallons of water per minute with a fall of 10 feet, and the water is to be delivered to an attic 40 feet above the ram. How much water per minute would be supplied to the tank? We see in the first place that the efficiency of the ram will be 80 per cent., because the lift is four times the fall, and 80 per cent. is the efficiency for this ratio, as given above. We have 25 gallons per minute falling from a height of 10 feet, which figures are equivalent to the letters A and B in the formula. D is equal to 40 feet, and if 25 is multiplied by 10, and the result divided by 40 and this result multiplied by the efficiency of the ram, or 80

per cent., we find that the amount delivered to the storage tank in the attic will be 5 gallons per minute.

There are five main parts to a ram, the drive-pipe, the waste valve, the delivery pipe, the air chamber, and the admission valve. The water flows down the drive-pipe and out of the waste valve when the ram is first started. When sufficient velocity has been gained by the water, the waste valve is suddenly closed. This sudden closing confines the water in the casing, and, because such a large quantity of water cannot be stopped on the instant, the admission valve is opened forcibly, so that a small amount of water will flow into the air chamber. The admission valve then shuts and as the water has slowed down, the waste valve again opens and the water flows out. This enables a gain in velocity to take place, and when sufficient velocity has been created by the water the whole proceeding is repeated. In short, this action goes on times without number, provided only that a sufficient quantity of water is supplied to the ram. It is necessary to have air in the air chamber because it compresses when the admission valve is forcibly opened. The water constantly absorbs a little of the air, until in time it will be all exhausted, which would cause the ram to stop were there not a way of admitting more air into the air chamber. This is provided by a small hole just at the top of the drive-pipe, near the air chamber. The water rushing past it sucks in a very little air, but quite enough to prevent exhaustion of the air in the air chamber.

Such a ram will raise a part of the water supplied to it to any desired height. It is quite possible, by the use of a hydraulic ram and ram pump, to pump clear, pure water from a spring or brook by the use of undesirable or impure water from another pond or stream. Rams and ram pumps are usually placed at the bottom of a pit dug into the ground, the head being increased in that way, while the waste water can be easily drained from the pit through a drain pipe leading from the pit to a lower level. Care must be taken that the ram purchased will be workable on the highest head of water that can be used. It is possible to secure an adjustable arrangement on the waste valve, so that it will not stick if a higher head is used than was first thought possible. Different sizes of rams can be purchased to accommodate different quantities of supply.

THE DAIRY.

At a recent fair in Wisconsin an eighteen-year-old cow was shown that had given in her lifetime over 100 tons of milk. This is some record surely. Her best record we are told is 19,143 pounds milk and 814.6 pounds butter-fat.

Some one has recently said that in more than 100 schools in Ontario, hot lunches are provided for pupils at noon. Milk and its products should be a prominent part of such lunches. The idea is entirely commendable and should be widely adopted.

The Holstein-Friesian News Bulletin says, that the University of California has recently instituted a "record of production" for grade cows. The object to recognize the work of meritorious producers and to encourage more efficient production methods among commercial dairymen. The work is to be carried on in connection with county cow testing associations.

Messrs. Haley & Lee, recent exhibitors from Ontario at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, sold Homestead Susie Colantha to an Pennsylvania purchaser for \$7,500. This is the cow that Judge W. S. Moscrop described at the National as one of the grandest cows he had ever seen, under the skin. Does this price represent the top utility value of such an animal? What is the relation between price and value of pure-bred stock?

Some time ago we read about the Jersey bull that dined at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel in New York. Now comes the word that his grandmother, Financial King's Interest, although nineteen years old was so indignant at this freak proceeding that she went on official test to show the world that she is still a producer notwithstanding the handicap of a frivolous grandson. She has proven her point, too, for she has produced an average of 825 pounds milk and 44 pounds butter-fat over a period of seven months. For a cow nearly old enough to vote this is pretty good.

The upward trend of the cheese market recently, was halted for a few days owing to rather disturbing news that the Belgian Government would not pay more than the price being paid by the British Ministry of Food, for Canadian cheese. Relative to this matter the Dairy Produce Market Report issued by Dairy Commissioner Ruddick for the week ending October 25, says as follows:

"The beginning of the week the cheese market was strong, Peterboro selling 1,049 boxes on Wednesday at 28 13-16c. That afternoon a cable was received by the Cheese Export Committee from the British Ministry of Food stating that arrangements had been completed whereby the Belgian Government will not in future 'pay higher than parity with our prices.' This cable proved an unsettling feature because it was not clear if it referred solely to purchases by the Belgian Government or if private trading by Belgian importers would be stopped. If the former the effect would be negligible; if the latter it would be more serious. The Committee cabled for further information on this point and a reply was received on Saturday that the arrangement applied. The aim of your club should be far beyond the ultimate

to Belgian Government purchases only. This news was re-assuring as the Belgian Government completed its purchase of 50,000 boxes of Canadian cheese several weeks ago and has not been in the market since. Switzerland and France are now looking for Canadian cheese and it is likely considerable business will result. Thursday, Campbellford sold 465 boxes colored at 27 1/4c.; Friday, Napanee sold 620 boxes colored at 28 5-16c., and Vankleek Hill 956 boxes, white, at 26 1/4c. and 341 boxes, colored, at 27 1/4c. The same day 3,000 boxes Quebec cheese, half white and half colored, sold at Gould's Montreal, at a tentative price of 25c., the real price to be decided later according to the market situation. Saturday, Cornwall sold 1,593 colored at 28 1/4c. Exports from Montreal last week included 25,058 boxes of cheese for Antwerp, 3,793 boxes (loading) for Havre, and 175 boxes for Newfoundland. Total shipments from Montreal to Antwerp this season aggregate 91,923 boxes and to French ports 4,333 boxes. Space has been booked for an additional 100,000 boxes from Montreal for Antwerp between now and the close of navigation. We estimate the total quantity of Canadian cheese sold to Continental Europe so far this season at approximately 300,000 boxes, some of which will not be shipped until after navigation closes at Montreal. Last week 1,954 boxes were shipped from Montreal to New York and 1,012 boxes to Boston."

The report says also with regard to butter: "We learn that one Canadian firm has sold 1,000,000 pounds of Canadian butter for export in bond via New York. As yet only two carloads have been shipped, the balance being in store at various points in Canada. Two cars of Manitoba and one car of Alberta creamery reached Montreal last week. Exports from Montreal by water during the week included 5,561 packages Canadian butter for Antwerp, 891 tubs U. S. butter for Havre, 50 packages U. S. butter for Norway, and 150 packages Canadian butter for Newfoundland."

cream for their own butter, the skim-milk being useful for extra feeding.

A leading patron at one of the factories mentioned, when operated for cheese, delivered during August, 14,925 lbs. of milk testing 3.3 and 3.4 respectively during the first and second periods of the month; for which he received \$307.14, including \$12.93 worth of cheese. Payment was made according to test, and brought him a little over \$2 per cwt., leaving out of count the whey, which he did not take home. During September the milk went to the powder plant, 15,553 lbs. testing 3.6 butter-fat bringing him a total of \$432.37, or an average of about \$2.78 per cwt. The milk was cared for in exactly the same way for both, the cans being set in a large cement tank of cold well water, pumped by windmill, and thoroughly cooled and stirred. Hauling to the receiving station occupied him about an hour per day. His herd was milked with a three-unit milking machine with which he is well satisfied. He had no regrets to express at being relieved of the disagreeable labor of hog feeding, which, at recent prices of feeds and labor, he evidently regarded as a too-costly job.

The supply of bacon hogs is likely to decline without whey or skim-milk, and to a certain extent the farm is deprived of a source of natural fertility which has to be made good otherwise. In cool autumn or winter patrons can easily prepare milk for a powder or condensing plant, but with a heavy summer flow, ample cold water or ice, with facilities, must be provided. In the absence of competition in a given district, the interests of the patron are likely to be more rigidly dealt with, but an enterprise that can buy out and re-equip a whole group of factories can afford to deal liberally with its patrons. In some other sections discontent has resulted in patrons making concerted moves to re-establish cheese factories and promote hog

Month	Net per 100 lbs. cheese milk	Net per 100 lbs. condensed milk 3% fat	Net per 100 lbs. market milk
Jan.....	\$2.79	\$2.75	\$2.90
Feb.....	2.53	2.75	2.90
March.....	2.45	2.75	2.90
April.....	2.45	2.40	2.90
May.....	2.66	2.25	2.30
June.....	2.65	2.35	2.30
July.....	2.21	2.50	2.42
Aug.....	2.36	2.50	2.42

In compiling the foregoing comparisons, to the price of cheese milk was added 25 cents as the value of whey received from 100 lbs. of milk.

Conclusions.—Demand for milk never so great; production cost nearly trebled, and too few people to do dairy farm work.

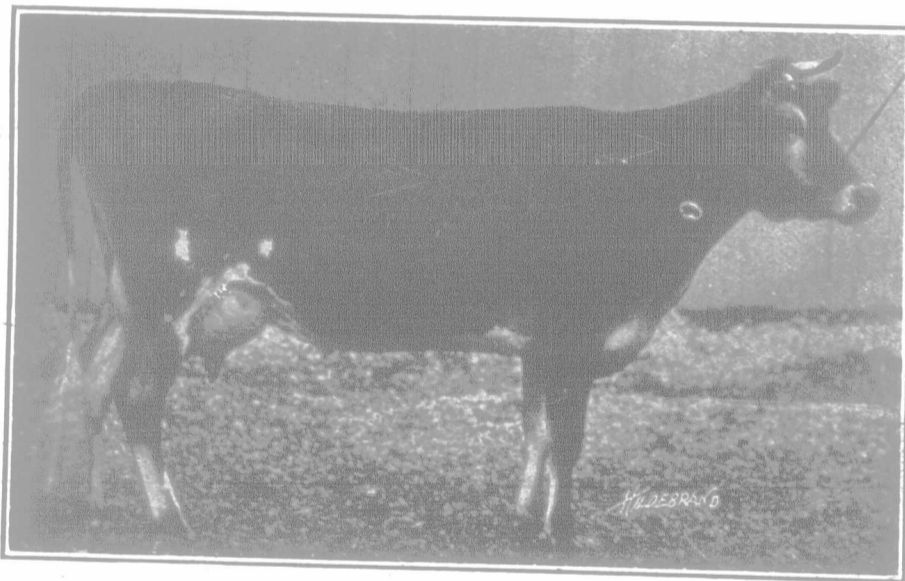
Middlesex Co., Ontario.

ALPHA.

Butter Scoring Contest Highly Educational.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Early in the season the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture inaugurated a six-months' creamery butter-scoring contest. Beginning with the month of May and for each month thereafter, fourteen-pound box samples of butter "solid pack" were sent to a Montreal cold storage from four creameries in each province, the samples to be scored by three expert judges. In addition to the monthly scoring of the



Sophie's Emily.

High-priced female at the National Jersey Sale, Chicago. Consigned by Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. She has a two-year-old record of 13,792.1 pounds milk and 851.25 pounds butter.

At the Dairy Cross Roads.

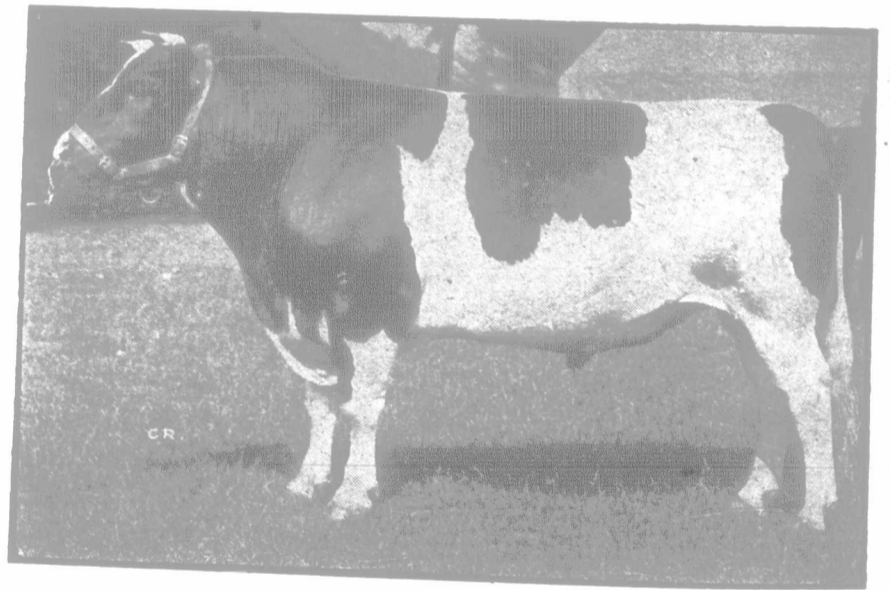
EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In a period of swift and sweeping changes dairying does not escape the swing of the wheel. The recent sale to the Canadian Milk Products Company of the old Gladstone factory, Middlesex County, Ontario, marks the close of a widely-known cheese concern in successful operation for over forty years, distributing to its patrons sums varying from about \$30,000 to above \$80,000 annually, with comparatively little mishap or friction. Begun as a farmers' joint enterprise, it passed into private hands some years ago; it now becomes a receiving station from which the milk is teamed five miles to the central plant at Belmont (opened seven years ago) to be converted into whole or skim-milk powder, separated for cream shipment, or made into butter, whichever promises the most money. Three other cheese factories in the tributary district were also absorbed by purchase this year, Westminster (5th Con.), Belmont, and the larger one at Mapleton; and before that, Harrietsville, Nilestown, and Glanworth, the latter being equipped with a subsidiary powdering plant.

These seven cheese factories, that in their time distributed to patrons many millions of dollars, have thus gone out of business as such. The Gladstone plant is being repainted inside and out, new milk-receiving and exit covered porches erected, the former curing-room converted into an ice house, and in the make room a milk-cooling plant and can-washing outfit installed, the engine and boiler being used for pumping cold water and providing hot water. At other receiving stations corresponding alterations are being made, and the central factory probably increased in capacity one third to handle the extra milk expected. Every weekday morning and Saturday evening, milk is taken in at the collecting stations. From the mixed night and morning milk in the weighing can, a sample for butter-test is taken every day, and test made fortnightly. Patrons are required to cool the morning milk at home, and before the night milk is cooled and stirred, to prevent curdling and breaking lathers, the higher test should be secured. Some patrons find it a good plan to use a separator and retain the Sunday morning

raising, thus going over again ground traversed about half a century ago. In one locality where a co-operative factory was projected, the representative of a city dairy concern offered such favorable terms that it was converted into a whole-milk shipping plant. The competition for town milk increases, and the advent in the Oxford-Middlesex country of enterprises for converting milk into products other than cheese, such as those at Ingersoll, Hickson, Beachville, Tilsonburg, Springfield, Brownsville and Belmont, with reports of another at St. Thomas, gives a spur to milk production. It is now generally recognized that monkeying with the price of cheese, regardless of contributory factors, had an unfortunate result, but such a staple food as cheese is likely to hold its place, and stronger demand lately, including that from Belgium and France, has enhanced prices. Conditions have become such in regard to cost of labor and supplies in dairying, and the determination of farmers to figure out net proceeds, that different branches of the industry must level up in returns or else take a back seat as a temporary corrective. Once the outlook for a co-operative cheese factory seems assured, the patrons will realize the necessity of sticking together and linking up with the enterprise, bacon-hog production and calf rearing, to ensure future supplies of good cows.

The motor car and good roads make for speedier transport of milk, and it is quite common now to see women and girls in charge of hauling milk to factories or to towns. During the past season a city confectionery manufacturing establishment has been paying \$2.70 per cwt., delivered, for whole milk testing 3.4 per cent. fat, adding or deducting five cents for each point above or below and selling back the skim-milk at 40 cents per cwt. The payment rule at the Belmont powder plant is a fixed monthly rate for 3.5 per cent. milk, (\$2.85 in October) and adding or deducting 3 cents for each point above or below. From a Western Ontario village, 130 miles, netting the shipper \$3.20 per cwt. In this connection the following table worked out by Secretary Frank Hens, of the Dairy Association, upon Western Ontario data for the past season will be instructive in making calculations for future operations by dairy farmers:



Commieston (Imp.) Roland.

Champion British Holstein-Friesian bull at the Highland Show, Edinburgh, Scotland, 1919.

fresh samples, those sent in during the preceding months were re-scored. Churning records accompanied the samples, and from these records, together with the scores of the butter, much valuable information should be obtained.

The chief objects of the scoring competition are: (1) to note the keeping quality of the butter made under different manufacturing methods. (2) To encourage the manufacture in the different provinces of more uniform grades of butter, because it is felt that with a growing export butter trade, uniformity of grade will be one of the chief factors to determine the place which Canadian butter may be able to maintain in an export market. (3) To raise the general standard of quality of creamery butter manufactured in some of the provinces.

The writer recently had the privilege of attending, in company with representatives from other provinces, one of the scorings held at Montreal. Those present followed the scoring of the butter with keen interest, and although there was difference of opinion as regards the score of some samples, nevertheless all were agreed when samples of real fine butter were under examination. Many valuable points in connection with the objects of the scoring were brought out in the informal discussions which took place after each sample was scored.

The outstanding points with which the writer was most impressed were: (a) the excellent keeping qualities shown and the full, rich flavor developed, after several months in cold storage, of the samples of butter made from comparatively sweet and pasteurized cream. (b) The remarkable uniformity of "type" of the butter sent in from the several creameries located in the different provinces. (c) The notable absence of samples of butter which resembled a former type of "leaky," "loose textured," highly-salted butter so common up to recent years, as especially applied to a percentage of the butter manufactured in two or three of the older provinces. Some samples intended for the Eastern market were highly salted, but on the whole the methods of manufacture indicate a desire to produce a uniform, close boring, medium-salted butter, with moisture well incorporated. There were variations from this standard, but the general uniformity in the physical quality of the butter was very noticeable. The variation in flavor is,

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per 100 condensed milk 3% fat	Net per 100 lbs. market milk
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2.35	2.30
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2.50	2.42

comparisons, to the price as the value of whey milk, never so great; and too few people to

Test Highly

ry and Cold Storage Dominion Department six-months' creamery after, fourteen-pound creameries in each were sent to a creamery by three expert monthly scoring of the



Edinburgh.

the preceding months accompanied the together with the information should

ing competition are: of the butter made methods. (2) To encourage different provinces of cause it is felt that uniformity of grade determine the place able to maintain in the general standard manufactured in some of

no doubt, the point on which future efforts should be concentrated to remedy.

A general summary of the results obtained through the competition will be presented at the various Dairy-men's Conventions to be held throughout the Dominion during the coming winter. A series of samples illustrating the most striking points noted will be at the service of the conventions, dairy schools and the produce trade.

In the opinion of the writer this Educational Scoring Contest should be carried on next season as there is every evidence of the highly educational value of the work. With the knowledge gained this season, the 1920 contest could, no doubt, be conducted to even better advantage with efforts concentrated upon certain most important features.

F. HERNS.

Secretary Western Ontario Dairymen's Assoc.

Irish Milk Shortage.

Reports from Ireland indicate a falling off in milk production within the past eighteen months of from 20 to 25 per cent.; many dairymen with herds of from 30 to 150 cows having gone out of business. Dairy cows have been exported and others fattened and killed for beef. A decline in the number of heifers in calf is also recorded.

Butter exports declined from 816,000 cwt. in 1914 to 456,000 cwt. in 1918. There was a very large increase in the export of cheese for which there was loud call in England, which was getting heavy supplies of margarine. At the same time, in Irish towns the demand was for more milk. A Departmental Committee of Investigation learned that a gallon of milk would make a pound of cheese, and two and a half gallons a pound of butter. The former sold for 1s. 10d., and the butter for 2s. 6d., consequently the farmer figures that he was making over 80 per cent. more out of cheese. Condensed milk production was also increasing.

The reasons for decline given were that beef production and some tillage crops were found more profitable, with less labor. A dairy cow, which a few years ago cost £18 and would yield probably five gallons of milk per day, now cost £55, and the owner would be lucky to get three gallons of milk from her, and this decline was attributed to the use of beef-type sires. According to evidence given, land rentals, labor and foodstuffs for cattle had actually trebled in cost since pre-war days, and practically the only remedy feasible was higher prices for dairy products, or, expressed in currency, for whole milk delivered in Dublin, one shilling per quart in winter and 9d. in summer, and other products in proportion.

POULTRY.

Egg Laying Contests.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

It is now recognized that Egg Laying Competitions have been one of the most compelling forces in the recent very rapid development of the poultry industry; and now that greater production is so essential in our national reconstruction work, it is natural to turn to the same means for added impetus and inspiration.

The beginning was small. Mr. Holmes Tarn, founder of the Utility Poultry Club of England, arranged for the first egg laying competition in 1897. There were seven entries of four pullets each, and it ran for only sixteen weeks; twenty-eight birds in the first competition. Last year there were in competitions, over three thousand birds. These were in different parts of the United Kingdom, the British Dominions and the United States. Canada held her first Dominion Contest at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, in 1918-19, with such success that this year, Dominion Contests began November 1st at six points, and an International Contest will be carried on at Ottawa.

The benefits of these competitions fall into two categories: First, to the owners of the competing pens of birds, and second, to the industry as a whole. The benefit to the contestant, which has been the impelling force that has sustained and increased the entries from year to year, is the advertising medium it provides for his stock. There may be valuable prizes offered in the competition, but these are small compared with the value that each and every competitor receives in the accurate statements furnished about the individual birds and their Record of Performance. This method of public and authoritative comparison gives the strains of our utility poultry their place and standing, better even than the show pen does for the breeder of exhibition strains.

The second benefit, however, is much broader and far more important to the poultry industry and the public as a whole. Laying competitions are leading the way in progress for all poultry-keepers, big and small; not only in regard to the actual material results secured from individuals or strains, but as an educational force, which has already revolutionized poultry keeping, and placed it on a sound basis.

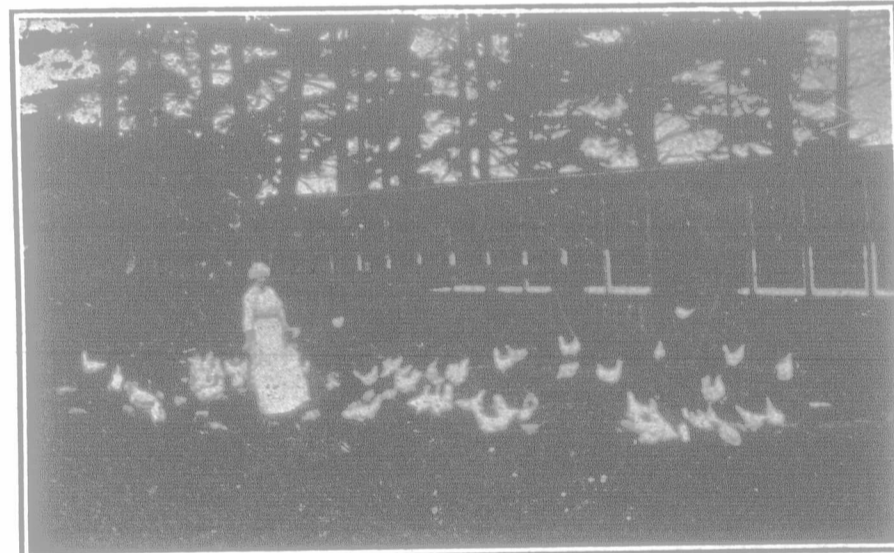
Contests set up a working standard. They provide incentive and stimulus to thousands. There is no Standard of Perfection yet attained in utility stock. Everyone knows that with better methods of feeding, housing and general management, the possibilities of our barnyard fowl throughout the country are so great that they can only be guessed at. The official Record of Performance will be a new ladder to enable breeders

to climb to new heights of production not deemed possible before.

To-day we are trying out systems of culling flocks. The official test, with its careful observations and traps, is the only reliable answer to these and similar questions.

After having looked into the working of these competitions, here and in England, I would like to add a few words in addition to the benefits mentioned with regard to the dangers and abuses that are involved. The danger that is always present in competitions, is to work for mere number of eggs produced, disregarding the size, marketable qualities, and cost of production. The hen producing the second highest number of eggs at a contest last year was disqualified, and did not secure even third place. A pen owned by a very noted breeder at the International Egg Laying Contest at Bodnash Priory, Suffolk, England, was disqualified because his hens had averaged over 20 small eggs each during the contest. The pen laying the greatest number of eggs at the Dominion Contest at Charlottetown, did not secure any prize as a pen, owing to its average eggs being only 22½ ozs. in weight per dozen, while twelve other pens averaged 24 ozs. per dozen or over. The winning pen was 171 eggs short, but the average weight of its eggs was 25½ ozs. per dozen. One P. E. Island pen averaged 26oz. per dozen for the whole period.

Another danger to be avoided is the sacrificing of vigor, stamina and constitutional fitness. The substituting of spare birds for those that die during a contest is open to criticism, particularly when these birds continue the records of those that die. Many contests now do not allow any substitution. Some managements say that birds that do not have vitality to live the year out, are not worthy of winning. Contests should be conducted under conditions as nearly normal as possible. Conditions, whether of housing or feeding, should not be too favorable. The range of feeding stuffs should be limited to those generally obtainable by the ordinary poultry-keeper. These tests and trials should show what is possible under good commercial conditions. The contestants are entitled to generous prizes and all the other benefits,



Note This Well-lighted Poultry House and the Good Size Farm Flock.

as they give up all the eggs from ten of their best pullets for one year; but the conditions must be framed and the methods adopted that will benefit the whole industry, and through the consumers, benefit the whole nation.

J. A. CLARK, SUPERINTENDENT.
Dominion Exper. St'n., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

P. E. I. Egg Laying Contest.

Information sent to this office, from the Dominion Experimental Farm in Prince Edward Island, states that the first Dominion egg-laying contest closed at Charlottetown on September 30, this year. A Barred Plymouth Rock hen, owned by T. J. Adamson, Rouge-mont, Que., won the premier prize, laying 227 eggs in eleven months. The second best laying record was made by another Barred Rock hen from Dorchester, New Brunswick. This hen laid 212 eggs, winning out over a hen that laid 225 eggs because many of the latter were below standard requirements. A White Leghorn won third prize with 201 eggs, which, because they were so large and uniform, placed this hen above the hen laying 225. A Toronto pen in the heavy class gave the greatest revenue from sale of eggs over the cost of feed, laying during the eleven months 1,175 eggs, valued at \$45.26. The feed cost was \$24.14, leaving a profit over the cost of feed of \$21.12. The second prize-winning pen in this class laid 1,286 eggs, valued at \$44.81, and showing a profit over feed of \$20.70. In the light class a pen of White Leghorns laid 1,148 eggs at a profit of \$18.60 over feed, while the second prize-winning pen laid 1,047 eggs, at a profit over the cost of feed of \$15.80. This pen, by the way, completed the contest without any one of the hens losing a day through broodiness. The Toronto pen of Rhode Island Reds that gave the greatest revenue from sale of eggs over the cost of feed, in the heavy class, also contained the hen laying the most uniform eggs over 21 ounces per dozen in weight. This whole pen throughout the contest averaged 25½ ounces per dozen.

HORTICULTURE.

Protect Trees From Mice and Rabbits.

Every fruit grower knows from experience that serious loss among young trees is likely to be experienced as the result of each winter if some protection is not given from mice, rats, and other rodents. Clean cultivation will usually prevent depredations by mice, since it prevents them from finding any cover or shelter under which to live. Clean cultivation, however, will not prevent injury from rabbits to the same extent as in the case of mice. The elimination of dirty fence rows will be a protection against both. The New York Experiment Station, at Geneva, refers to protection against rabbits as follows: "The wire screen cylinder is the ideal protection against cottontail rabbits. It is made of galvanized iron screening of one-quarter inch mesh. The 24-inch width should be used, cutting it crosswise with tinner's shears into sections of necessary length. These sections, if rolled over a round piece of wood may be shaped into cylinders, which, when placed about trees, are securely held by their own tension, though it is well to allow the edges to lap an inch or two. This wire screening or wire cloth can be purchased in rolls of 100 linear feet. The wire-cloth cylinder is perfect protection against mice but is more expensive than mounding."

"It is not so easy to protect against the jack rabbit. With this pest, if the orchard is small, a rabbit-proof fence may be profitably put up. In most orchards, however, repellents offer the best protection. Among the many repellents recommended, undiluted lime-sulphur is far the best. A little salt increases the adhesive property of the mixture, but must be boiled into the wash. Apply with a whitewash brush late in the fall and, if necessary, once, twice or oftener during the winter."

Discussing this same subject, W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, says as follows, with special reference to protection from mice, in a recent Experimental Farm Note:

"Thousands of trees are injured in Canada every year by mice, and in the newer districts a large number of rabbits also. All this could be prevented if the farmer or fruitgrower would use the information available and protect his trees from mice. Some years there is less injury than others, and this fact leads to carelessness, and when a bad year comes the trees are unprotected."

"While the depredations from mice and rabbits in winter vary from one year to another, depending on the scarcity or abundance of food, the number of mice which are in the vicinity, and the character of the winter, the injury is always greatest when the orchard

is in sod, and when there is rubbish lying about; hence the latter should be removed before the winter sets in. As mice may be expected in greater or less numbers every winter, young trees should be regularly protected against their ravages. Mice usually begin working on the ground under the snow, and when they come to a tree they will begin to gnaw it if it is not protected. A small mound of soil from eight to twelve inches in height raised about the base of the tree will often prevent their injuring the tree, and even snow tramped about the tree has been quite effective, but the cheapest and surest practice is to wrap the tree with ordinary building paper, the price of which is small. Tar paper is also effectual, but trees have been injured by using it, and it is well to guard against this when building paper will do as well. After the paper is wrapped around the tree and tied, a little earth should be put about the lower end to prevent the mice from beginning to work there, as, if they get a start, the paper will not stand in their way. It may be stated, however, that among several thousand young trees which have been wrapped with building paper for years at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, there have been practically no instances where the mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the tree. The use of a wire protector, or one made of tin or galvanized iron, is economical in the end, as they are durable.

"There are a number of washes and poisons recommended for the protection of fruit trees and the destruction of the mice and rabbits, but none of these is very satisfactory, as if the mice or rabbits are numerous, the poison has not sufficient effect upon them to prevent injury altogether. The following method of poisoning has been found fairly successful for mice, but rabbits are very difficult to deal with.

"Make a mixture of one part, by weight, of arsenic with three parts of crummeal. Nail two pieces of board, each six feet long and six inches wide, together so as to make a trough. Invert this near the trees to be protected and place about a tablespoonful of the poison on a shingle, and put it near the middle of the run, renewing the poison as often as is necessary."

E. C. Drury Called to Form Government.

The die is cast. The farmers, who, as a result of the election, find themselves the majority party in the Legislature of Ontario, are going to get the credit or the blame for the next administration according as that administration is good or indifferent. So long as the people generally continue in their present frame of mind, we believe the new Farmer-Labor coalition will be judged fairly, and with the small working majority Mr. Drury and his colleagues have, they will be obliged to depend, to a considerable extent, on public opinion for the maintenance and continuance of their Government. A more earnest and sincere group of men were never brought together for the purpose of constructing a Government, and if they fail to interpret the spirit of the people in their new legislation, and in the enforcement of that now on the Statute Books, it will be due to the lack of experience more than to the absence of a desire to honestly discharge their obligations and duties to the state.

On Wednesday, October 29, E. C. Drury, of Barrie, was unanimously chosen by the farmer members-elect to be the Leader of the new party. The names of J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U. F. O.; Peter Smith, South Perth, and Beniah Bowman, of Manitoulin, were also put before the Convention, but they all withdrew, making the choice of Mr. Drury for the next Premier of Ontario unanimous. On Thursday evening Mr. Drury went home with the expectation of getting a little rest and putting his farm in shape before receiving a summons from the Lieutenant-Governor to form a Cabinet and carry on the Government of this Province. However, a very long respite was not granted, for on Saturday, November 1, Sir William Hearst tendered the resignation of his Government and the Lieutenant-Governor wired the new Premier to come to Toronto and confer with him in regard to his new responsibilities.

Ernest Charles Drury is known to the readers of this paper and Ontario farmers generally. He is one of the best extempore speakers in the Province, but never so much at home as when discussing the "iniquitous Canadian tariff." He is a formidable opponent in debate, and in this regard will compare very favorably with any Premiers the Province has had. In fact, politics is not new to Mr. Drury. His father was Minister of Agriculture in the Mowat Government, and the younger Drury has always taken a keen interest in public affairs, with more emphasis, perhaps, on federal than on provincial matters. When the U. F. O. was first organized in the spring of 1914, E. C. Drury was chosen as its first President to carry it through the trying period of childhood, and now that the farmer party must assume the responsibility of Government, upon his shoulders has been cast the burden of constructing a cabinet and guiding the administration during the first and most critical period. Mr. Drury himself says: "My friends sometimes tell me that I talk too much, but I have never yet had to take anything back." Another criticism of the new Premier is that he is perhaps a little too willing to accept every man at par value, and may not be critical enough of human nature. Mr. Drury himself is the embodiment of earnestness and frankness, and any mistakes he might possibly make in regard to the sizing up of the other fellow will be due to his own liberal possession of virtues which he expects to find in his brotherman.

The church and school are situated very close to the Drury homestead, and in the activities of these Mr. Drury has played a prominent part. As a local preacher he has an enviable reputation. A "local sinner" remarked to the writer when discussing the new honor which had been conferred on the Barrie District: "I don't know a preacher who can make a stronger or more fluent appeal than the same Ernest Drury."

THE PREMIER AS A FARMER.

In the year 1900, E. C. Drury completed his course at the O. A. C. and went back to farming in earnest, in partnership with his father on the Drury homestead at Crown Hill, which is a little community five miles from Barrie on the Penetang road, which is not considered populace enough under the new dispensation to boast of a post office. Two hundred acres of this farm have been in the family for a hundred years, but the farm now comprises 250 acres, and Mr. Drury has been sole proprietor for fifteen years. General and mixed farming is carried on and there is maintained a herd of from forty to fifty cattle, and a flock of about one hundred sheep, while forty to sixty hogs are annually marketed. The farm was originally stocked with Bates-bred Shorthorns, but when the Scotch Shorthorn boom came along public interest in the dual-purpose animal began to lag, and registrations in the Drury herd were neglected. However, the quality of the herd has not depreciated, and Mr. Drury was one of the pioneers in the rejuvenation of the dual-purpose strain of Shorthorns. When seen by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," at his home, late last week, Mr. Drury said that he would not on any account give up the farm, and that an effort would be made to carry it on if possible by employing a good man or men to operate it. The suggestion by the writer that he might be able to spare some of the officials from the Agricultural Department to conduct his farm did not induce the coming Premier to comment on the situation at Toronto, but he did jocularly remark that he had always been in favor of demonstration farms and perhaps this turn of events in connection with his own farm would present an opportunity for the carrying out of his wishes, in case it should be considered wise.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

When asked by a representative of this paper regard-

ing the spirit under which the new administration will be carried on, Mr. Drury replied: "Our motto will be efficiency, economy and no class legislation. However, I cannot do better than refer you to my address to the convention when I accepted the leadership." This address is reproduced in the following paragraphs:

"In accepting the position to which you have elected me I feel keenly sensible of the honor which you have conferred upon me, and also of the great responsibilities which accompany that honor. The position is unique in the political history of the Province, and, so far as I am personally concerned, is not one which I should have chosen, as I realize that the bed upon which you have placed me is likely to have more thorns than feathers in it.

"I do not, however, entertain any fears regarding the situation. It is true we may be lacking in experience, but the situation is not one, which calls for the fine arts of the politician. It is true that in a sense we represent the farming community; and, in all truth, that section of the people has been in great need for many years of a greater voice in the Legislatures of the

are called to power we must stand for no class legislation of whatever kind.

"Our legislative program must be framed for the benefit of every just and honest and legitimate interest in the Province. If in the carrying out of such a program the unjust and dishonest interests get in the way, so much the worse for the latter.

"If called to power one of our first administrative duties must be fearlessly and effectively to enforce the will of the people as expressed in the recent prohibition referendum. With that mandate I am personally in thorough accord and sympathy. We must see to it that it has effective enforcement. It may be that it will be found that there are loopholes or defects in the law which render it difficult to enforce. If so, it will be our duty to correct them.

"The people look to us to make an honest attempt to solve a problem which bears heavily on all, and which, as wages and prices of farm produce decline, may become an intolerable burden: the high cost of living. The solution of that problem in its entirety may not be within the power of the Provincial Legislature, but it will be our duty to investigate thoroughly the conditions surrounding distribution, and if we find that prices are unduly inflated as the result of obstructions or combinations in restraint of trade, to enforce vigorously such laws as will make these impossible.

"We are here as the result of a widespread conviction, not only on the part of the farmers, but on the part of urban dwellers also, that the two old parties have failed to achieve their ostensible purpose, that, namely, of government of the people, by the people and for the people. And my hope is that with your loyal support we may be able to advance the cause of true democracy. Thus, and thus only, will our existence be ultimately justified.

"I thank you again for the confidence you have bestowed upon me, which, in all humility, I shall try to merit."

Speaking more particularly of the different departments of Government and the matters which are more or less controversial, the subject of roads was introduced, and in regard to this Mr. Drury said: "The road policy of the new Government will be directed to the making and maintenance of market roads that will serve the majority of the people." "What do you have in mind concerning the educational policy?" he was asked, and in reply to which he said, "I am not prepared to make a statement in regard to this at present, but we intend to investigate the whole matter with an eye single to the improvement of rural school conditions."

Have the people any reason for fear that the new administration will be too conservative in their undertakings and in the expenditure of public moneys, Mr. Drury was asked. "No," he replied, "the only danger is that it may not be possible for us to be as careful as we should like. We will have to carry on undertakings that have been outlined on an extravagant basis, and it is just possible that the new administration may not be able to show as much economy as they would like."

MR. MORRISON EXPRESSES U. F. O. SENTIMENT.

Interviewed by a representative of this paper, in regard to the movement and the turn which events are taking, J. J. Morrison, Secretary of the U. F. O., said: "Since Mr. Drury has been selected as leader, I have nothing to say of a political nature concerning the new Government, or its aims. However, I am still free to express the views entertained by the United Farmers of Ontario." Mr. Morrison went on to say: "This new spirit of independence is not entertained by farmers only; it is broadcast in town and country alike. However, farmers took the initiative and since they did it is up to them to make good. We feel the responsibility very keenly and we have to demonstrate that this is not a class movement. There will be no class legislation; every branch of industry and society will be given due consideration." Questioned more closely regarding the coming administration, Mr. Morrison said: "The U. F. O. stands for progressive action in all departments of Government, with full regard to economy. There is no danger of the members going to the other extreme and becoming what might be termed penurious."

"A pleasing feature," said Mr. Morrison, "of all our conferences since the election has been the absolute independence of the members-elect and defeated candidates. There has been no office seeking among any of them. All have been willing and anxious to do their part but very reluctant in accepting honors."

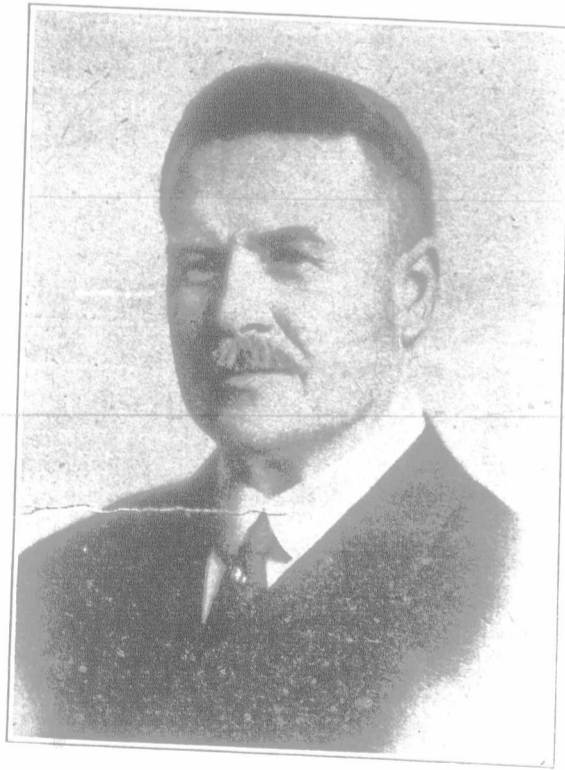
It might not be inopportune to state here that Mr. Morrison's name for leadership was seriously considered, but it was finally decided that the existence of the Organization depended to such a considerable extent on Mr. Morrison's organizing ability and management that it would be unwise at this time to separate him from it.

PERSONNEL OF THE CABINET.

As we write, nothing has been made public concerning the personnel of the new Cabinet, which Mr. Drury will probably announce this week. Prominent U. F. O. men do not hesitate to state that Manning W. Doherty, the defeated candidate in Peel, will likely be selected as Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Doherty is a graduate of the Ontario Agricultural College, and was for several years a member of its teaching staff. In later years he has taken an active interest in local organizations, such as the Peel Milk Producers, and has been a member of the board of directors of the U. F. O. Co-operative Company. It is altogether likely, too, that Beniah Bowman, member elect for Manitoulin, will have a place in the Cabinet. It is not unlikely that Mr. Drury will go outside his own party for ministers, and, in the case of the Attorney-General, it will be necessary to select a lawyer member outside the field of Agriculture and Labor.



E. C. Drury.
The new farmer Premier of Ontario.



Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie.
Re-elected in Victoria in the recent by-elections, and now Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion.

Province and of the country, a voice which it is our duty adequately to supply. But in a very real sense we represent not alone the forty per cent. of the people who are on the farms, but also the great bulk of the common people of all classes, the people who are desirous of good government, of stability, efficiency and economy, and of the fair and equal enforcement of law. Our success, therefore, depends not on political manoeuvring, but on the breadth and fairness of our policy, and on our adherence to the high ideals of democracy and public service which have made this movement a vital thing in the life of the nation. May we not hope that before long this movement, which has had its birth in one particular class, may expand and broaden till it shall become not merely a Farmers' party, but in a very real sense a People's party.

"It is too early to speak of our legislative program. We have not yet been called on to form a Government, and it would be unwise to anticipate. We can, however, lay down certain broad principles which must and should govern us in the matter. Our war, in the past, has been waged on special privilege. We are not at this time going to abandon the principles of justice and fair play which have actuated us in the past. If we

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cattle, 44,643 calves, 38,718 hogs and 36,335 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—The cattle market was quite satisfactory here on shipping steers the past week, but on the general run of butchering cattle, values showed a drop of a big quarter to half dollar, some few choice butchering steers and heifers bringing about steady prices. Supply was large of shipping steers, but the demand was strong and of a supply of these totaling around sixty loads practically all were Canadians, best of which ranged from \$15 to \$15.75. Best in the handy steer line sold around \$13.00 to \$13.50, with choice yearlings landing up to \$15.50 to \$16. On heifers and steers mixed, on the handy order, up to \$12 was paid, while on the best heifers in straight loads from \$10.50 to \$11 took most of them. A common, light kind of butchering heifers sold down to \$6.50 to \$7. Bulls of all kinds were lower sale by a quarter, the trade on the light and stocker grades being especially bad, quite a lot of the scrubby, knotty grades landing down as low as \$5.50 to \$5.75. Fat cows of all grades were lower by a big quarter and this decline was noted on canners and cutters. Stock and feeding cattle sold reasonably well, especially good feeders, which sold up to \$11 for nine hundred pound kinds, with some lots up to a thousand, but of very good quality, bringing up to \$12. Milk cow and springer trade was good. Offerings for the week totaled 6,500 head, as against 7,825 for the previous week and as compared with 6,700 for the corresponding week a year ago. More than half of the week's receipts were Canadians. Quotations:

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, \$14 to \$15.75; 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 \$16; 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 butcher heifers, \$10.25 to \$10.75; fair butchering heifers, \$9.25 to \$9.75; 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; old rims, \$4 to \$4.50.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10.25 to \$10.50; good butchering, \$9.75 to \$10; sausage, \$7.25 to \$7.75; light bulls, \$6 to \$8; oxen, \$9 to \$11.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.75 to \$10.25; 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 carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small, lots \$80 to \$85; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Receipts were somewhat lighter the past week and as a result the trade was considerably improved at all marketing points. At Buffalo the week opened with the bulk of the good hogs selling at \$13.50, several decks made \$13.60 and \$13.75, with about three decks up to \$14 and pigs landed mostly at \$13. Tuesday prices were up 25 to 50 cents, and a further advance of 50 cents had on Wednesday. Thursday's market was still higher, good handy kinds being placed at \$14.75 and \$15, with some extreme heavies, selling at \$14.50 and Friday the general price for packers grades and good yorkers was \$14.75. Lights and pigs ranged from \$13.50 to \$14, rough sold around \$12 and stags \$10.50 down. Receipts for the past week were 24,500 head, being against 31,210 head for the week before and 25,700 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Last week opened with best lambs showing a decline of 50 to 75 cents from the previous week's close. Choice lots sold largely at \$14.75, and culls ranged from \$12 down. While prices were steady the next two days, trade was very slow. Thursday's market was more active but higher and Friday

values were up a quarter, bulk of the tops changing hands at \$15. Sheep remained steady all week. Wethers were quoted up to \$9.50, best ewes ranged from \$7.50 to \$8, and cull sheep went from \$5.50 down. For the past week receipts were 22,600 head, as compared with 23,236 head for the week before and 14,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—The first three days of the past week showed best veals selling at \$20 and the range on culls was from \$16 down, common grassy kinds selling as low as \$5.75. Thursday the trade was stronger, top being \$21, and Friday prices were still higher, bulk of the choice lots being placed at \$21.50. Cull grades sold the latter part of the week up to \$17. Receipts for the week totaled 3,450 head, being against 3,213 head for the week preceding and 2,100 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, November 3, numbered 515 cars, 9,067 cattle, 567 calves, 6,204 hogs, 8,602 sheep and lambs. Slow market, but all classes of cattle held steady; tops \$13.50 for ten steers averaging 1,250 pounds each. The best load consisted of 19 head, average weight at \$12.50 per hundred. Common steers and heifers sold down to \$6. Cows, bulls and calves steady. Sheep strong. Lambs, \$13.50 to \$14. Hogs, \$16.75 to \$17, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat—Ontario (f.o.b. shipping points, according to freights).—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.

Manitoba Barley.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 3, \$1.45½; No. 4 C. W., \$1.40; rejected, \$1.24; feed, \$1.24.

Oats—Manitoba (In store, Ft. William) No. 2 C. W., 83c.; No. 3 C. W., 80c.; extra No. 1 feed, 80c.; No. 1 feed, 78c.; No. 2, 75½c.

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

Barley, (according to freights outside), malting, \$1.35 to \$1.40.

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; \$9.05 to \$9.30, Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, bags included.—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$55; good feed flour, bag, \$3.25 to \$3.50.

Hay.—(Track, Toronto), No. 1 per ton, \$24 to \$25; mixed, per ton \$18 to \$21. **Straw.**—(Track, Toronto), car lots per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Hides and Wool.

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

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

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine, 50c. Medium coarse, 47c.; coarse, 43c. Wool, washed, fine, 75c.; medium, 70c.; coarse, 65c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter advanced in prices during the past week, selling as follows, wholesale: Choice creamery pound prints selling at 63c. per lb.; cut solids at 62c. per lb.; and best dairy at 60c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs are practically off the wholesale market. Selects selling at 63c. per dozen, and No. 1's at 62c. per dozen.

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

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

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, 20c. to 23c. per lb.; ducklings, 20c. per lb.; old ducks, 15c. per lb.; hens under 4 lbs., 15c. per lb. Hens 4 to 5 lbs., 18c. per lb. Hens over 5 lbs., 23c. per lb.; roosters, 15c. per lb.; geese, 18c. per lb.; turkeys, 35c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Domestic fruits, with the exception of apples, are practically off the market.

Grapes.—There was a small quantity of grapes shipped in during the week. Red Rogers selling at 65c. per 6-qt. flat basket, and blues and greens at 55c. to 60c. per 6-qt. flats.

Potatoes came in freely the early part of the week and declined in price, selling at \$1.75 to \$1.85 per bag; firming slightly towards the close, and selling at \$1.80 to \$2 per bag.

Apples.—There is an active demand for choice quality Snow apples, which are quite scarce; offerings selling at 75c. to 85c. per 11-qt. basket.

Wholesale Quotations.

Apples.—40c. to 85c. per 11-qt. basket; \$3.50 to \$8 per bbl.

Pears.—25c. to 50c. per 6 qts.; 35c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Grapes.—55c. to 65c. per 6-qt. flat basket.

Tomatoes.—Outside grown, 25c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket; hot-house, No. 1's, 20c. per lb.; No. 2's, 15c. per lb.

Beets.—\$1.25 per bag.

Cabbage.—\$2 to \$2.50 per bbl.

Carrots.—\$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag.

Cauliflower.—75c. to \$3 per dozen.

Celery.—50c. to \$1 per dozen; \$2.75 to \$3.50 and 4.50 to \$5 per case.

Cucumbers.—Hot-house, \$3 per dozen.

Egg Plant.—\$1 to \$1.25 per 11-qt. basket.

Lettuce.—Head, \$3.50 to \$4 per case.

Onions.—B. C. white, \$5.25 to \$5.50 per 100 lbs.; Ontarios, \$4.50 to \$5 per 100 lbs.; Spanish, \$6 per case.

Parsley.—40c. to 75c. per 11-qt. basket.

Parsnips.—\$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag.

Potatoes.—\$1.80 to \$2 per bag.

Turnips.—90c. to \$1 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.—Some good plugs of horses were in demand for lumbering camps, but the market was not at all active. Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., sold at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175; culls, \$50 to \$75; saddle and carriage horses, \$150 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs showed very little change last week. Abattoir fresh-killed stock continued to sell at 25c. to 25½c., this being slightly less than two weeks ago. Smoked and cured meats were in good demand, more especially bacon. Breakfast bacon was quoted at 44c. to 46c. per lb.; Windsor selected, at 46c. to 48c., and Windsor bonless at 50c. Light hams were 35c. to 36c. per lb. Mediums, weighing 12 to 15 lbs, were 33c. to 34c., and heavies 32c. Lard was steady with pure leaf quoted at 32½c. to 33½c. per lb., and compound at 29c. to 29c.

Poultry.—Live poultry continued in excellent demand, and prices show very little change from week to week. Hereafter more dressed poultry will be reaching the markets. Prices for live poultry were 21c. to 26c. for chickens, 15c. to 24c. for fowls; 17c. to 18c. for roosters; 25c. to 27c. for young ducks, and 21c. for old; 18c. to 20c. for geese, and 32c. to 35c. for turkeys.

Honey and Maple Products.—Very little demand is being experienced for these products, but merchants quoted 23c. to 25c. for white clover comb honey per pound section, and 22c. in 30-lb. tin pails. Buckwheat honey sold at 19c. to 20c. in 30-lb. pails. Maple sugar was 25c. per lb., and maple syrup was 30c. to 35c. per gallon.

Potatoes.—Quebec white potatoes were said to be selling here at \$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, and at \$1.60 to \$1.80 in store.

Butter.—Heavy receipts are now over for the season, and prices advance further every few weeks. Last week pasteurized creamery was quoted at 62½c. to 62½c. per lb., while fine creamery was 61½c. to 62c., and finest 1 cent under. Finest dairies ranged from

15c. to 56c. per lb. The market was strong.

Cheese.—The Canadian cheese export committee still quoted 25c. per lb. for No. 1 grade, 24½c. for No. 2 grade, and 24c. for No. 3.

Grain.—Carloads of No. 2 Canadian Western oats in transit and for October shipment were offered at 95c.; No. 3 Canadian Western 92½c.; No. 1 feed, 91½c.; No. 2 feed, 87½c. per bushel, basis track here. No. 2 Canadian Western ex-store are quoted at 94½c.; No. 3, 92c.; No. 2 feed, 87c., and sample grades, 90c.

Flour.—Car lots of Manitoba spring wheat flour were quoted at \$11 per barrel in jute, ex-track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers, ex-track, or at 10c. more delivered, all less 10c. for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was steady at \$10.50 to \$10.60 per barrel in new cotton bags. White corn flour was \$9.80 to \$9.90 per barrel in jute, and rye flour \$8.25 to \$8.50 delivered.

Millfeed.—Car lots of bran were quoted at \$45, and shorts at \$52 including bags, with broken lots at \$1 to \$2 more, including bags delivered, with 25c. per ton reduction for spot cash. Pure barley meal was \$65; mixed grain mouille, \$66; cornmeal feed, \$70; and dairy feed, \$66 a ton, including bags delivered.

Baled Hay.—The market held steady with car lots of No. 1 quoted at \$23 to \$24 per ton; No. 2 at \$22 to \$23; No. 3 at \$21 to \$21.50, and clover mixed, \$19 to \$20 a ton, ex-track.

Hides and Skins.—Almost no change took place in the market for hides and skins last week. Steer and cow hides were unchanged at 33c. per lb., and bull hides at 25c. per lb. Veal skins, 75c., and kips, 50c. per lb. Lamb skins were higher at \$2.60 each, and clipped lambs, \$1.25 to \$1.50 each, while horse hides were \$12.50 each.

Cheese Markets.

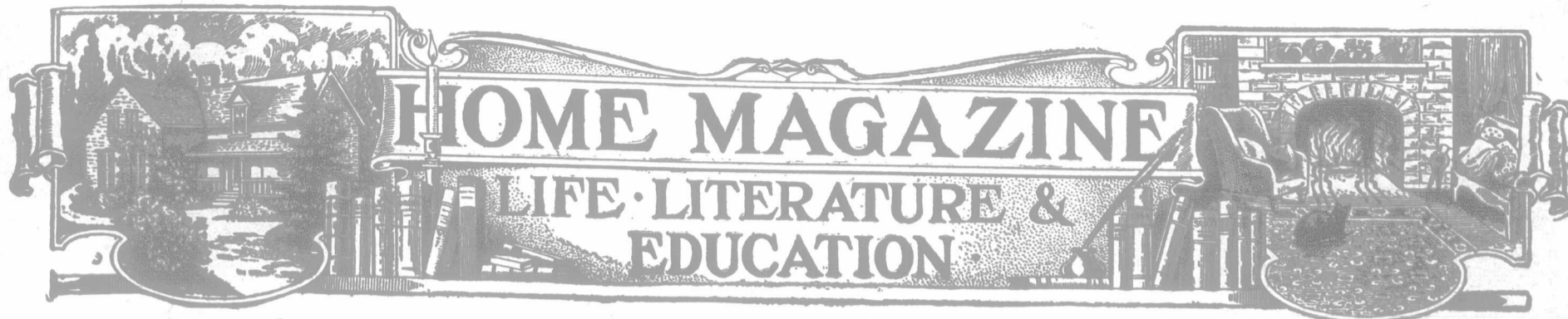
Montreal, finest easterns, 29c. to 30c.; Cornwall, colored, 31½c.; white, 29½c.; London, 28c. bid—no sales; Watertown, N.Y., 30½c.

Estate of the Late T. C. Hodgkinson.

On Wednesday, Nov. 12, at Simcoe Lodge, Beaverton, Ontario, the entire live-stock holdings on this farm will be sold by public auction. The sale is called for the purpose of winding up the estate of T. C. Hodgkinson, late senior member of the firm of Hodgkinson & Tisdale, and everything must be disposed of. A summary of this important offering is shown as follows: Six registered Percheron stallions, three of which are imported; two Percheron brood mares (both imported) and one Percheron foal; two Clydesdale stallions and two Clydesdale brood mares, one of the former and one of the latter of which are imported; one Hackney brood mare; twelve registered Shorthorns, including the herd sire; twenty-four grade cattle; flock of Shropshire sheep and all the farm implements. Among the Percherons are several noted stallions that have been prominent winners at larger exhibitions, and all are Government approved horses, three of which are holding A No. 1 certificates. The same holds true of the Clydesdale stallions, they too are Government approved and all are sure and proven breeders. Several of the mares are already showing safe in foal, and in every case their breeding is unexcelled. The Shorthorns were headed by the two-year-old bull White Rebel 117774, and the younger calves are all sired by him. The families represented among the breeding females are mostly Scotch-topped, and the calves by their sides by the herd sire will be found a choice lot. Full particulars regarding breeding, terms of sale, etc., is given in the catalogues, which are now in distribution. Address all communications to Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ontario.

E. C. Drury made the following statement, when asked by a "Farmer's Advocate" editor for a message to the people concerning the Victory Loan:

"The present Victory Loan is a necessity—we cannot escape it. It is better to raise the money within our own country by our own people than to go outside; anyway, we cannot raise the money abroad. The Loan will not do away with the necessity for economy in governmental administration, and I think we should all support it as much as we can."



"What will not woman, gentle woman, dare
When strong affection stirs her spirit up?"—*Southey.*

What Western Ontario Women Are Doing.

ALTHOUGH the heading of this article indicates the content to follow, we wish to begin by saying a few words about *Eastern Ontario.*

Mr. Putnam said to the writer of this yesterday afternoon (Oct. 29th, at the Women's Institute Convention, in the Normal School at London) that she "missed it" by not being at the Convention at Ottawa. The delegates will remember, also, that he expressed himself more publicly something in this wise: that he had been at all sorts of conventions, men's and women's, both in the United States and Canada, but had never been at one quite so good as that held in Ottawa this year. Of course, he did not say that at the end of the London Convention—he did not express his opinion at that point—but even if he had done so, and said the same thing, Western Ontario women are "big" enough to have given three cheers for Ottawa—while determining to "catch up" next year.

"The Farmer's Advocate" greatly regrets not having sent a member of the staff to Ottawa this year, and will endeavor to be on the spot when convention time comes around next fall.

However, perhaps the London Convention was as good. At least it was an excellent convention, with much accomplished and a vision of much more to do during the year to come. We think it was very fine.

Family Business.

The first day's sessions (Oct. 28th) were held in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, opening very promptly at 10.30 a.m., with Mrs. W. T. Mead, R. R. 3, Bleenheim in the chair, and the time until noon was given over to reading and discussing the District and Branch reports. We should very much like to give these *in toto* in these pages, but space cannot be afforded. Suffice it to say that they indicated a splendid amount of work done during the year, covering a great variety of activities, among which were:

1. Aid given to military hospitals, disabled soldiers, soldiers' dependents, children's institutions, institutes for the blind, individual families in need, etc. Byron Military Hospital was very frequently mentioned, and may we take the opportunity here to say that those who are helping that splendid institution will do well to keep right on. Yesterday (Oct. 29) one of the department supervisors told us that there are at present 212 returned soldiers in the place; the kitchen is equipped to serve only 100.—So you can see how welcome help of any description must be. We asked the supervisor what the boys liked especially as "treats." She said "good, home-made cake (not the rich, indigestible kind, of course), and home-made candy, apples,—almost anything that is good,"—whereupon two kind-hearted Institute ladies standing near at once volunteered to send "fowl for Christmas"—a splendid suggestion. . . . Teeswater (if we are not mistaken in the name) held a "Jam Day" for the soldiers in hospital. Might there not be "Cake Days," "Cookie Days," "Fowl Days" and all sorts of "Days" held in the same way? The boys are very appreciative—and how they have deserved every little thing done for them! Getting away from the eating question, it may be noted that Komoka sent a donation of pyjamas to Byron—no doubt a much appreciated gift, as the boys must have pyjamas and they soon wear out. . . . East Lambton is sup-

porting a cot in the Queen Mary Hospital. Forest held an Easter Egg Shower for the Military Hospital and donated an invalid chair to the Soldiers' Hospital in Toronto. Shedden sent knitted things to Byron and is helping to furnish a room in the St. Thomas Hospital. North Perth raised funds for Listowel Hospital and a perambulator chair for Soldiers' Home in Toronto. Leamington each year takes a treat to the local sanitarium. Clachan (?) sent clothing for Siberian Relief and fruit, etc., to the soldiers at Carling Heights. Bothwell raised money for the Navy League and the soldiers, and is supporting a cot in the Queen Mary Hospital for consumptive children. Cedar Springs donated \$100 towards helping to educate "a fine young soldier."

—So the splendid story goes. And if we have not mentioned each item and each place by name in this, or fail to in regard to any other part of the report, we hope it will be understood that space conditions forbid.

2. *Work for children.* This included: Extension of Medical and Dental Inspection in Schools; installation of basins, towels and other sanitary helps in schools; decoration of school-rooms and oiling floors; putting fence about school-yard; giving prizes to children for gardens and work at fairs; distribution of flower and vegetable seed to children; holding school fairs; getting hot lunches started in the schools; a community concert of children; placing libraries in schools; providing games, story hour, etc.

Perhaps special mention may be made: of Lucasville Branch, which installed a sanitary drinking fountain in each of three schools; of Duart, which had a "Field Day" and a School Fair "second to none in the Province" for which four schools joined, also a concert which realized a splendid sum of money; and of

3. *Community Work.* Of course, work in connection with schools is one of the most important activities that can be undertaken in connection with any community, but a separate paragraph is given for convenience. Community work outside of the schools included: Work for the Referendum; consideration of problems of health, education outside of the schools, and wholesome recreation; social ventures, such as concerts, debates (occasionally with adjoining districts), raising money for public libraries, bringing in the Travelling Library, and many things, of which the greatest innovation is, perhaps, raising money for Community Halls as living memorials to the memory of Canada's heroes in the Great War. Among the places which are raising money for this purpose are Blyth, Crediton, Sebringville, Appin, and other places whose names the reporter did not catch. Rodney has bought 6 acres of land for a Community Park, and will find great pleasure and profit in beautifying it. Concerts are held to get money for this and other community work. This place also bought a vacuum cleaner to be rented out at \$1.00 a day. North Bruce is ambitious to establish a Cottage Hospital.

4. *Domestic Science, Home Nursing, etc.* (This also bears a direct relation to community work, but is separated for convenience). Several places, especially Union and Leamington, reported courses in Cookery, Home Nursing and Sewing, conducted by teachers from the Department and found very profitable as well as socially interesting. In Wiarton the course in home nursing resulted, last winter, in saving the life of a child, which was resuscitated after being almost drowned. . . . In Centre Bruce the young girls have been especially encouraged in cookery, while Parkhill still

many ideas were touched upon in the reports. Rather especial emphasis was placed upon bringing in "outside folk" to give lectures, by West Kent, where Prof. Tomlinson had lectured on "Home Beautification," and by Cedar Springs, where doctors, lawyers and ministers had been invited to give lectures. In the discussion afterwards several delegates spoke of this as a helpful scheme, and mentioned lectures from dentists, and from bankers (on business methods). . . . Blyth recommended co-operation with the Farmers' Clubs. At Walkerton a series of debates was held to draw out the timid.

A few of the activities not listed above were: Beautification of cemeteries (especially at Alvinston and in East Huron); planting memorial trees (Teeswater); sending a petition for a proper crossing at the railway at Shedden; buying flag for town (Kingsville); flower fund for the sick (Dover and other places); band organized and money donated for it (Highgate).

A report from Providence, read by a young girl, was especially interesting because, as Miss Sutherland explained, the branch there was almost at its last gasp when an effort was made to revivify it. Outside speakers were brought in, things were set going again, and now Providence has a flourishing society which is "doing things."

Formal Opening.

The formal opening took place in the afternoon of Wednesday, Oct. 29th, with Mrs. Neil Grant, Becher, in the chair.

After the invocation, pronounced by Rev. H. B. Ashby, of St. Matthew's Church (Anglican) Miss Grace Blackburn, President of the Women's Canadian Club of the city welcomed the delegates to the city. In her very eloquent address she presented a history of woman, down the ages, in three scenes: First—against a background of the industrial unrest and other problems of the time of Jesus, culminating in His trial and death—Pilate's wife, who, pleading for The Carpenter, "was nearer to the truth than the lawgivers." Second—against the background of the Renaissance, the time of revival of literature and art, the time of discovery of the earth and the starry heavens—the Mona Lisa, "with her auburn hair and her mysterious smile," typifying the intellectual, new woman of that new age. "Mona Lisa," said the speaker, "is the rose, the sphinx, the Hamlet of modern art." The famous writer Pierre de Coulevain, has said that the seventeenth century saw autocracy, the eighteenth saw earth, and the nineteenth saw humanity, and she asks which will see life? It is in the hands of the women of the land, said the speaker, if the Twentieth Century is to see life as of more importance than property, and a national asset in every child that is born. When this is clear the world will cease to kill life. This century will see it if women work hand in hand with men to create a new heaven (a new ideal), and a new earth (a new social order).

Mrs. R. T. Phillips, Lucknow, replied to the address of welcome. She referred to the fact that the women, who stand for the betterment of the child, now have the ballot in their hands, and can make laws to protect and help the children. She thought reverence for law should be taught in the homes, schools and pulpits. To-day there is much unrest, but perhaps the process is something like housecleaning, when everything is topsy-turvy for a while, but better than ever afterwards. That a better time shall come lies largely with the women. There is a great task ahead of us, and the women of the Institute should see the possibilities of that great organization. She urged the audience to try to catch something of the zeal and enthusiasm of the Convention and take it back to the branches. At the end of her address she read a poem



Find the Prince.

A picture taken on the steps of Macdonald Hall, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, when the Prince of Wales visited the institution.

Highgate, which especially remembered the little refugee children in Belgium and Serbia. . . . All of this is splendid work, especially Medical and Dental Inspection, which are now established in every city and should be in every rural district in the Dominion. Mrs. Fleming, in her report for West Kent mentioned that in her district committees had been sent out to visit the schools, and that these had been received by the teachers with hearty co-operation. Perhaps if this were more generally done there might be more enthusiasm for the "home" work in the sections, and a speeding up for greater improvements such as Medical Inspection.

stands "on top of the hill" as the proud possessor of the best canning centre. Lobo reported contributing to this centre. Canning demonstrations were held in Auburn, Wiarton and other places. . . . One of the most unique Domestic Science demonstrations that ever materialized in the Province was reported by West Kent, where at the big ploughing match near Chatham the women served meals to 15,000 people. (Another delegate said the Cockshutt people had told her 47,000 on one of the days, for the mid-day meal.)

5. *Institute Helps and Means.*—This is always an interesting subject to Institute workers—ways of extending and keeping up interest, and for raising money,—and

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Markets.

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T. C. Hodgkinson.

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written by an old lady of over eighty years of age.

A few words, written by Mrs. H. A. Boomer, to convey the greetings of the National Council of Women, were then read, and emphasized the idea of the union of all the organizations in good work. There is but one rule for action in the face of the great responsibilities now to be faced,—that expressed by Queen Victoria when, as a young woman, she said: "Tell me whether it is right or wrong. If right, I will do it; if wrong I will not do it. But never let me hear the word 'expedient'."

The Superintendent's Report.

Mr. Putnam's address looked forward to a time of great expansion of the Institute, necessitated by the tremendous work of reconstruction that must immediately be done in the interests of the whole people of Canada. He pointed out that this should be possible through the perfection of organization now attained. The Western (Ontario) Division is linked up by with the Central and Eastern sections in the Provincial Federation, which, in turn, is linked up with the Dominion Federation. Also plans are afoot, not only for an Empire wide, but also for an International Federation. The strength of the organization lies in co-operation, and success depends upon what each can do in her own little district, each asking herself what she can do to make things better.

"You have been chosen," he said, "through public opinion, as custodians of undertakings of national importance. Your influence in Provincial and National undertakings will be measured by your efficiency in dealing with community problems."

Coming to a general survey of the activities of the organization, Mr. Putnam noted:

1. The opportunity given to the girls and women to meet and discuss problems of general concern, and to give advantages, otherwise impossible, to the community.

2. Opportunities for social intercourse—which mean improvement in social conditions.

3. Instruction on care and feeding of children. The speaker strongly advised giving children all the milk they need. At the big Dairy Convention in Chicago he had heard it said that of the 22,000,000 children in the United States, 6,000,000 suffer from malnutrition, and the proportion in the rural districts is as great as in the cities. The situation in Canada is somewhat similar. Milk seems to be the great necessity. Even at present prices, because of its great food value, it is one of the cheapest foods.

4. The Institute gives an opportunity for study of food values, labor-savers, sewing, etc. A study of food values, along more definite lines than in the past, should be one of the things now taken up by the Branches, and the women should work in co-operation with the teachers in this, and in all educational matters; Mr. Putnam would like to see the schoolhouse a community centre. Great attention should be given to health matters. The health of a nation is a matter of vital concern, and the Institute may be a medium for disseminating knowledge in this respect. It works in co-operation with the Provincial Board of Health, which is ready to send information whenever asked for it; also it helps in establishing medical inspection, which is being made effective through co-operation of the Institute with the Department of Education. . . . Other activities that may be carried out are hot lunches in schools, travelling libraries, care of neglected children, establishment of consolidated schools, besides various branches of patriotic and charitable work. . . . In addition to all this good work is being done in the short courses in Domestic Science, Home Nursing and Sewing provided by the Department. Last year 17,000 girls and women in Ontario took these courses.

Mr. Putnam was of the opinion that the Institute should have specialists in health, food, housing, girls' work, business methods, and community undertakings. The Institute is "of and for the people," and anything helpful, which will not cause dissension (as politics) should be its province. In conclusion he urged the delegates to go away ready to do something of real value, keeping the Institute, as it has been in the past, one of the strongest forces for national strength and efficiency.

The proceedings of the afternoon were enlivened by a duet by Madams Campbell and Edwards, which was greatly appreciated.

School Medical Inspection.

Dr. McKenzie Smith is always a prime favorite at Institute Conventions, not only because of her common sense, fluency, and unflinching sense of humor, but also because of the good work she is doing in many parts of Ontario, and will continue to do, it is to be hoped, until medical inspection has been established in every school in the Province.

In 1916 this work was started "in an aggressive way," under the auspices of the W. I., in Gravenhurst, Muskoka. Since then 20,000 children have been examined, and the doctor has herself examined 11,000, in Peel County, Rainy River, Manitoulin and other parts. Upwards of 1,500 children have been operated on—with the help of Institute members. In her peregrinations Dr. Smith has been taken from place to place by Institute members; her lodging has been provided by them; they have helped in propaganda work and at clinics. Always she has found a large percentage of the parents present, and in many cases parents who were quite sure their children were all right, were astonished to find many defects pointed out. One case was a boy with bad tonsils, weak lung, and leaking heart valve. He had had rheumatism the year before but apparently no connection between that and his bad tonsils had been pointed out. In passing the doctor said that she found heart and lung trouble greatly increased after the Flu epidemic.

Fifty per cent. of our men who underwent physical examination were found unfit to go overseas, and in the great majority of cases the defects might have been prevented if treatment had been given in childhood. This is a state of affairs that should not be permitted to go on, and now that the Institute is doing work in alliance with the Provincial Board of Education, there should be a vast improvement so far as public school children are concerned.

Dr. Smith told many stories of things found during her travels: schoolhouses without proper ventilation, heat or light; seats too high for the children and desks too low or too far apart. In some schools the seats and desks were of uniform height, although the pupils ranged all the way from the little tots entering to the big boys ready to leave. She urged delegates to realize that all these things are bad for the health of the children, causing flat chests, flat feet, poor eyesight, colds, tuberculosis and a host of ills, besides lower educational efficiency. As an example of what pure air will do she pointed out that in the open-air schools (for tubercular children) in Toronto, many of the children get along better on half time than those in the other schools on full time.

The decoration of schoolrooms, too, should be attractive; the psychic value of pleasing surroundings must not be underestimated. She had seen schools with hideous blue walls, and one with blue walls, green ceiling and brown doors—lighted with but two solitary windows at that. Windows should not be darkened with blinds and swathed in curtains, even in the homes. "What are carpets or other things to health?"

Coming back to the medical end of the question Dr. Smith said it should be known that adenoids cause bad breathing, bad hearing, and projecting teeth. One little boy, very deaf, could hear fairly well an hour after the adenoids were removed, and as well as any child in 3 months. . . . Also the teeth should be kept in good condition—both "first" and "second" teeth. She had counted as many as 17 decayed teeth in the mouth of one child. A man won't buy a horse that has bad teeth, but he pays no attention at all to the state of his children's mouths. It would be much better to let them go with dirty faces than with dirty mouths and poor teeth.

As a rule she found children not at all afraid of being examined. They love to have their lungs "telephoned" as they call it.

In conclusion she made a plea for general training in home nursing, giving a demonstration on how to change sheets without exposing the patient, and how to give a hot foot-bath in bed. When the Flu was on she had found heat and keeping the pores open and active very helpful. She had given hot baths, hot

mustard foot-baths, and had put mustard over the lungs. To make a mustard foot-bath she recommended 1 good tablespoonful of mustard to 1½ quarts water, the feet to remain in this half an hour.

At the close of this lecture the delegates went to Smallman's Tea Room, where they were splendidly entertained by the City, with members of the Women's Canadian Club acting as hostesses. The tables were prettily decorated with barberries and oak leaves, and short speeches crowned the interest of the occasion.

Evening Session.

Mrs. Wm. Todd, Orillia, presiding. The features of the evening programme were: songs by Mrs. Wheeler, a speech by President Creelman of the O. A. C., and one by Mrs. Watt, who took charge of establishing Women's Institute branches in England during the war.

President Creelman began by congratulating the women on having secured the franchise, and told the story of his conversion to realizing that women were capable of wanting something worth while—and getting it. It was in London, England, when he saw 500,000 women gathered in Hyde Park to hear speeches from 20 platforms for women's rights. He stayed right there, notwithstanding the gentle remark of a neighbor, who nudged her neighbor and said, "Look at this big fat fellow." 'E's taking up the room of two women," and the speeches presenting argument upon argument against real grievances, won him then and there to the woman's cause. . . . He also congratulated the women on using their vote, and on the agricultural representation as it now stands in the Ontario Legislature, with its independence of party-politics policy. He expected the farmers to make good there, and that they would soon show that intelligence is not confined to the cities. Farmers have been called profiteers, were lectured to during the War to send their boys to the front yet produce more foodstuffs than ever, and do all sorts of other ridiculously impossible things—all this lecturing by people who knew nothing at all about it. If these people knew the cost of feed for chickens and fodder they might have some idea how stupid they are to talk of profiteering on the farm. If they knew how expensive hayseed is they would stop saying farmers had "hayseed in their hair." (Laughter). . . . Seriously, it was his firm conviction that it was not possible for a farmer to make more than a good living.

Brains are as necessary to successful farming as to any other business. The farmer who succeeds best is the one who knows the chemistry of the soil; who knows about mixing formalin with wheat and oat seed to prevent smut; weeds and how to kill them; the insects that bite and those that suck—that Paris green must be used for the one and kerosene emulsion for the other; and many other things. . . . The farmer stands for a great industry, a trade at which one must work. He was glad we have no merely proprietary farmers in Canada. In Ontario the farms are being steadily improved. There is an occasional failure, but on the average crops are larger, more bushels to the acre are being raised. The total now reaches hundreds of millions in this Province alone. Also the stock is becoming better. Farmers do not cross breeds.

The farmer is peculiarly single in purpose—sometimes too much so. He is remarkable too, for stick-to-it-iveness. The great majority are sincere in business and demand only fair prices. We need not expect much cheaper prices from this time on. There will be better methods of transportation, etc., and the consumer will get better rates, but the farmers will not go back to the old rut working, like bees, for nothing, and paying their board.

Coming more directly to the audience, Dr. Creelman asked: "What are your responsibilities under the equal franchise, and with brothers and husbands in the Legislature?" One of the first of these, he considered, was to do away with meagreness, socially and educationally, in the rural districts. He was convinced that it is not the "white lights" of the large cities that form the attraction to young folk on the farms, but getting away from the house without cheeriness, the rural district without social pleasures. "Go as missionaries, especially to the back country." Revive the old festivals. Young people must be catered to and

given a happy social life. If not they become either narrowed, or hampered, or sour.—Build community halls; part of the expense will be borne by the Government.

Another problem the women have not seriously tackled yet is improvement of the fall fairs. Every locality should have 4 or 5 acres for this, to be devoted to community athletics, etc., during the summer. Get a "Woman's Building" on the ground, where demonstrations of cooking, sewing, etc., may be shown—things a girl would like to emulate. . . . Also the school fair idea should be pushed, and the children encouraged more to raise garden stuff, little calves, lambs, colts and pigs.

Keep up Red Cross work. There is plenty to do there in regard to soldiers' re-establishment. Most of these boys want to get out in the open. They should be found out and helped. A man had remarked to him that the returned men are not going to church. Don't insist on this or worry the boys for a while. Be gentle and kind. They have had great spiritual experiences on the battlefield and in time they will go back. On that day of the Convention Dr. Creelman had talked with 20 boys who had come into the Soldiers' Settlement Board office looking for land. They knew exactly what they wanted. Such boys are not lost for Canada, but made for Canada.

Another thing the women can do is to make the farmers understand the dignity of their profession. The speaker got sick of hearing men say "I am only a farmer."—"You've got to cut that out," he said.

One would like to give every word of Dr. Creelman's address, but it is necessary to condense. Suffice it to say, then, that he spoke a good word for the county surveys which have been instituted in Ontario; advised co-operation for better roads; cottages for farm help, to secure better and more permanent "hired men." ("As it is you have to talk more kindly to the hired man than to your husband to get him to stay");—ending with a strong plea for better rural schools, and especially the establishment of consolidated schools. "Talk with Dr. Cody about that," he said, "He is filled with it." Of course Dr. Cody may not stay in, but the problem remains. We should have consolidated schools everywhere which will carry through to matriculation, and in which agriculture, domestic science and mechanics can be well taught.

* * * * *

Mrs. Watt, a British Columbia woman who has done splendid work in establishing the Women's Institute in England—an emergency war measure—then gave a talk on the method of organization which she has successfully founded in the British Isles.

Wednesday Sessions.

The Wednesday sessions were held in the Normal School. Mrs. Hugh Wigle, Essex, presiding.

Miss Clayton, of Listowel, gave a very interesting talk on the Demonstration Lecture Courses, telling of her work in the Kawartha Lake district and near Hamilton, and making a plea for trained workers such as those in England—a plan which Mr. Putnam is now working out. Also she urged: Thrift in the present world need; the development of a national spirit, including encouragement to Canadian writers and movie-pictures; a stronger religious spirit; and a more concerted effort to bring the Provinces of Canada closer together in work and sympathy. She was particularly interested in the Maritime Provinces, from which so many of the great men of Canada have come. . . . Dr. Cody had said we should work for three things: 1. A healthy body, 2. A trained mind, 3. A reverent spirit. We should aim for these.

Girls' Work.

Miss Chapman gave a very inspiring talk on Girls' Work in the Institutes, beginning with a reference to the Girls-in-Training Movement, with its emphasis on (a) physical, (b) intellectual, (c) social, (d) spiritual training. In passing she made especial mention of a "Janey Canuck" club of girls which had reported, in Ottawa, wonderful things accomplished and in hand—study of the laws of Ontario, a linking up with every progressive thing in the community, and, to develop the social side, the presenting of plays, "with the boys." So ambitious is this

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club, and so appreciative of real literature, that it has even undertaken Shakespearean plays. . . . Passing on, Miss Chapman spoke of the good work the Domestic Science and Sewing Classes are doing, and gave a word of compliment to the Girls' Canning Team from Peel Co., trained by Miss Kate McIntosh, which had come to the Convention; splendid samples of whose work had been seen in the Auditorium. She thought such teams should be organized everywhere and should have competitions.

If we are looking to reconstruction we must look to the health of the girls, the future mothers. To this end courses in physical culture would be helpful. The girls should be led to like more out-of-door things, hikes to the woods, etc. It is also quite time that we began training in folk-dances, which are healthful and give grace. . . . To encourage social life an exchange of parties in the districts would be a good idea. Form literary societies, basket-ball teams etc. "Then you get things mixed up and things happen." At present there are too many unmarried people in some places. They were so used to one another they never thought of getting married. Let young people meet young people from other places. The Farmers' Excursions are good, but wouldn't it be helpful to get up picnics to go about to see fine homes? "Get the 'home' subject uppermost". Organize the boys and girls to have a better time, then keep it up. Married folk should get away from home oftener than they do. In illustration of this Miss Chapman told a true story of a woman who escaped from home for the first time in 20 years, driving 60 miles over the prairie to attend an Institute meeting. This woman told the lecturer, in private conversation, that she had just become so sick of everything, even Jim. She had got to hate the way he ate, and the way he spoke, and the way he got up and the way he sat down and everything else about him. The lecturer saw it was a case of nerves and took the woman with her on a two weeks' trip. She proved to be a banner speaker, as she knew all the conditions of prairie life. But she did not stay the two weeks. One day she suddenly announced that she was going home.—She had seen a man on the front seat and "he looked like Jim."

Hot School-Lunches.

Mr. Leake spoke very convincingly on the subject of hot lunches for rural schools. In this respect as in many others "What was good enough for father is not good enough for us." The world is going ahead and progression demands new equipment and new machinery. "Why under heaven can't we supply it for education as for other things?" Malnutrition is the great menace to the health of the child. Sometimes the lunch is dry and unappetizing by lunch-time; sometimes it is frozen. It is not very attractive, put anyhow in a tin pail or wrapped up in a newspaper.—Mr. Leake drew another picture; An attractive school-room. In one corner has been placed a 3-burner stove, with a cupboard near it. At about 11 o'clock, without fuss or confusion, some simple hot dish is set to cook. At 12 the children wash their hands and smooth their hair then file into the seats again, each with a lunch-box. Serviettes or bits of oil-cloth are placed on the desks, hot cocoa or soup is served, grace is said, and the meal proceeds. At the end of it the dishes are carried away and boys and girls take turns in washing them up.—With proper lunches served this way the health and manners of the children must be greatly benefited. The speaker looked forward to the time when such lunches will be served in every school in the land; for if parents and teacher co-operate the thing can be done. It is being done. In some places a parent goes in at 11.30 and takes charge of making a dish. . . . In closing Mr. Leake said teachers salaries should be better. Better salaries mean better work and more permanent teachers. Also the equipment should be better. At present the Government gives a grant of \$10 the first year a hot school lunch is introduced in winter, and an extra grant of \$20 the second year to assist in getting supplies. Nowadays every girl needs training in Domestic Science and every boy needs manual training. Somehow—by concerts and other means—money should be raised to give them this.

At the conclusion of Mr. Leake's

address, the pupils of the Normal School under direction of Miss McNally of Toronto, served hot cocoa to the delegates and gave each a lunch-box containing a lunch prepared with regard to proper balance of food: protein, carbohydrates, minerals and vitamins. It consisted of meat sandwiches, cookies, a banana and two or three dates, nicely wrapped in waxed paper. Miss McNally explained that the contents might be infinitely varied.

The afternoon was given over to discussion of the resolutions.

Report of Resolutions Committee.

Presented by Mrs. Meade:

1. That the resolution submitted by South Leeds District Institute: RESOLVED that the annual business meetings of the branches of the Women's Institute be changed to the beginning of the year, on account of the extra work which the members have during the month of May,—be held over to be dealt with by the whole Provincial Committee which meets in Toronto on November 12.—Moved by Mrs. Meade, seconded by Mrs. Dawes. Carried.

2. RESOLVED that the whole matter of summer meetings as to speakers and dates be carefully considered by the Department and the Provincial Committee with a view to better service to the better membership.—Moved by Mrs. Meade, seconded by Mrs. Edwards. Carried.

3. RESOLVED that, as the whole matter of financing is to be dealt with at the Provincial Committee Meeting on November 12th, we recommend that the following resolution be tabled for the present: That the membership fee be increased to fifty cents or one dollar, a portion of this to be utilized in financing the Provincial Federation as well as the Dominion Federation, and that each branch be taxed five cents per member to assist in financing the Dominion Federation.—Moved by Mrs. Meade, seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Carried.

4. RESOLVED that we as women deplore the increasing prevalence of the use of cigarettes, especially among our growing boys and that we join with our teachers in educating public opinion on these lines. Seconded by Mrs. Todd. Carried.

5. RESOLVED that we recommend our women to attend school meetings and have at least one woman, where possible, elected on the Board of Trustees, or have one woman appointed in an advisory capacity.—Seconded by Mrs. Dawes. Carried.

6. RESOLVED that we favor the appointment of women on the Board of Censors for moving picture films, and we ask for a Dominion Board to standardize the pictures so presented, favoring Canadian films. And your Committee urges that the Institutes interest themselves in securing slides or films of educational value to be shown in our schools.—Seconded by Mrs. Edwards. Carried.

7. RESOLVED that the resolution: RESOLVED that each Institute be asked to contribute a sum equal to at least five cents per member to finance the Western Ontario Convention and contribute towards the Provincial Federation, be carried.—Seconded by Mrs. Patterson. Carried.

8. RESOLVED that the changes in constitution of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario as approved at the Eastern Ontario Convention and outlined by the Superintendent be approved by the Convention.—Seconded by Mrs. Edwards. Carried.

9. RESOLVED that a collection be taken up to defray expenses incurred by this Convention. Carried.

10. RESOLVED that the sympathies of the delegates be extended to Dr. Anna Backus in her sad bereavement through the death of her Husband and Mother.—Carried with standing vote.

11. RESOLVED that we the Institute branches tender a vote of thanks to the City of London, the Women's Canadian Club, the Local Council of Women, Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler who so graciously entertained us with music, Mrs. A. Greenslade as accompanist, Mrs. A. T. Edwards, Mrs. Campbell Edwards, and Mrs. George Edwards who has done her bit so effectively in making this convention a success.—Carried with applause.

Resolutions Not Dealt With.

1. Presented by Listowel East Branch: RESOLVED that the Women's In-

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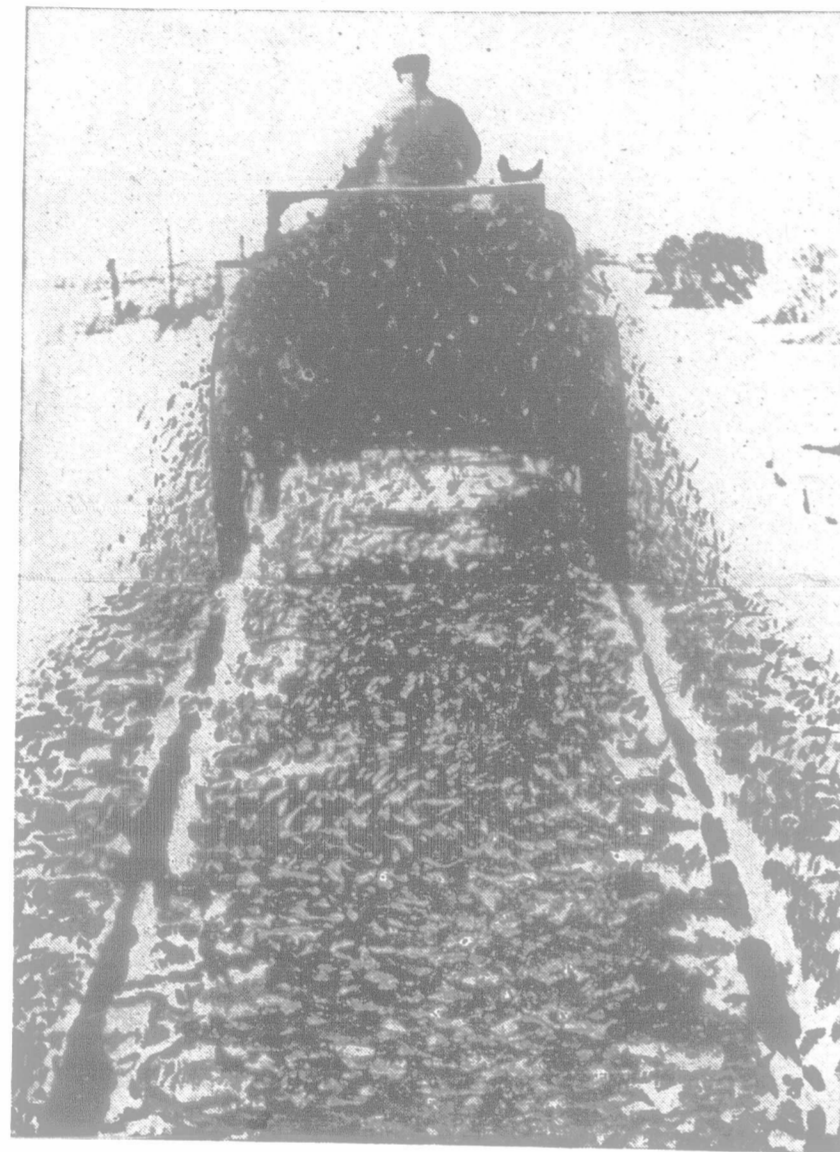
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JOHN BINSFIELD, Stanley, Wis.

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JOHN R. H. CAYLOR, Hwy. 10, Ill.



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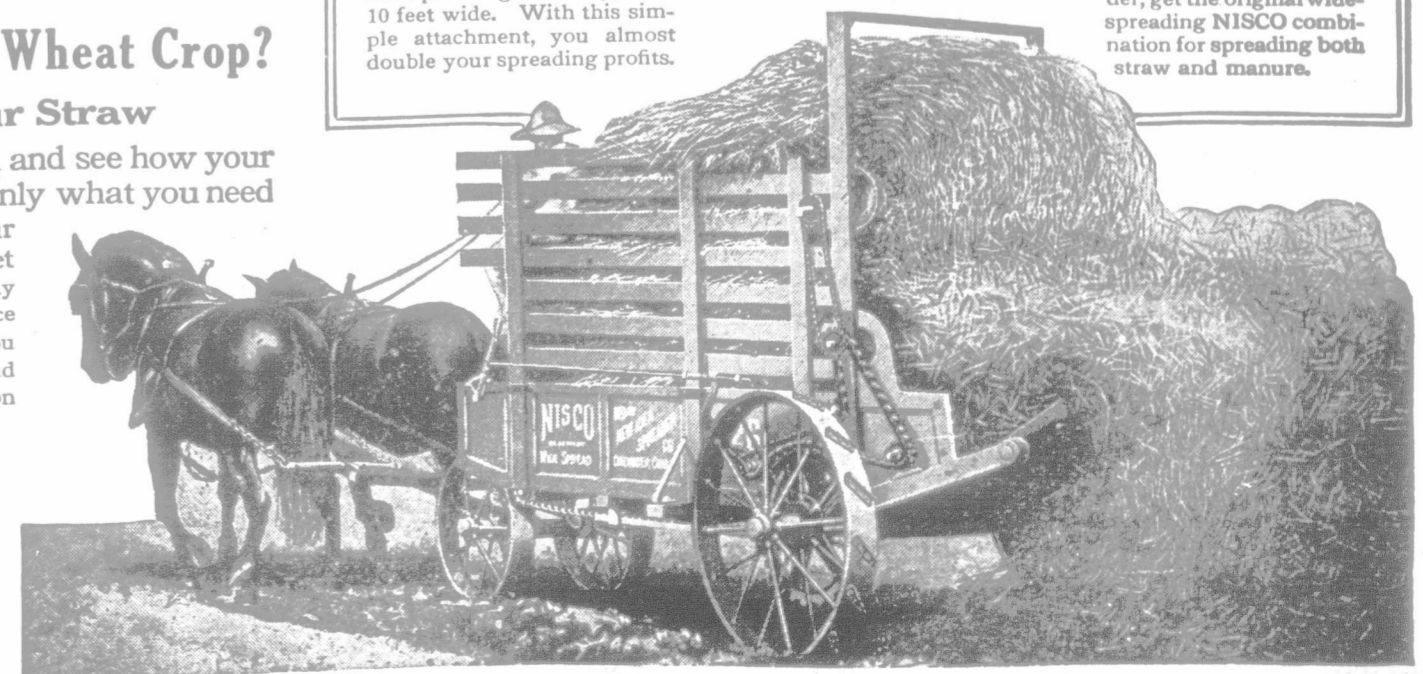
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stitute memorialize the Government at the next session of the Ontario Legislature to pass a law giving to the mother equal guardianship of her children with the father.

2. Presented by West Kent Branch: RESOLVED that the Women's Institutes memorialize the Government for the establishment of juvenile and women's courts throughout the country, and a woman be appointed to attend such courts.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Would You Know Christ?

Jesus said, My teaching is not mine, but His that sent me. If any man willeth to do His will, he shall know of the teaching, whether it be of God, or whether I speak from myself.—S. John 7:17, R. V.

"You can stick up the placards all over the hall, But here is the word I announce; It isn't the motto that hangs on the wall, But the Motto You Live that counts."

I have on my desk the second volume of Donald Hankey's "Student in Arms". My instinctive thought as I finished reading it was our Lord's beautiful praise of Nathanael: "Behold an Israelite indeed, in whom is no guile." One of his friends said: "His life was a Romance of the most noble and beautiful kind; and the world will not easily forget his passing into the greater Romance beyond death. We see the student-soldier kneeling for a few seconds with his men, then leading them "over the top" with a word of good cheer which will echo down the centuries: "If wounded, 'Blighty'; if killed, the Resurrection."

Donald Hankey's purity of soul is plainly visible in his writings. For instance, he remarks that he could not help "standing out for purity and religion in an atmosphere of filth and blasphemy" (at Woolwich). Why did he see no heroism in that? Because, as he says, "instinct was too strong the other way. . . . If, when I left Woolwich, I was comparatively pure, it was because nature did not allow me to be anything else."

But, if purity was instinctive with the "student in arms," he had to fight his way to strong, personal faith. He called the Island of Mauritius "Revelation," because "there it was that I was first a septic, and was first shown that I could not remain one." And it was there that a sentence was repeated again and again to his soul: "Would you know Christ? Lo, He is working in His vineyard."

Would you know Christ? It may be that you have no personal knowledge of the Master of the world. You may only know about Him, and your soul may be tossed to and fro on the waves of doubt. Death, to you, may be a plunge into darkness, because you are not sure that the promise can be depended on: "I will come again, and receive you unto myself."

How can we gain clearer and stronger faith? The words of our text are Christ's own answer to that oft-repeated question. Those who make it the business of every day to do the Will of God shall "know" whether Christ's teaching is from God or is merely human. Christ is working in His vineyard; and those who work beside Him will, sooner or later, be won by His surpassing loveliness of life and teaching, and be able to say with the beloved disciple: "We beheld His glory, the glory as of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth."

Pilate asked the great question: "What is truth?" and did not even wait to hear the answer. How could he know the truth when his eyes were blinded by his own false living? He had not made up his mind to do God's Will at all costs, but was prepared to sacrifice the innocent in order to save himself. His own conscience told him that it was criminal injustice to crucify the Man he had examined and acquitted of all wrong. But his eyes were turned away from truth and justice, and the god he slavishly served was Self. Honor, righteousness, truth and the commonest justice were sacrificed—unwillingly, indeed, but

unhesitatingly—when danger threatened him. His own soul was in his opinion, worth less than his position in the Empire and so he made a terrible bargain, which profited nothing even in this world. He could not know that Jesus was his Lord and King because he did not "will to do God's Will," even when that Will was self-evident.

Would you know Christ? Then be true to the light you have, and you will gain more light. The disease of sin is epidemic, and only one Man has ever claimed to be able to cure it. We can't afford to turn away from the Good Physician without making any real attempt to investigate that tremendous claim. Study His teaching, in the Gospel record and ask yourself honestly whether you can conceive of a higher ideal than He holds up. If you can't, then you must make His ideal your own—or else acknowledge that you are not willing to do the Will of God. Study that matchless Life, and the story of that last evening with the disciples in the upper room. Gaze at that Figure on the Cross, and listen to the "Seven Words" which have been the texts of innumerable sermons. Could anyone suffer more patiently, forgive more divinely or die more trustfully and peacefully? If you can find a more perfect leader than Christ, then—and then only—can you be justified in refusing to work under Him. It is a black falsehood to ask: "What is truth?" if you don't intend to live truly.

St. Thomas expressed his doubts very plainly; but—though he could not, at first, see the truth—he was true himself. He fully intended to do the Will of God, and therefore he was not long in discovering that the Master he loved was indeed The Life. As soon as he knew the truth he unhesitatingly laid his life at the feet of his Risen Lord, and worked under Him until he went forward to receive a martyr's crown.

The Jews constantly demanded "a sign", and were told that no sign would be given except the overwhelming one of the Resurrection. Herod was eager to see some wonderful sign of superhuman power, not even a word was spoken to him by the Saviour who loved his soul. Perhaps that stern and awful silence may have made some impression on his curiosity-hardened heart. St. Thomas—who honestly willed to do the right—was freely given the sign he asked for. And yet he was gently reminded that those who believe without the evidence of their senses are more "blessed." In these days, when men and women are rushing to "mediums," in the hope of discovering (by means of their physical senses) the reality of life beyond death, it is well to remember the great beatitude of Him who had just passed through the Veil: "Because thou hast seen me, thou hast believed: blessed are they that have not seen, and yet have believed."

The Living Jesus often reveals Himself to those who are ignorant of worldly learning. The arguments of eloquent agnostics have no power to shake their faith, because they know Christ while the agnostics only know about Him. One whose eyes are open to the light cannot be persuaded by a blind man that there is no light. He may be very ignorant and the blind man may be very learned; but he knows that he can see—and he walks every moment in the consciousness of sight.

You want to make the most of your life. Do you know anyone who can unlift and transfigure common lives as Christ has done and is doing? Look at that poor fisherman washing his nets by the little lake of Galilee! Now look at him again, after he has devoted his life wholeheartedly to Christ and has walked for years in His company. Read that gem of the world's literature—the Fourth Gospel. Read the description of the white-robed multitude and of the glorious City of God.—Rev. 7:21, 22. Could any fellowship but that of the Great Companion have changed that fisherman into Saint John the beloved? How is it that the writings of peasants are quoted by great and learned men as authoritative? It is because they lived with Christ and were sent out with His commission. The most important business of your life and mine is to live with Christ, to work under Him and to grow daily more like Him.

We must not become discouraged, though our faith is weak and poor. Even the first disciples were "slow of heart to

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COWAN'S COCOA

MAKES CHILDREN ROBUST.

WRITE FOR RECIPE BOOKLET.

THE COWAN COMPANY LTD. TORONTO.

The Lloyd-George Government secured a vote of confidence in the House of Commons on its financial policy by a vote of 355 to 50. Lord Northcliffe, who was back of the agitation, is attacking the vote in his papers.

On Oct. 29th, in defiance of the Government's proclamation, the Sinn Fein Parliament met in Dublin.

Owing to coal shortage, the Italian Government is piping heat from the volcanoes to the towns near enough.

Serial Story

"His Family."

By Ernest Poole, Author of "The Harbor". (Serial rights secured by the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.)

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

The central figure in this story is Roger Gale, sixty years of age when the story begins. He had grown up in the country, but at seventeen had drifted to New York, where he finally got into business, became fairly prosperous, married, and became the father of three daughters: Edith, who, when the story opens has been married for some years, and is the too-devoted mother of four children; Deborah, a teacher, principal of one of the big schools of the city; and Laura, the wild, capricious one, who announces her engagement to a young man named Sloane. With time, at last, to rest somewhat on his oars, Roger Gale finds himself, at sixty, a somewhat lonely widower living a life apart from that of his children. He realizes suddenly that he does not even know them. He determines to "find them out," and the story is carried on in a fascinatingly interesting way.

CHAPTER IV.

He breakfasted with Deborah late on Sunday morning. He had come down at the usual hour despite his long tramp of the previous night, for he wanted to tell her the news and talk it all out before Laura came down—because Deborah, he hadn't a doubt, with her woman's curiosity had probed deep into Laura's affairs in the many long talks they had had in her room. He had often heard them there. And so, as he waited and waited and still his daughter did not come, Roger grew distinctly annoyed; and when at last she did appear, his greeting was perfunctory:

"What kept you out so late last night?"

"Oh, I was having a very good time," said Deborah, contentedly. She poured herself some coffee. "I've always wanted," she went on, "to see see Laura really puzzled—downright flabbergasted. And I saw her just like that last night."

Roger looked up with a jerk of his head:

"You and Laura together last night?"

"Exactly—on the Astor Roof." At her father's glare of astonishment a look of quiet relish came over her mobile features. Her wide lips twitched a little. "Well, why not?" she asked him. "I'm

quite a dancer down at school. And with Allan Baird—we were dining together, you know—he proposed we go somewhere and dance. He's a perfectly awful dancer, and so I held out as long as I could. But he insisted and I gave in, though I much prefer the theatre."

"Well!" breathed Roger softly. "So you hoof it with the rest!" His expression was startled and intent. Would he ever get to know these girls? "Well," he added with a sigh, "I suppose you know what you're about."

"Oh no, I don't," she answered. "I never know what I'm about. If you always do, you miss so much—you get into a solemn habit of trying nothing till you're sure. But to return to Laura. As we came gaily down the room we ran right into her, you see. That's how Allan dances. And when we collided, I smiled at her sweetly and said, 'Why hello, dearie—you here too?' And Deborah sipped her coffee. 'I have never believed that the lower jaw of a well-bred girl could actually drop open. But Laura's did. With a good strong light, Allan told me, he could have examined her tonsils for her. Rather a disgusting thought. You see until she

saw me there, poor Laura had me so thoroughly placed—my school-marm job, my tastes and habits, everything, all cut and dried. She has never once come to my school, and in every talk we've ever had there has always been some perfectly good and absorbing reason why we should talk about Laura alone."

"There is now," said her father. He was in no mood for tomfoolery. His daughter saw it and smiled a little.

"What is it?" she inquired. And then he let her have it!

"Laura wants to get married," he snapped.

Deborah caught her breath at that, and an eager excited expression swept over her attractive face. She had leaned forward suddenly.

"Father! No! Which one?" she asked.

"Tell me! Is it Harold Sloane?"

"It is."

"Oh, dad," she sank back in her chair.

"Oh, dad," she repeated.

"What's the matter with Sloane?" he demanded.

"Oh, nothing, nothing—it's all right—"

"It is, eh? How do you know it is?" His anxious eyes were still upon hers, and he saw she was thinking fast and

hard and shutting him completely out. And it irritated him. "What do you know of this fellow Sloane?"

"Oh, nothing—nothing—"

"Nothing! Humph! Then why do you sit here and say it's all right? Don't talk like a fool!" he exclaimed. He waited but she said no more, and Roger's exasperation increased. "He has money enough apparently—and they'll spend it like March hares!"

Deborah looked up at him:

"What did Laura tell you, dear?"

"Not very much. I'm only her father. She had a dinner and dance on her mind."

But Deborah pressed her questions and he gave her brief replies.

"Well, what shall we do about it?" he asked.

"Nothing—until we know something more." Roger regarded her fiercely.

"Why don't you go up and talk to her, then?"

"She's asleep yet—"

"Never mind if she is! If she's going to marry a chap like that and ruin her life it's high time she was up for her breakfast."

While he scanned his Sunday paper he heard Deborah in the pantry. She emerged with a breakfast tray and he saw her start up to Laura's room. She was there for over an hour. And when she returned to his study, he saw her eyes were shining. How women's eyes will shine at such times, he told himself in annoyance.

"Well?" he demanded.

"Better leave her alone to-day," she advised. "Harold is coming some night soon."

"What for?"

"To have a talk with you."

Her father smote his paper. "What did she tell you about him?" he asked.

"Not much more than she told you. His parents are dead—but he has a rich widowed aunt in Bridgeport who adores him. They mean to be married the end of May. She wants a church wedding, bridesmaids, ushers—the wedding reception here, of course—"

"Oh, Lord," breathed Roger dismally.

"We won't bother you much, father dear—"

"You will bother me much," he retorted. "I propose to be bothered—"

bothered a lot! I'm going to look up this fellow Sloane—"

"But let's leave him alone for to-day."

She bent over her father compassionately.

"What a night you must have had, poor dear." Roger looked up in grim reproach.

"You like all this," he grunted. "You a grown woman, a teacher too."

"I wonder if I do," she said. "I guess I'm a queer person dad, a curious family mixture—Of Laura and Edith and mother and you, with a good deal of myself thrown in. But it feels rather good to be mixed, don't you think? Let's stay mixed as long as we can—and keep together the family."

That afternoon, to distract him, Deborah took her father to a concert in Carnegie Hall. She had often urged him to go of late, but despite his liking for music Roger had refused before, simply because it was a change. But why balk at going anywhere now, when Laura was up to such antics at home?

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gallery?" Deborah asked as they entered the hall.

"Not at all," he curtly answered. He did mind it very much!

"Then we'll go to the very top," she said. "It's a long climb but I want you to see it. It's so different up there."

"I don't doubt it," he replied. And as they made the slow ascent, pettishly he wondered why Deborah must always be so eager for queer places. Galleries, zoo schools, tenement slums—why not take a two dollar seat in life?

Deborah seated him far down in the front of the great gallery, over at the extreme right, and from here they could look back and up at a huge dim arena of faces.

"Now watch them close," she whispered. "See what the music does to them."

As the symphony began below the faces all grew motionless. And as the music cast its spell, the anxious ruffled feelings which had been with Roger all that day little by little were dispelled, and soon his imagination began to work upon this scene. He saw many familiar American types. He felt he knew what they had been doing on Sunday only a few years before. After church they had eaten large Sunday dinners. Then some had napped and some had walked and some had gone to Sunday School. At night they had had cold suppers, and afterwards some had gone back to church; while others, as in Roger's house in the days when Judith was alive, had gathered around the piano for hymns. Young men callers, friends of their daughters, had joined in the family singing. Yes, some of these people had been like that. To them, a few short years ago, a concert on the Sabbath would have seemed a sacrilege. He could almost hear from somewhere the echo of "Abide With Me."

But over this memory of a song rose now the surging music of Tschaikevsky's "Pathétique." And the yearnings and fierce hungers in this tumultuous music swept all the hymns from Roger's mind. Once more he watched the gallery, and this time he became aware that more than half were foreigners. Out of the mass from every side individual faces emerged swarthy, weird, and staring hungrily into space. And to Roger the whole shadowy place, the very air, grew pregnant, charged with all these inner lives bound together in this mood, this mystery that had swept over them all, immense and formless, baffling, this furious demanding and this blind wistful groping which he himself had known so well, ever since his wife had died and he had lost his faith in God. What was the meaning of it all if life were nothing but a start, and there were nothing but the grave?

"You will live on in our children's lives."

He glanced around at Deborah. Was she so certain, so serene? "What do I know of her?" he asked. "Little or nothing," he sadly replied. And he tried to piece together from things she had told him her life as it had passed him by. Had there been no questionings, no sharp disillusionments? There must have been. He recalled irritabilities, small acts and exclamations of impatience, boredom, "blues." And as he watched her he grew sure that his daughter's existence had been like his own. Despite its different setting, its other aims and visions, it had been a mere beginning, a feeling for a foothold, a search for light and happiness. And Deborah seemed to him still a child. "How far will you go?" he wondered.

Although he was still watching her even after the music had ceased, she did not notice him for a time. Then she turned to him slowly with a smile.

"Well? What did you see?" she asked. "I wasn't looking," he replied.

"Why, dearie," she retorted. "Where's that imagination of yours?"

"It was with you," he answered. "Tell me what you were thinking."

And still under the spell of the music Deborah said to her father,

"I was thinking of hungry people—millions of them, now, this minute—not only here but in so many places—concerts, movies, libraries. Hungry, oh, for everything—life, its beauty, all it means. And I was thinking this is youth—no matter how old they happen to be—and that to feed it we have schools. I was thinking how little we've done as yet, and of all that we're so sure to do in the many, many years ahead. Do you see what I mean?" she squeezed his hand.

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"Welcome back to school," she said, "back into the hungry army of youth!"

"Sh-h-h!"

Again the music had begun. And sitting by her side he wondered whether it was because she knew that Laura's affair had made him feel old that Deborah had brought him here.

They went to Edith's for supper.

The Cunningham's apartment was on the west side, well uptown. It was not the neighborhood which Edith would have chosen, for nearly all the nice people she knew lived east of the park. But rents were somewhat lower here and there was an abundance of fresh air for her

family. Edith had found that her days were full of these perplexing decisions. It was all very simple to resolve that her children be old-fashioned, normal, wholesome, nice. But then she looked into the city—into schools and kindergartens, clothes and friends and children's parties, books and plays. And through them all to her dismay she felt conflicting currents, clashes between old and new. She felt New York. And anxiously she asked herself, "What is old-fashioned? What is normal? What is wholesome? What is nice?" Cautiously she made her way, testing and comparing, trying small experiments. Often sharply she would draw in her horns. She had struck

something "common!" And she knew all this was nothing compared to the puzzles that lay ahead. For from her friend, Madge Deering, whose girls were well along in their 'teens, she heard of deeper problems. The girls were so inquisitive. Dauntlessly Madge was facing each month the most disturbing questions. Thank Heaven, Edith had only one daughter. Sons were not quite so baffling. So she had groped her way along.

When her father and Deborah arrived, placidly she asked them what they had been doing. And when she heard that they had been at a concert on the Sabbath, though this was far from old-fashioned and something she would not have done

RECONSTRUCTION
REORGANIZATION
REHABILITATION

The Globe

Coming Events Cast Their Shadows Before

THE next two years will be a momentous period in the political life of the country. Reconstruction is a greater task than Confederation.

All Canadian farmers and their families who have the interest and welfare of the country at heart should keep properly informed on the trend of events in Dominion and Provincial Capitals, and throughout the length and breadth of the country.

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herself, it did not bother her half so much as the fact that Hannah, the Irish nurse, had slapped little Tad that afternoon. She had never known Hannah to do it before. Could it be that the girl was tired or sick? Perhaps she needed a few days off. "I must have a talk with her," Edith thought, "as soon as father and Deborah go."

Roger always liked to come here. Say what you would about Edith's habit of keeping too closely to her home, the children to whom she had devoted herself were a fine, clean, happy lot. Here were new lives in his family, glorious fresh beginnings. He sat on the floor with her three boys, watching the patient

efforts of George to harness his perturbed white rat to Tad's small fire engine. George was a lank, sprawling lad of fourteen, all legs and arms and elbows, with ruffled hair and freckled face, a quick bright smile and nice brown eyes—frank, simple, understandable eyes. All but one of Edith's children were boys, and boys were a blessed relief to a man who had three grown-up daughters.

And while Roger watched them, with a gentle glow of anticipation he waited for what should follow, when as had been already arranged Deborah should break to her sister the news of Laura's engagement. And he was not disappointed. The change in Edith was some-

thing tremendous. Until now so quietly self-absorbed, at the news that Laura was to be married instantly she was all alert. Sitting there in the midst of her children and facing a time of agony only a few weeks ahead which would add one more to her family, Edith's pretty florid face grew flushed and radiant as she exclaimed,

"What a perfectly wonderful thing for Laura! Now if only she can have a child!"

Her questions followed thick and fast, and with them her thoughts of what should be done. Bruce must look up this suitor at once. Bruce demurred stoutly but without avail. She eagerly

questioned her sister as to Laura's plans for the wedding, but plainly she considered that Deborah was no woman to give her the full information she wanted. She must see Laura herself at once. For though she had thoroughly disapproved of the gay helter-skelter existence of her youngest sister, still Laura was now to be married, and this made all the difference.

Just before Roger and Deborah left, Edith drew her father aside, and with a curious concern and pity in her voice, she said,

"I'm so sorry I shan't be able to help you with the wedding, dear, and make it the sweet old-fashioned kind that mother would have wanted. Of course there's Deborah, she'll be there. But her head is so full of new ideas. I'm afraid she may find the house rather a burden after Laura has gone away." Edith gave a worried little sigh. "I'll be so glad," she added, "when we get that place in Morristown. We'll want you out there often, and for good long visits too. You may even find you'll care to try staying there with us for a while."

Roger scowled and thanked her. She had given him a shock of alarm.

"So she thinks that Deborah will find the housekeeping too hard," he reflected anxiously. And as he walked home with his daughter, he kept glancing at her face, which for all its look of quiet had so much tensely beneath. She had packed her life so full of school. What if she wanted to give up their home? "She'll try, of course, she'll try her best—but she'll find it too much of an added strain." And again he felt that sickening dread. Deborah said nothing. He felt as though they had drifted apart.

And at night in his bed, as Roger stared up at the beetling cliff of apartment windows just outside, drearily he asked himself how it would feel to live like that.

To be continued.

Gossip.

Aberdeen-Angus Sale at Guelph.

Readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" will have noticed in the past two issues of the paper an advertisement of the "Aberdeen-Angus sale. This is a combination sale with the entries drawn from outstanding herds in the Province. Larkin Farms, at Queenston, are putting in their senior yearling heifer that was champion at the C. N. E. in 1918, and junior champion in 1919; John Lowe is putting in his first-prize bull calf; G. C. Channon is offering his herd sire which was grand champion at the C. N. E. in 1917, and which won a similar honor at Ottawa in 1917-18-19. From Elm Park herd at Guelph will be contributed the first-prize senior yearling at Toronto last year, besides a number of young things of show-ring calibre. Elm Park Beauty 5th is in the sale. This is an exceptionally good breeding female which has produced champions at some of the larger fairs. Mr. Broadfoot is putting in breeding females and bulls. The Pride of Aberdeen family, which has won many championships at recent International shows, will be represented by probably more individuals than any other family in this sale. Breeders wanting herd-header material and stock of show-ring calibre should attend this sale, which will be held at the Guelph Winter Fair buildings, on November 12. Write Jas. Bowman, Guelph, for a catalogue giving full particulars of the breeding of the individuals offered.

Sale Dates.

- Nov. 11, 1919.—A. W. Moody, R. R. 3, Guelph, Ont.—Jerseys.
- Nov. 12, 1919.—Estate T. C. Hodgkinson, Beaverton.—Percherons, Shorthorns and Shropshires.
- Nov. 12, 1919.—Aberdeen-Angus Sale, Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph.
- Nov. 26, 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 County Holstein Breeders' Club semi-annual sale at Woodstock, Ont.
- Dec. 18, 1919.—Brant District Holstein Breeders, Brantford, Ont.

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Gossip.

Sale at Guelph.
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Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, best steers strong to 25c. higher; others 50c. to 75c. lower. Canners and strictly choice she-stock, 15c. to 25c. lower; others and bulls, 50c. to \$1 lower; calves, 25c. to 52c. higher; stockers and feeders, 25c. to 50c. lower; Western range steers and she-stock, mostly 25c. to 50c. lower.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago, killing classes unevenly lower; fat lambs, 75c. to \$1.25 lower; yearlings and ewes, 25c. to 50c. lower; matured wethers, strong to higher; feeding and breeding stock steady to 25c. lower.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, Nov. 1: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 100 1/4; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 100 1/4; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 102 1/4; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 103 1/4; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 104 3/4.

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Inflated Currency and High Prices.

Nearly everyone is aware of the fact that a dollar now is only worth about half of what it used to be worth. According to the Times, New York, and a great many of the financial experts of the country, the fact that this is true is not due solely to rising prices. A great many people have concluded that the shrinkage of the dollar was merely a natural consequence of the increased cost of living, and they let it go at that. A writer in the Times has this to say on the subject: "If the United States had issued greenbacks instead of bonds to finance the war there would be a clearer understanding of the inflation which has cut in half the purchasing power of the dollar. It would be apparent that the production of useful commodities having been curtailed, and the turnout of dollars having been greatly expanded, it would take more dollars to buy a given commodity, under the law of supply and demand. But the step from greenbacks to bonds was a step out of the realm of currency into the realm of credit, and it confused the issue."

He quotes a former director of the United States Mint, and now vice-president of an important New York bank, as saying that high prices are chiefly a reflex of the credit inflation from which this country is suffering, and the inflation is remediable. We read as follows: "Everybody knows that the purchasing power of money has declined that prices are twice as high, but most people think it is due to the fact that something has happened to commodities. Few think of it as due to changes on the side of money. There is something delusive about a rise in prices due to depreciation in currency. It sets up a situation which looks like prosperity, and which for a time has some of the features of real prosperity. Rising prices stimulate buying and stimulate production while they last. They make business good and bring profitable employment. We have had a great increase in bank deposits, and some people, including some bankers, regard that as prosperity. They think it is proof of an accumulation of wealth.

"But bank deposits are not wealth. If you borrow \$10,000 from your banker, and it is credited to your checking account, the deposits of that bank rise \$10,000. And when you check it out, your checks will be deposited in other banks, and will increase their deposits. Bank deposits constitute purchasing power, and the \$10,000 we have taken as an example remains in circulation until somebody pays off the \$10,000 out of savings. So long as that \$10,000 remains in circulation it is not an increase in wealth. But that is the kind of purchasing power we have in this country. It is pure inflation, a kind of blot or drossy.

"If the present level of prices is permanent, the value of money and of all obligations to pay fixed sums of money will be depreciated approximately one-half. It means that all the savings of the people which are in the form of bank deposits, promissory notes, or life insurance are in large part, possibly one-half, wiped out as with a sponge. The farmer or business man who, in the declining years of life, has converted his property into bonds or mortgages will find the interest as he receives it, and the principal when it is paid, of only about one-half the purchasing power that he bargained for. A great many salaried people and wage earners are unable to get a prompt adjustment of their pay. The railroads and public utilities have been reduced to a state of almost financial ruin. Nobody gains anything by the higher scale except at the expense of someone else. The distribution of higher pay is not based upon any principles of equity, but upon the power of coercion.

"The inflated state of bank credit is a factor in these high prices. The whole situation is artificial. Bank deposits are all up 50 to 100 per cent. and a large part of the increase is pure inflation, due to the increase of loans. The way people are befuddled into thinking this state of things is prosperity has been the despair of economists in all times. These deposits have the same effect as so much paper money."

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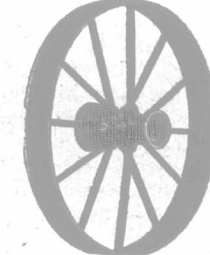
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loans of the Federal Reserve Banks, which were never intended to be a resort for continuous borrowing, should be liquidated. He gives some consideration to the farmers' situation, and after briefly reviewing conditions with respect to foodstuffs in Great Britain and Europe makes some common-sense statements which while applying specifically to the United States, touch upon the broad problem of agricultural production, farm prices and the price of land. He says as follows: "The high prices will stimulate agricultural production, not only in Europe but all over the world. England, as a matter of settled national policy, is going to grow more food in the future. The British colonies are expecting a large immigration and making preparations to settle people on the land. We must look for some results too from the work of the Agricultural Departments, national and State; the agricultural colleges and county agents, and all the other efforts that are being made to develop a more scientific agriculture."

"In short, we must recognize that agriculture is being subsidized, and I think it is for the common good that a more scientific agriculture shall be developed. But I think the total result of all this will be to bring a decline in prices of farm products from the war level."

"When this occurs, what is going to be the position of the farmer in relation to the other industries? The report of the International Harvester Company, published last month, shows that its wage scale is 100 per cent. above what it was before the war. The farmer is paying these wages to have his implements made, and he is paying similar wages to have his clothing and his shoes made, his goods transported, and to everybody who does any work, directly or indirectly, for him. If now his products fall, will these other goods and services fall, or will he be expected to feed everybody else at pre-war prices while he goes on paying wages and prices that are artificially stabilized?"

"I believe that the banker can render no better service to the farmer than by advising him to use the proceeds of these high prices to pay off his debts. It is a singular fact that people commonly go into debt in good times and pay their debts under pressure in bad times."

"It seems to be the accepted thing nowadays that every class or group of workers shall fix its own conditions of labor and compensation, but the farmer is bound to be at a great disadvantage under any such arrangement. He has never been able to fix the prices of his products, and there is no likelihood that he can do it in the future. He must take the natural price, made by supply and demand, and there is no hardship in that if everybody else is paid on the same basis. The farmer is not interested in supporting artificial methods of price fixing. He will be the goat of the whole system."

"Moreover, let no one think that wages and prices can be long sustained in the other industries when farm products decline. One-third of the population of this country live on the farms or in communities directly dependent on the farms. When the purchasing power of this one-third declines the rest will feel it. There is a necessary reciprocity in the modern industrial system. If the farmer's income falls to what it was before the war, but he is asked to pay double the pre-war prices for what he buys, he will only buy one-half as much, and the effect will be felt throughout industry. General prosperity cannot be had on any such artificial basis."

"The census figures show that capital is a constantly increasing factor in production. In 1899 the capital invested in manufacturing in the United States amounted to \$1,770 for each person employed in the same industries, in 1904 it was \$2,117 to each person employed, in 1909 it was \$2,488, and in 1914 it was \$2,848, all of which means that we are working with more effective agencies. Even the farmers now must have an important investment in equipment, and the real hope for social progress in the future depends on large investments in equipment."

"Nevertheless, the fact is that, with all that has been done, with all the new capital and energy that have been poured into industry, the results do not seem to be adequate. It is as though there was a brake on the machine somewhere,

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NOVEMBER

as though failing depression years, the invention accumulated to the higher co

"I want to be the the econ cased, necessary for it, but are disap body is The most have hel upheaval economic pressure to logic leadership have sec standard country, by the-g free silv stances t plants, prices w earning o prices ar

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Read Ontario intereste be know Alumni recently, London. College, from 18 recently the matt executive Nelson I dent, Li '94; Firs Ilderton, G. Bran R. A. H. S. Fry

It is e ex-studen a valua well as which all resident i Norfolk, Middlese may mee course. To pro of the C at least are now to devel stimulus cultural ership, a and prof in agricu

Sheep

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The B show we rier, whi more like "Whic one. "Blow "but, 'er look whi

as though the belts were slipping and failing to transmit the power. It is a depressing fact that, for the last twenty years, the greater part of all the gains achieved in industry by the genius of invention and management, and by the accumulation of capital, has been offset to the wage-earning population by the higher cost of food and raw materials."

"I want to emphasize what I believe to be the chief factor in the social situation the economic pressure and unrest occasioned by the rising cost of the common necessities of life. Nobody is responsible for it, but when great numbers of people are disappointed and discontented somebody is always held to be responsible. The most thoughtful students of history have held that all the great crises and upheavals of society have been due to economic causes, to direct economic pressure upon the people, rather than to logical reasoning or intellectual leadership. Twice in my own time I have seen the monetary system and standard of value nearly upset in this country, because times were hard; once by the greenback party and once by the free silver party. In both of these instances the farmers were the chief complaints, and the grievance was that prices were too low; now it is the wage-earning class and the grievance is that prices are too high.

"The arguments for greenbacks and free silver were all washed away in the periods of prosperity which followed, but the same type of agitator is always on hand—just as ready to argue from high prices as low prices, and always finding the most effective appeal in the play upon class suspicion and class prejudice. The solution of our problem lies in reducing our credit inflation out of savings and getting back to a rational economic basis."

O. A. C. Ex-Ttudents Organize.

Readers who are ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College will be interested in knowing that what may be known as the Western Ontario O.A.C. Alumni Association has been formed recently, with probable headquarters at London. Twenty-six ex-students of the College, varying in time of attendance from 1888 to the present year, met recently in London and after discussing the matter, organized with the following executive: Honorary President, Hon. Nelson Monteith, Stratford, '90; President, Lieut-Col. W. J. Brown, London, '94; First Vice-President, S. P. Brown, Iderton, '88; Second Vice-President, G. G. Bramhill, Alvinston, '13; Secretary, R. A. Finn, London, '15; Treasurer, H. S. Fry, London, '14.

It is expected that this association of ex-students of the O. A. C. can perform a valuable service to agriculture, as well as providing a medium through which all ex-students of the College now resident in the Counties of Brant, Oxford, Norfolk, Elgin, Kent, Essex, Lambton, Middlesex, Perth, Huron, and Bruce may meet occasionally for social intercourse. The objects of the association may be briefly summed up as follows: To provide a fraternity for ex-students of the Ontario Agricultural College of at least one year's standing, and who are now residents of Western Ontario; to develop a sociological and economic stimulus to rural life; to promote agricultural education, co-operation and leadership, and to co-ordinate the practical and professional work of those engaged in agriculture.

Sheep and Swine Increase in Colorado.

The bureau of crop estimates for the State of Colorado gives the following increases and decreases in different classes of stock: "There are 21,000 less horses than a year ago and 52,000 more mules. Milch cows have increased 157,000; sheep, 1,260,000, and swine 4,609,000. In average value per head horses decreased \$5.76, and sheep \$0.21. Mules have increased \$6.78, milch cows \$7.70 and swine \$2.50.

The Bark Test.—Two sailors at a dog-show were gazing at a valuable Skye terrier, which had so much hair that it looked more like a woolen mat than a dog.

"Which end is 'is 'ead, Tom?" asked one.
"Blowed if I know," was the reply, "but 'ere, I'll stick a pin in him, and you look which end barks!" Blighty (London).

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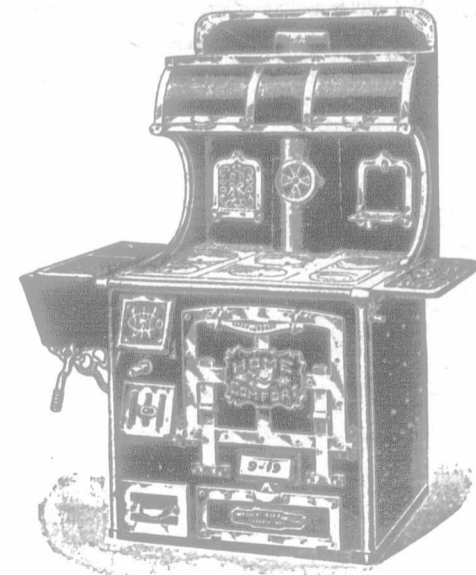
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Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Washing Cows.

What is a good method to take the greasy substance out of a cow's hair? Is soap and hot water a good way?
T. D.

Ans.—Giving the cow a thorough scrubbing with soap and hot water should remove the greasy substance and clean the skin. At this time of year the cow should be well blanketed afterwards to avoid danger of her contracting cold.

Navicular Disease.

What is a remedy for curing navicular disease?
A. S.

Ans.—Once the disease has become well established a complete cure cannot be effected. In the early stages a long rest and repeatedly blistering the coronet will effect a cure, and it will ease the symptoms even in chronic cases. A good blister to use is 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline.

Breeding a Sow—Alfalfa.

1. Will a sow come in heat after having been bred, and at the same time be in pig?
2. Is July the best time to sow alfalfa? Should it be drilled or sown by hand?
W. H.

Ans.—1. It may happen on rare occasions.
2. Alfalfa sown on well-prepared soil in July has given excellent results. It is usually sown broadcast. It has, however, been drilled and then cultivated the first season.

Gossip.

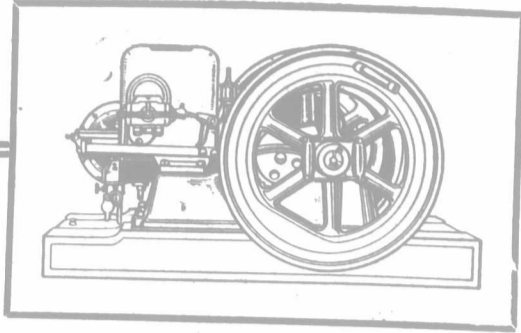
On Tuesday, November 11, Jersey breeders will have an opportunity of securing some good stock to strengthen their herds, as A. W. Moody, a breeder of Jersey cattle, living a little over a mile south of the O. A. C., Guelph, on the Brock Road, is disposing of his entire herd. There are daughters and granddaughters of Lady Edith, whose record is 11,094 lbs. milk and 704 lbs. butter, as a three-year-old. There are also a number of granddaughters of Sadie Mac, whose record is 15,211 lbs. milk and 904 lbs. of butter. There are also a number of other high-producing cows and heifers in the herd. Special attention has been given to the breeding of high-class stuff on this farm. Bulls of outstanding quality have been used, and the public now has an opportunity of reaping the results of Mr. Moody's years of breeding and selection. Write A. W. Moody, R. R. 3, Guelph, for a catalogue giving detailed breeding of the animals.

Depredations of the Rat.

According to a bulletin just issued by the United States Public Health Service, the case against the rat is not only a convincing one, but likewise an alarming one. The pamphlet says: "It is a widespread and very popular belief that, however, obnoxious an animal parasite may be, it has some compensatory feature attached to its existence; that in nature's scheme of affairs it fulfils some useful purpose. A thoughtful consideration of the rat, however, fails to reveal any redeeming feature that could justify a tolerance of this highly destructive and disease bearing pest. Perhaps in other ages and under different sanitary conditions than now exist in civilized communities the rat served as a much needed scavenger; but changing conditions have robbed the rat of even this questionable argument for existence."

It is quite true that the economic losses caused by the rat and its menace to the public health have bestirred people from time to time to wage warfare against the animal, but to a great degree such efforts have been spasmodic and scattered—individual rather than concerted. These retaliatory campaigns have amounted to little more than sporadic skirmishes, they have failed to do anything more radical than to dent the battle lines, so to speak, of the rodents. The creatures have increased, have continued to trench themselves where they could ravage at man's expense; and hardly anything of lasting value has been achieved in the way of driving these pests into a corner where they could be dealt with without mercy.

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SOME 1918 EXPERIENCES WITH IRRIGATION

Laurity Selgensen, of Standard, Alberta, irrigated 70 acres of wheat and oats. His irrigated wheat yielded 15 bushels an acre more than that which was not irrigated. His oats 30 bushels more.

W. Smith, broke 34 acres raw prairie land in the spring near Brooks, Alberta. This he seeded to wheat and irrigated. His crop averaged nearly forty bushels to the acre.

V. C. Chapman, of Rockyford, Alberta, had an average of forty bushels an acre of No. 1 wheat from 46 acres of irrigated land. Part of his land irrigated earlier yielded more than 50 bushels an acre.

M. C. Hanson, of Baintree, threshed 1,250 bushels No. 1 wheat from 35 acres of irrigated land, an average of more than 36 bushels to the acre.

F. J. Meech, who is farming 80 acres near Lethbridge, harvested 1,500 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels of oats, 6 tons of oat hay, 25 tons of potatoes and from an acre set aside for a garden sold \$75 worth of vegetables besides growing sufficient for his own family's needs for the year.

H. B. Ramer, who settled at Duchess, in 1917, on a quarter section, harvested 1,500 bushels of wheat, 700 bushels of oats and 550 bushels of potatoes. This crop was worth \$4,360. In addition he grew water-melons, cantaloupe, tomatoes, sweet corn in his garden.

C. A. Walmeth, of Gem, harvested a crop of 55 bushels to the acre of oats which were not seeded until June 5th.

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rats in American cities, excluding mice: the brown rat, the black rat and the roof rat. The brown rat, because of its size and aggressiveness, has possession of most of the field, and the smaller and less pugnacious species are but rarely found here except in seaports. It is no source of satisfaction to learn that none of these varieties is native to this country and that they came here from abroad. The fact is that their appearance dates back to about the time of our Declaration of Independence, and the rodents no doubt sought our shores contemporaneously with the advent of many of our "first families."

While the early history of the brown rat is still cause for speculation, the prevailing opinion among naturalists is that it originated somewhere in Asia and thence was inspired to move westward—appearing in England about 1729 after having crossed the Russian frontier from Asia a little earlier. The rodent first appeared in Paris as recently as 1750, and landed upon American soil, probably from England, about the beginning of the Revolution. It is quite likely that they made the trip across the Atlantic in troopships carrying British soldiers. Audubon has declared that the brown rat was unknown on the Pacific coast of the United States in 1851; and the fact that they are plentiful there now shows how they have migrated and multiplied in the meanwhile.

The United States Department of Agriculture declared two years ago that rats and mice yearly destroy crops and other property in this country valued at more than \$200,000,000! And in order to make the losses more understandable to the laymen the bureau of biological survey said: "This destruction is equivalent to the gross earnings of an army of more than 200,000 men."

We are informed that the annual upkeep per rodent, as computed by investigators abroad a few years ago, was \$1.80 in Great Britain, \$1.20 in Denmark and \$1 in France. And the depredations of rats in this country, so the powers that be in Washington tell us, will probably exceed the estimate made by Great Britain. A loss or cost call it what one will, of half a cent a day is said to be a conservative estimate. The fact is the damage done is probably a good deal higher, taking it on an average, and bearing in mind the diversified ways in which rats consume, render unfit or otherwise injure foodstuffs and property of one kind or other.

An unrestrained rat will eat fifty pounds of grain in the course of a year, and will damage a good deal more. A list of articles upon which rats prey is too long to enumerate in detail, but in a general way they are: All kinds of grain, before and after harvesting; eggs and poultry, especially small chicks; wild birds, their eggs and young; fruits and vegetables, both when growing and when stored; flowers, bulbs and shrubbery; all kinds of staples in bags or boxes, and all food products in pantries, groceries, meat markets, bakeries, stables and general markets. The non-edible articles destroyed include leather goods, books, papers, clothing, fabrics, partly for the glue, starch or paste these contain and also for material for the rat's nest.

The common brown rat is said to breed anywhere from six to ten times a year, and to produce an average of ten young at each litter. The young females take up maternal habits when only three or four months old. The United States Department of Agriculture has figured out that if a pair of rats and their progeny could carry on uninterruptedly for three years the multiplication of their kind would result in 20,155,392 individuals.

Happily this theoretical possibility is not a probability, as many of the young rats die at an early stage and cannibalism is not unknown among them. Even so, enough of them survive and reach maturity to make up an appalling total of these pests. While they have been computed to number in excess of one for each of the human population in several American cities, their proportion is greater in the country regions. That is to say, in the rural districts of the United States the rats on any farm or plantation will easily average three or four times the people on the estate, and in the grain or cane producing areas this ratio is larger. At least these are the figures recently given by the United States Public Health Service.

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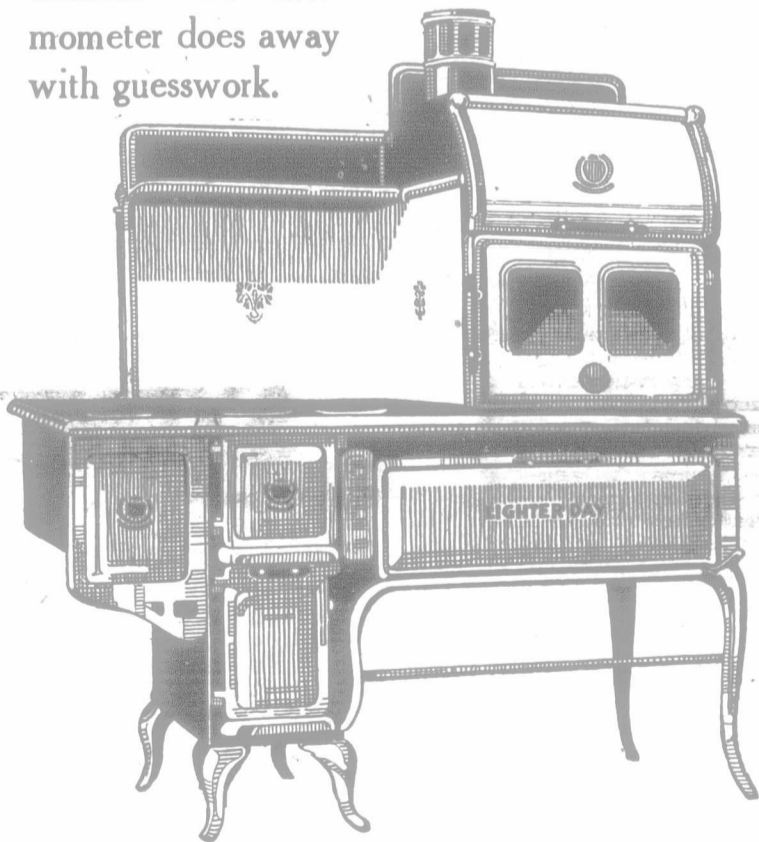
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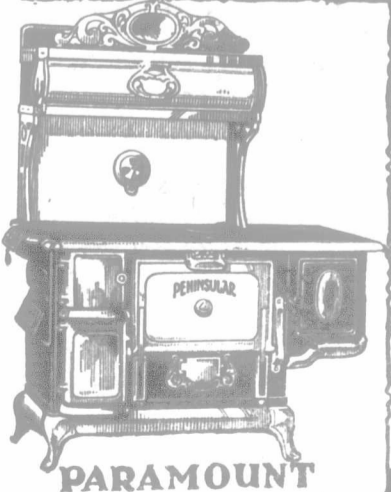
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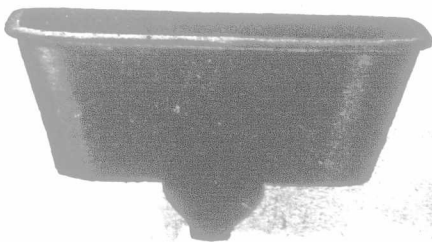
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David E. Lantz of the United States Department of Agriculture has given some striking instances of the depredations committed by rats. He reports that rats destroyed in one case three-fourths of the corn on thirteen acres of land in Arkansas; a farmer complained that half of his corn was ruined by rats after it was placed in the crib, and a husbandman in Iowa declared that rats ate and injured more than enough corn in a brief while to pay taxes on 400 acres of land. On a number of occasions where grain was shipped to Washington, D. C., the loss due to rats averaged anywhere from 5 to 10 per cent. of the consignment. They have been found very harmful in some of the Southern rice fields.

Probably nothing is more illustrative of the cunning of the rat than the way in which he and his kind are able to steal eggs. In this respect Dr. Lantz says: "Often rats carry away eggs without breaking them, and display much ingenuity in getting them over obstacles up or down a stairway. On a level surface the rat rolls the egg before him, but he can easily carry it between a paw and his neck and chin while going upon three legs. A commission merchant in Washington relates that he once stored in his warehouse 100 dozens eggs in a wooden tub, with a lid of boards nailed on. Rats gnawed a hole through the tub at the top and carried away all but 28½ dozens leaving no shells or stains to show that any had been broken."

Besides attacking fruit trees, berry bushes, etc., rats often destroy fruits and vegetables in transit on steamboats. Tomatoes, cucumbers, sweet potatoes, bananas, oranges, grapefruit, peanuts and other products shipped by water from the South reach their destinations in Northern markets with a heavy percentage of damage. It seems that steamship companies commonly ignore the claims of shippers for these losses; but in view of the practicability of destroying rats on steamships by means of fumigation, and the slight cost of building rat-proof compartments for holding the produce there is every reason to believe that this form of loss could be entirely avoided.

Inasmuch as vessels are one of the most prolific means of introducing rats from abroad and also facilitate the movement of these pests from port to port within our continental limits, it is clear that all possible steps should be taken to destroy these migratory rodents. The United States Public Health Service has amply demonstrated the effectiveness of ship fumigation and the use of traps afloat, and happily for these precautions New Orleans, especially, has been safeguarded from bubonic plague. Therefore, the same measures for the arresting of disease will answer admirably in holding the rats in check on freighters laden with foodstuffs of one sort or another. Probably the most serious charge

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In the May, 1919, issue of "Canadian Fertilizer," the publishers give the results obtained by experiments conducted at Cockle Park, Northumberland, England, on pastures during the years 1906 to 1911 inclusive. By fertilizing the pastures with 10 cwt. Basic Slag per acre the increase in live weight in sheep amounted to 117 lbs. per acre per annum, while the plots that did not get the Basic Slag gave an increase in live weight of only 23 lbs. per acre per annum. The improvement in the feeding value of the pastures where Basic Slag was used was responsible for an increase in live weight of sheep amounting to 564 lbs. for each acre so treated. As there was used only one-half ton of Basic Slag per acre it was equivalent to converting \$11.50 worth of Basic Slag into 564 lbs. mutton.

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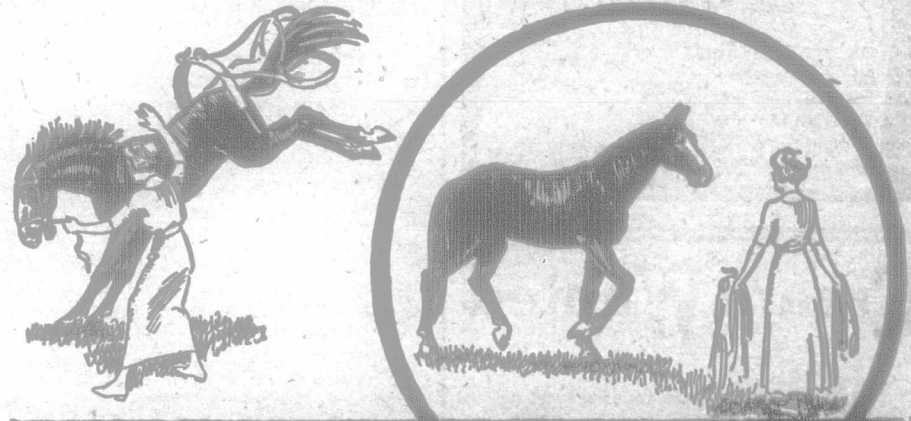
that can be made against rats grows out of their reflex upon public health. As we know, they are considered chiefly responsible for the spread of bubonic plague, and in India alone that malady, in the course of a dozen years, cost more than 5,000,000 human lives. The identity of plague in man with plague in rats was proved some years ago, and the rat flea is the intermediary by which the disease is transmitted from the rodent to man.

Rats disseminate diseases other than bubonic plague, and the sooner these vermin are exterminated the better it will be for all of us. It has been dinned into us that the common housefly is a carrier of baneful bacilli, which cling to its feet and are thus implanted upon our foodstuffs. Similarly disease germs can adhere to the feet of a rat—travelling as it does in all kinds of noisome places and then trespassing where our foodstuffs are stored. Ptomaines are said to be sometimes conveyed to meats or other human comestibles in this way. As Dr. Lantz sums the case up against the rodent: "On the whole, hygienic considerations furnish the strongest argument for the extermination of rats."

The rat thrives where he can get enough to eat. The permanency of his stay in any place is dependent wholly upon the availability of a supply of food. It is not so much a question of kind or quality as it is an abundance of easily obtained food that influences the habits of these pests. And this brings us to the question of how these creatures can be dealt with effectually. The bulletin lately issued by the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service gives us a fair idea of what measures must be taken to hold the rat at bay. It says, "The brown or 'Norway' rat is essentially a burrowing animal, and by preference lives and breeds in excavations. In the majority of instances the burrows extend from one-half to one foot, but they have been noticed passing beneath walls two feet deep. This, however, is rare."

Continuing, the pamphlet recites: "The brown rat apparently burrows with greatest ease, even in the hardest grounds, such as well packed clay. The same species will pass through walls made of brick or irregular stone, provided the mortar is not composed of cement. Observations have been made of places where a Norway rat has perforated walls in which the construction was of sun dried brick, held together by sand and lime mortar. In some instances the rat run actually pierced the body of the brick, a smooth bevelled hole having been produced. The English Plague Commission has accredited the Norway rat with the ability to gnaw through brick or concrete. Instances have been noted where a rat has been able to gnaw a hole in slate, and lead pipe is not infrequently perforated by its attack. These rats have been known to swim half a mile in an open bay. They can climb ropes, wires or trees and can make a broad jump of two feet or more.

The black rat and the roof rat have kindred habits, but the first prefers an urban and the latter a rural environment. The black rat ordinarily does not burrow, but lives in hollow walls, garrets or loose material, such as empty boxes, barrels or



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J. W. Kettle, R. R. 1, Kincairdine, Ont.

any rubbish, and within buildings frequents the upper stories and the roof away from its enemy, the brown rat, and climbs pipes, wires and the exposed uprights with the greatest facility. Its agility is remarkable, and it has been observed, when attempting to escape, to run up a bare brick wall to a height of six feet. An empty iron can of two feet in depth is not sufficient to retain the black rat.

The Norway rat, i.e., the brown rat, is not at all choice in its preference for food. It will eat anything. The black rat, however, is more select in its taste, and is a poor scavenger. Because of the way in which these rats master difficulties standing in their paths when seeking food or places of security, it is essential that the measures employed to exclude them shall be sufficient.

The United States Public Health Service has just issued the five following collective steps which should be taken to rout the rat:

By starving him, through the use of rat proof receptacles for food and covered metal garbage cans.

By depriving him of breeding places through the abolition of planked yards and passageways.

By refusing him admission to the comfort of your buildings through rat proof construction and screened basement openings.

By killing him at every opportunity.

By demanding city anti-rat ordinances and State anti-rat laws.

None of these things are impossible of attainment; and rat proofing, when carried out thoroughly, is in no sense prohibitively expensive, and is nearly always effective. As has been proved repeatedly, rats will migrate of their own volition when their food fails. The wholesale shifting of their habitats occurred here repeatedly and enormous armies of them have been observed moving overland during the night time in search for new sources of sustenance.

Finally, the rat has frequently caused fires, either by gnawing into gas pipes, eating the insulation from electrical conductors, by carrying into their nests matches, or by the spontaneous ignition of oily and fatty rags or waste taken by them under floors. Cotton mills, so it is reported, are peculiarly subject to fires from this cause. Plainly further tolerance of the rat is inexcusable.—R. G. SKERRETT, IN THE SUN, N. Y.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Velvet Beans.

1. Do Velvet Bean vines make good green manure when plowed under?
2. Are Velvet Beans a success as a fertilizer in southwestern Ontario?
3. Where can the seed be procured and how much does it cost per bushel?
4. When is the best time to sow it and how many bushels are sown to the acre?
5. Is it a better plant food when plowed under than red clover?
6. Can it be grown successfully on sand and light clay soil that has become rather poor through lack of stable manure?
7. What is hairy Vetch seed worth a bushel and how much is usually sown to an acre when the crop is to be plowed under for fertilizer?

Ans.—1. The Velvet bean is a rich leguminous crop and the vines when plowed under would make a green manure of excellent quality.

2. The Velvet beans do not grow successfully in Ontario owing to the fact that they require a long season for growth such as that of the Southern States where they grow luxuriantly.

3, 4, 5 and 6. As the Velvet beans do not thrive satisfactorily in Ontario it is unnecessary to discuss these questions.

7. Hairy Vetch seed sold in the Ontario seed trade last spring at about \$25 per cwt. which was exceptionally high in price as the seed is nearly all imported. The usual amount to sow per acre is one bushel. It is impractical to use Hairy Vetches as a green manure at the present time.

C. A. Z...

AN INTERESTING SHORT STORY :-

We cannot prepare any better advertisement for

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

than the following voluntary testimonial from a man who stands very high in all business and social circles where he is known:

No. 2131 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.,
November 26, 1917.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.,

Dear Sirs:—I have had GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM constantly in my home for thirty-three years and have used it for a large number of animal and human ailments. It is by far the most effective, reliable and economical medical preparation that I have ever known. Its persistent use for chronic rheumatism, lumbago, neuritis and kindred troubles bring sure relief. For sore throat, pains in chest and acute cramps it penetrates and relieves pain. For mosquito bites, bee stings and bites of all other vermin it instantly stops all irritation. For itching between the toes and on limbs, it is an instantaneous cure. For fresh cuts, wounds and old sores, it eliminates all danger from blood poisoning and hastens a cure. A few drops of CAUSTIC BALSAM is more effective than half a bottle of any other application that I know of.

Truly yours,
M. J. LAWRENCE.



GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM has had a steady, reliable sale in France, where it is made, for forty-five years. In the United States and Canada, with only moderate advertising, it has had an increasing sale for thirty-five years. The demand is produced strictly by price. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. For further particulars and unlimited testimonials, address

Sole Proprietors and Distributors for the U. S. and Canada

The Lawrence-Williams Co.

TORONTO, ONT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE and
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
CORRESPONDENCE and INSPECTION INVITED
(Mention Farmer's Advocate)

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.

ANEEDIA FARM SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE

We have a few Shearling and Ram Lambs for sale. All sired by an Imp. Buttar Ram. Ewes are Campbell bred. Prices right.
J. F. WERDEN & SON, - R. R. 8, - PICTON, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

—Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride =96365=. Present offering includes two real herd sires. 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.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

—Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Several bulls from six to nine months, priced for quick sale. Inspection of herd solicited.
WELLDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

20 Bulls—SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females—Clydesdale, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, Herd

headed by Imported Golden Challenger 122384. A Rubyhill Bred by Earl of Northbrook by Ascott yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex. T. W. McCamus, Cavan C. P. R. Millbrook, G. T. R. and P. O. Ontario.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has ever bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rose—prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

—College Duke 4th in service. Three nearest dams and sire's dam have milk records averaging over 9,000 p. uncls. Six bulls of serviceable age; also a few females. One extra choice yearling stallion by Imp. Dunure Beauieu.
Write STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, 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

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

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, M.F., Columbus, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AT A SACRIFICE

3 bulls 16 to 25 months, must be sold. Shropshire ram lambs and one shearling. Prices reasonable.
G. T. R., MYRTLE, C. P. R. WM. D. DYER, COLUMBUS ONT., Brooklin,

STORY :-

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SAM
man who stands
is known:

Washington, D. C.,
er 26, 1917.

AULT'S CAUSTIC
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by far the most
medical prepara-
Its persistent use
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For sore throat,
it penetrates and
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For fresh cuts,
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effective than half
that I know of.
LAWRENCE.

France, where it is
moderate advertis-
produced strictly by
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limited testimonials.

Co.
ELAND, OHIO

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HIRE and

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a few females.

PROPSHIRE
Buttar Ram. Ewes are

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C. P. R. Millbrook,

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Scotch breeding. The

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Dunure Beaulieu.

OTSWOLDS
M, Lindsay, Ont.

ulls of serviceable age.
SHBURN, ONTARIO

WOLDS

on. I also have four
lams.
P., Columbus, Ont.

CRIFICE
ne shearing. Prices
S ONT., Brooklin,

A Cow's Milk is 85% Water

When she drinks more water, she gives more milk, and more milk means more money.

The problem for the Farmer and Dairyman to solve is—how to have feed and increase the milk production of his herd.

The Dillon Water Bowl is the safe and certain solution to this problem. The last word in scientific construction—Dillon Water Bowls—will keep your cattle supplied with clean water—from which the calf has been taken off by the warmth of the Barn—literally making it possible for you to turn water into money in the shortest space of the term.


Dillon Water Bowls are easy to install; there is no complicated mechanism to get out of order, and they are the most sanitary Water Bowls on the market. They possess many exclusive features to be found in no other Water Bowl offered to the Canadian Farmer.

Each \$4.50 no extra
Ready to Install

Dillon Water Bowls are sold by the best dealers in Canada. If you experience any difficulty in getting your requirements supplied, send your order to us direct, at the same time giving us the name of your dealer.

Write for Illustrated Folder showing what the Dillon Water Bowl CAN and WILL do for YOUR herd.

Dillon Manufacturing Company
OSKANA CANADA



GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route

BETWEEN MONTREAL, TORONTO, DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled dining car service

Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and Parlor Cars on principal Day Trains.

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agents or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the Member, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
75 Church Street Toronto, 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

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.

SOCKETT BROS. ROCKWOOD, ONT.

When writing please mention Advocate

Interesting Facts About Our Export Trade

BY DONALD STEWART.

During the past statistical year, which ended last August, Canada's chief exports amounted to \$1,232,875,681.

In 1918 our exports of the same articles amounted to \$1,334,972,342, and in 1917 the figure was \$1,359,181,695. Generally speaking, therefore, our export trade is decreasing, for we must remember that prices have steadily increased during the past three years. That is to say, we got far better prices for our exports last year than we got for them in 1916. It requires no deep insight to see that falling prices would bring Canada face to face with bankruptcy.

It is interesting to note that our exports of live animals have almost trebled during the past three years. In 1917 we exported animals worth \$15,342,489; in 1918 the figures had increased to \$21,639,164, and in 1919 our exports of live cattle amounted to \$40,347,871. In 1917 we exported 4,395,217 pounds of butter worth \$1,402,075; in 1918 the butter exported amounted 4,264,133 pounds, but it sold for \$1,837,578, while in 1919 the butter exports had jumped to 17,537,097 pounds, for which we received \$8,054,170. Why is it that we sold 17,537,097 pounds of butter for export at an average price of 45 cents a pound in view of the cost of butter here at home?

Our cheese factories seem to be reducing their annual outputs. Three years ago we exported 171,245,511 pounds of cheese worth \$37,593,836. In the next year we exported 181,103,373 pounds, which brought \$39,673,471. In 1919, however, the exports of cheese dropped badly, as we exported only 132,709,022 pounds, which sold for \$35,151,354. I suppose that the high price of milk in Ontario during the past eighteen months makes it impossible for the cheese manufacturer to compete with the creameries.

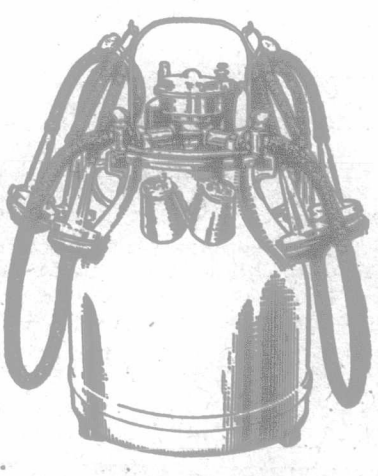
Turning our attention to grain exports, we find that the exports of oats have steadily decreased during the past three years. In 1917, we exported 63,249,847 bushels worth \$39,723,716; in 1918 we exported 25,307,183 bushels worth \$19,628,550, and in 1919 we exported only 13,630,380 bushels, which brought us \$11,277,488. Our wheat exports have also fallen off badly since 1916. For 1917 we exported 134,024,374 bushels of wheat, worth \$267,464,635; in 1918 we exported 105,613,192 bushels, which brought \$249,972,406, and in 1919 our exports had fallen away to 58,771,624 bushels, which sold for \$134,957,297. Our exported wheat in 1919, therefore, sold for an average price of almost \$2.30 per bushel. There is a considerable difference between this price and the price the farmer received at Fort William, grades considered. Why the difference, I wonder?

The hide question has been discussed a good deal of late. Let us see what light our export statistics throw on the question. In 1917 we exported hides and skins to the value of \$7,989,910; in 1918 the figures were practically the same and in 1919 we exported hides and skins worth \$11,258,110. Our production of hides (for hides would most likely be the cause of the sudden jump in exports) jumped last year, therefore, and yet the Government put an embargo on hide exportations a few months ago. It looks as though the embargo was for the purpose of letting tanners get hides at their own prices.

We exported 9,663,657 barrels of wheat flour last year, and for these barrels we received \$103,552,553. Each barrel, therefore, was sold for approximately \$10.75.

The majority of people think that the great bulk of Canada's exports consist of agricultural products. They ought to, if we had a national policy that takes cognizance of national conditions, but just at present everybody is being taxed to death to support a national policy that is absolutely unnatural to Canada. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that cartridges have been our chief export during the past three years. In 1917 we exported cartridges to the value of \$343,294,285; in 1918 the figures were \$249,037,469, and in 1919 the figures were \$142,963,435. In addition to cartridges, we have exported during the past three years, other explosives, to the value of approximately \$110,000,000. Our total exports of agricultural products do not bring as much money as our total exports of manufactured articles. This con-

Extra Hours of Daylight



Think what you could do with another extra working hour each morning and evening. How you could make the whole farm jump.

With hand-milking you have all hands at milking morning and evening.

With the Burrell Milkers you have one man doing the work of three men in the same time. That saving in labor means extra hours of daylight on your farm.

This saving in labor alone pays for the Burrell outfit in less than a year.

Many dairymen who found hand-milking unprofitable and intended selling the herd have used Burrell's and then increased the herd.

Send for free illustrated booklet explaining all the advantages and proving them by experiences of dairymen, big and little.

BURRELL B-L-K MILKER

Good for the herd

D. Derbyshire Co. Limited
Brockville - Ontario

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

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 bred 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.

Grand River Dual Purpose Shorthorns

Prince Lavander = 104449 = heads the herd. His dam gave "16596" 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

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 Raphael (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, Frossman, Ontario.

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood = 121678 = 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

of course, is a result of taxing everybody to... manufacturers. Look... at our export statistics... years, however, we can... times are ahead of us... our system of operating... producing plant known... three years our balance... bolstered up by heavy... solives and other war... exports will soon be... past. Besides, the prices... goods are going to drop... Our exports will not... ch money. It looks as... n for stagnant times un... is given to agriculture... lustry

How to Prevent Moulds in Tobacco in Curing Barn.

moulds that develop on curing barn may be caused by saprophytic fungi. These, however, are mucor or Penicillium a blue mould these are familiar to all. They develop rapidly where temperature conditions are favourable. Since they are purely saprophytic, they do not attack tobacco until the last stages are reached. They may be destroyed by the use of formaldehyde if the atmosphere in the barn is moist for a few days before the curing process opens during extended periods late in the fall. This has been observed in barns where excessive moisture is caused by heavy fogs. It does not develop to a great extent in the last stages of curing after practically all the moisture has been removed or "pole burn" has been cured. Many growers neglect to provide proper ventilation of the curing barns and the further curing which often encounters bad weather while the leaves are uncured. The result is that the partially cured stalks, and when the leaves and muggy they may be the leaf surface causing the crop.

practice, after the leaf has been thoroughly cured to hasten the stems and stalks to remain in a partially cured condition not only act as centers of infection but constitute to the leaf web.

Whether the barn should be open during the day and closed at night, tobacco is thoroughly cured in a muggy weather should use charcoal or coke placed on the ground. These should be kept dry to prevent excessive moisture is

be found an effective "stems" which are a source of trouble. Tobacco should be tipped until all stems are cured. If tobacco is not cured at the hands must be checked below the butt. It is an unsightly hand to the man putting this tobacco on the machine before

C. ROUIT, Pathologist, Tobacco

Advertisement

whose advertisement among the Shorthorn... writes that he has... at many high-class... which were bulls of... to head good herds... high-class cows and... in herds and to lay... new ones. As will... tissement, Mr. Miller... splendid young bulls... which he states are



Is Every Animal At Its Best?

Don't let your stock lose their Summer's gain through November neglect. Your animals are now going on dry feed—hay and grain.

It's a big change from the succulent, nutritious grasses of summer pastures which supply the needed laxatives and tonics.

Keep your animals' bowels open and regular—drive out the worms—keep their blood rich and keep their digestion good by feeding regularly



Dr. Hess Stock Tonic
A Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Don't allow your stock to "get off feed" and in a run-down condition.

Condition your cows for calving by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Tonic before freshening. Then feed it regularly to increase the flow of milk. It lengthens the milking period.

Buy Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Get from your dealer two pounds for each average hog, five pounds for each horse, cow or steer, to start with, feed as directed and then watch results.

Why Pay the Peddler Twice My Price?

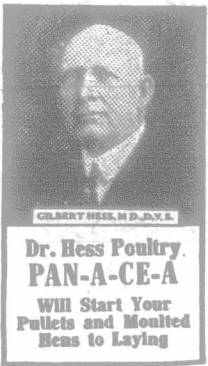
You buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic at an honest price from a responsible dealer in your own town who guarantees it, and who refunds your money if it does not do as claimed.

25-lb. Pail, \$3.00;
100-lb. Drum, \$10.00

Smaller packages in proportion.

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Fertilizer.

1. What amount of artificial fertilizer is equal to 15 loads of manure?
2. Which would you prefer, artificial fertilizer on corn land or put on potatoes and turnips?
3. Would land salt or Basic Slag be of much benefit to a hoe crop?
4. If sweet clover were sown alone, on dry, early land would it make sufficient growth to produce seed the next season?

Ans.—1. It will depend on the kind of fertilizer used and on the size of the loads of farmyard manure. A ton of average, well-made barnyard manure will contain approximately 12 lbs. nitrogen, 7 lbs. phosphoric acid, and 10 lbs. of potash, or as much nitrogen as is contained in 75 lbs. of nitrate of soda; as much phosphoric acid as is contained in 40 lbs. of acid phosphate, and as much potash as is contained in 20 lbs. of muriate of potash. It must be remembered that the quality of the manure will depend upon the class of animals and the nature of the feed given. Fattening cattle, fed heavily on grain, will produce stronger manure than milch cows and growing animals. Then, too, it must be remembered that unless proper care is taken of the manure there will be a heavy loss through leaching and heating.

2. Artificial fertilizer has given results on all three crops mentioned. You might give a light coating of farmyard manure and then apply commercial fertilizer at the time of planting the crops.

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrage, the \$15,000 sire—He is the son of the 38.06-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

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 or 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 40-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.

R. M. HOLTBY, 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

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, MILBROOK, ONTARIO.

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 helpers, 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 NORWICH, ONTARIO (Oxford Co., G.T.R.)

Important !! 30-lb. Herd Sire for Sale—Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia, No. 32700 (calved Nov., 1917), a show bull, guaranteed right. His dam is a 30.71-lb. granddaughter of Sir Waldorf De Kol, and his sire is May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. The latter bull, it will be remembered, is from a daughter of the great May Echo Sylvia, and got by the 44-lb. bull, Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia. Come and see his calves. We also have several of his sons for sale. JOSEPH PEEL, Port Perry, Ontario.

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair
GUELPH
December 5th to 11th, 1919
Write to the Secretary for Prize Lists, entry forms and any information you desire. Entries close November 17th.
J. I. FLATT, President, Hamilton. R. W. WADE, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

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

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

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.

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 Poch 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

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 helpers with records up to 27.24 lbs. All are priced to sell.
D. B. TRACY, Hamilton House, COBOURG, ONT.

Potatoes very often respond to an application of sulphate of potash. A 3-9-12 mixture is very often used with potatoes; a 3-9-11 mixture with corn, and a fertilizer a little higher in phosphates on turnips.

3. We have known of salt giving good results with mangels. Basic Slag has also given marked results with both mangels and turnips.

4. As sweet clover is a biennial plant, it will not produce seed the first year.

Damp Floor
What can a person put into a concrete floor to prevent dampness? J. P.
Ans.—Pitch can be mixed with the concrete, or a thin layer of pitch can be put on underneath the top coat of concrete. This is about the only practical means of preventing the dampness, so far as we know.

Damp Cellar.
I have a large cellar with cement floors and walls. The windows are open and plenty of fresh air circulates through the cellar. What would cause my fruit, butter and meat to become musty? Is it the cement floor? A. W.

Ans.—The mustiness is the result of dampness which very often results from lack of proper ventilation. It is possible that your cellar is considerably in the ground, and while the windows may be open to let in fresh air there is no means of drawing the damp air off the floor. A concrete floor and walls have a tendency towards dampness. Using pitch in the construction of the walls and floor will help prevent dampness, but you must rely upon ventilation to correct the trouble.



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by clipping the cow's flanks and udders every month. Then with a damp cloth wipe the parts off in a hurry. There is no long hair to hold the dirt and the milk is clean and wholesome as it falls into the pail. Clipping all over twice a year is good for the cows. A Stewart No. 1 Machine is best. It will clip horses also. Get one from your dealer or write direct to us.

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AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable age. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. **JOHN A. MORRISON,** Mount Pleasant, Ontario.

Harvesting Roots For Seed Growing.

The last few years' experience has taught us that field root seed raised in Canada compares very favorably with imported root seed, and under the circumstances it would be to the interest of farming, were more root seed produced in Canada than there is at present.

It should be clearly understood, though, that the value of root seed produced in this country depends to a very great extent on the quality of the roots from which the seed is to be raised. The roots set aside for seed production should represent a uniform type, that is to say, they should be of the same general shape and of the same color. If they are of mixed types, as far as shape and color are concerned, they are liable to produce a class of seed which, when sown, will in turn give rise to a crop of a mixed, and on that ground inferior, quality. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that roots which are to be used for seed production be as uniform as possible. They should, of course, also be perfectly sound and free from diseases.

It is of less importance of what size they are, but, generally, medium-sized roots are to be preferred because, as a rule, they keep better in storage during the winter and, therefore, are apt to produce healthier and more vigorous seed plants.

The roots which are selected for seed production should be handled very carefully, and all bruised roots should be rejected. In the first place, roots that are bruised, or cut, or broken in harvesting, may rot during the winter and, in doing so, may cause damage to the sound roots stored with them. And, besides, even should they come through the winter, they will most likely produce weak seed plants, unable to form and ripen seed of best quality. Roots selected for seed production must therefore be stored away intact; that is to say, their lower ends and rootlets must not be cut off, as is done when roots are harvested for feed.

Roots that are expected to develop seed-bearing stalks after having been stored during the winter must not be topped too closely. Remember that the seed stalks sprout from the crown of the roots. It follows, then, that if the roots are topped so closely that their crowns are cut off or injured, there will be no chance of any seed stalks developing. Consequently, roots selected for seed production must have their crowns perfectly intact. And for this reason it is recommended that all roots selected for seed production be topped well above the crown, say anywhere from half an inch to two inches, so that their ability to develop vigorous seed stalks may not be impaired.

The roots selected should, of course, be stored in the best manner possible so that losses through rotting during the winter may be avoided. The storage methods are many and vary with the winter conditions. In case there is any doubt as to the best manner of carrying the roots through the winter in a satisfactory condition, the undersigned will be pleased to render advice based upon years of experience.—**M. O. Malte,** Dominion Agrostologist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont.

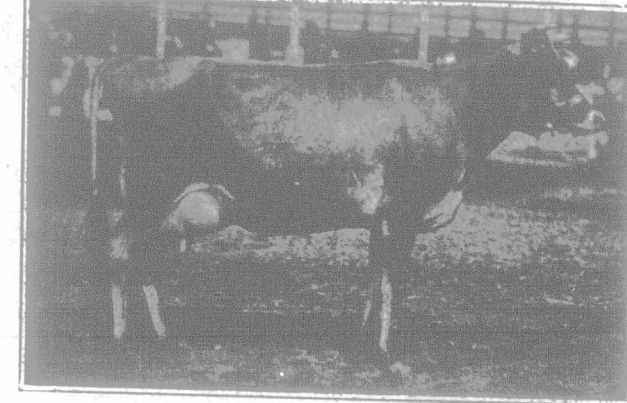
Canadian Holstein Year Book.

We are in receipt of a copy of Volume 8 of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Year Book from Secretary Clemons of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada. This little book is a welcome visitor to the office because it gives us a wealth of information with regard to the pure-bred bulls and cows in Canada belonging to the Holstein-Friesian breed. There is a long list of cows that have qualified in the Record of Merit from May 1, 1918, to April 30, 1919, followed by a very creditable list of 20,000-lb. cows qualified up to the latter date. The biggest part of the book is taken up by a list of sires of official and semi-official record cows, and proven sons of such sires, and by a list of cows having one or more official or semi-official record daughters and proven sons of such cows. We are informed that the Volume 8 of the Year Book is now ready for distribution and will be supplied at the sum of one dollar on application to the Secretary, **W. A. Clemons,** St. George, Ont.

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The property of **A. W. MOODY,** at his farm, one mile and a half south of the Agricultural College, **GUELPH, ONTARIO,** on the Brock Road, on

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Consisting of his entire herd of daughters and granddaughters of **Lady Edith 2439;** record, 11,094 lbs. milk, 704 lbs. butter as a two-year-old; a number of granddaughters of **Sadie Mac 406,** 15,211 lbs. milk, 904 lbs. butter; also a number of other high-producing cows and heifers in calf, and three registered Jersey bulls. Positively no reserve, as the proprietor has sold out.

Trains met. For catalogue apply to
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S. J. Robertson (C.P.R.) Hornby, Ont.

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For Sale—Sixty Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs—from twenty to thirty dollars each, including pedigree. 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. O.

Shropshires—A choice lot of ram lambs, well covered, true to type; bred by imported ram of Kellock breeding. A few yearling rams and ewes. Prices reasonable. ALEX. GRAY, Charenton, Ont.

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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. B. ARMSTRONG, Teeswater, Ont.

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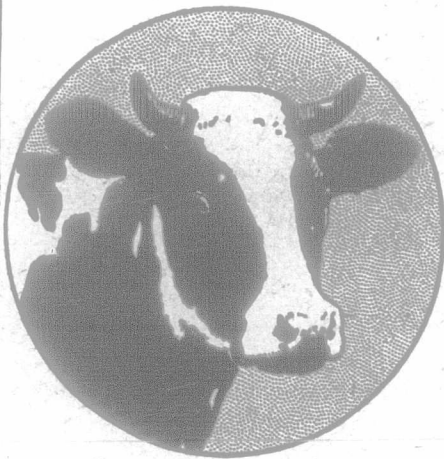
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Monarch Dairy Feed is composed of oil cake meal and cottonseed meal, both of which are rich in protein. For bulk there is bran, corn feed and barley feed. The proportions have been calculated with the utmost accuracy for producing better yields of milk. The proper balance of oil cake meal and cottonseed meal prevents constipation that takes place when cottonseed meal is used alone. Monarch is palatable and highly digestible. To keep your cows in best condition the year around, thus getting better yields in the milking season, it certainly will pay you to use Monarch always. Guaranteed analysis: protein 20%, fat 4%.



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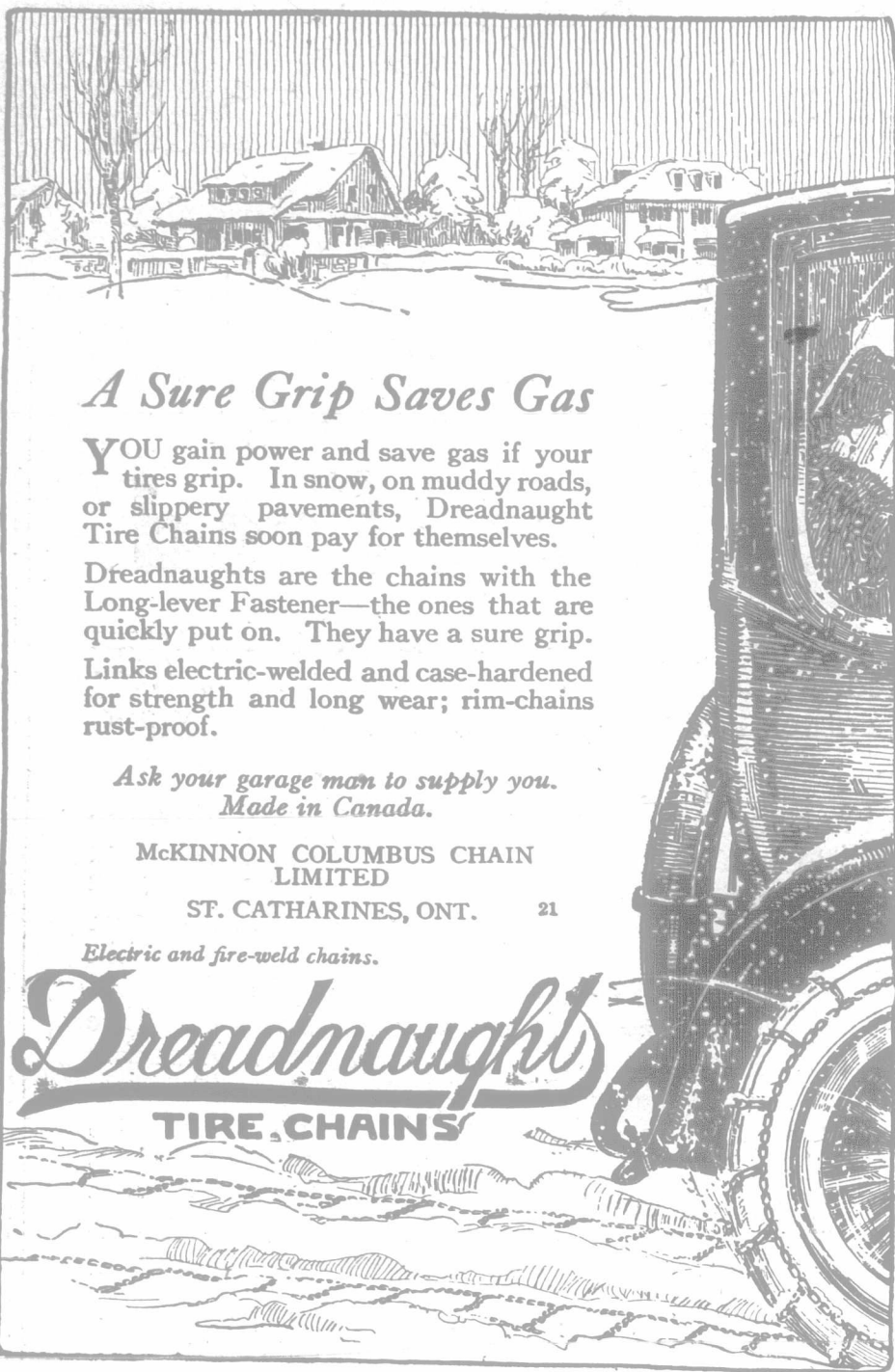
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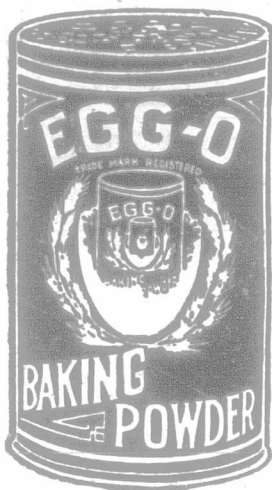
Dreadnaughts are the chains with the Long-lever Fastener—the ones that are quickly put on. They have a sure grip. Links electric-welded and case-hardened for strength and long wear; rim-chains rust-proof.

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MCKINNON COLUMBUS CHAIN
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Its double action absolutely assures perfect baking at all times.

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Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited, Hamilton, Canada

29

Our School Department.

My Gardening Experience.

BY JANE ALEXANDERSON.

I was not a garden enthusiast. In fact, with most of the ratepayers I thought gardening at school, rather a humbug. But the Inspector insisted that agriculture be taught and as that meant either school gardens or home gardens, I chose home gardens the first year as the lesser of two evils.

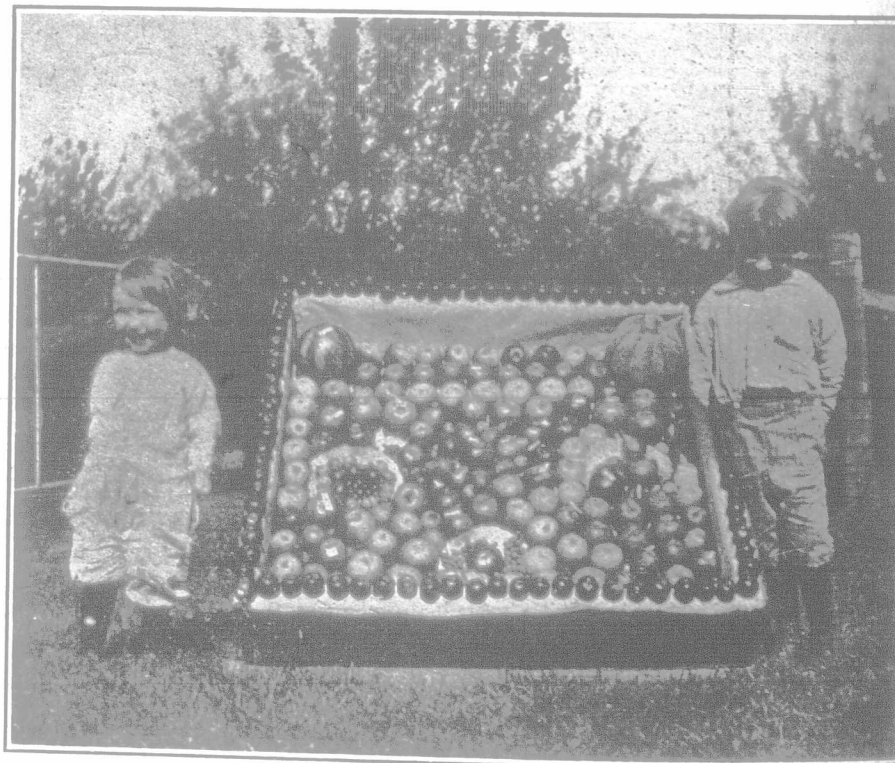
The next year I decided the school garden should be given a trial if possible. There were two reasons, first, I did not enjoy travelling around to supervise the gardens and I also felt that I had scarcely done my duty the past year in my half-hearted visiting of the plots. So it was a case of conscience and of necessity when I made up my mind to attempt a school garden. There was no great enthusiasm on my part. I tell you this in case you feel, that as you are not very much interested, you will not make a success of the work. Be not so pessimistic.

I had made up my mind to have a

the garden. In the spring the children brought rakes, hoes, water cans, and sticks that they had made at home to mark off the plots. They did really wonderful work on that plot of ground which at one time looked pretty sodden as a result of the excessive rainfall of last spring.

Speaking of the time spent on the garden, the children spent one whole hour the day we planted the seeds and I am safe in saying that the rest of the school time used was less than one hour. They worked before nine, at noon, and after four. I have seen them stay till five o'clock entirely on their own initiative. The children promised to come back during summer holidays and keep the garden in order. They kept their promise. When I opened school in Sept. there were fewer weeds in our garden than in any other in the neighborhood.

Was the garden a success? To begin with I believe in school gardens now and would be willing to teach for less money in a school where I might have one. The children like it, especially the boys. The girls sometimes had to be told to work in the garden but the boys never; and many times I heard a boy say, "Next year we shall. . . ." They are always planning improvements. Boys do not plan if they do not like the work.



A School-Fair Collection Seen at the Dorchester Township School Fair.

school garden. So far so good! But what about the support of the school board? Well they had already signed the necessary paper authorizing the teaching of agriculture and I have a rather strong opinion that they did not know whether it was to be home gardens, school gardens or no garden at all. You see they were not very much interested, but just the same it gave me rather a free hand.

I asked for no further permission as I did not know what the answer might be and a refusal to allow me to go on would end it all. So I bribed the young boy at the boarding house who was rather proud of being able to plow. For a dollar and a half he plowed the necessary two-by-three-rod plot in a corner of the large school yard. With bated breath I waited. What would happen? Time went on, but no school-board meeting! No summons to appear—no questions asked—“No nothing!”

What was said behind my back I do not know and I agree with the little boy who said “What folks don't know won't hurt them.” It did not hurt me anyway and the garden was plowed.

The timid teacher may say as she reads this, “But what if the Board had made trouble.” Well if they had, they had signed the notification saying agriculture was to be taught under the school-garden plan and if they had signed it without reading it over what could they say.

Nothing more was done in the fall to

It was especially satisfactory in connection with one family of boys, who were always planning on the time they would leave school and go to work at home. These boys were never so satisfied with school before. Formerly they were often late in the morning but when gardening started they seldom failed to be in the garden each morning before nine.

These are my views on whether the venture was a success or not. It may be interesting to know that the Inspector highly commended our work. His praise is genuine we know for he as quickly criticises us, when a girl says Thames for “Tems” or when a boy fails to remove his cap, as he commends us when he likes our garden. The ratepayers have as yet voiced no disapproval and some have taken pride in our garden. Everybody seems quite satisfied.

Do not be afraid then to make a garden. It may not be a model but it will do no harm anyway and you will be surprised how well you will get along. When one who has no Guelph training nor the active support of the Board changed from a neutral to an enthusiast, you can do as much.

Spend a little money if need be. The Board will likely get it for you in their grant if you see about it and even if they do not you can afford a few dollars out of your \$20 grant from the Department which though slow is sure!

Good-luck to the garden freshmen.

When writing advertisers kindly mention Advocate.

ment.

the spring the children hoes, water cans, and had made at home to plots. They did really on that plot of ground he looked pretty sodden the excessive rainfall of

the time spent on the children spent one whole planted the seeds and saying that the rest of the was less than one hour. fore nine, at noon, and have seen them stay till rely on their own in children promised to come summer holidays and keep order. They kept their I opened school in Sept. r weeds in our garden in the neighborhood. n a success? To begin school gardens now and to teach for less money ere I might have one. it, especially the boys. mes had to be told to en but the boys never; heard a boy say, "Next . . ." They are al improvements. Boys do o not like the work.

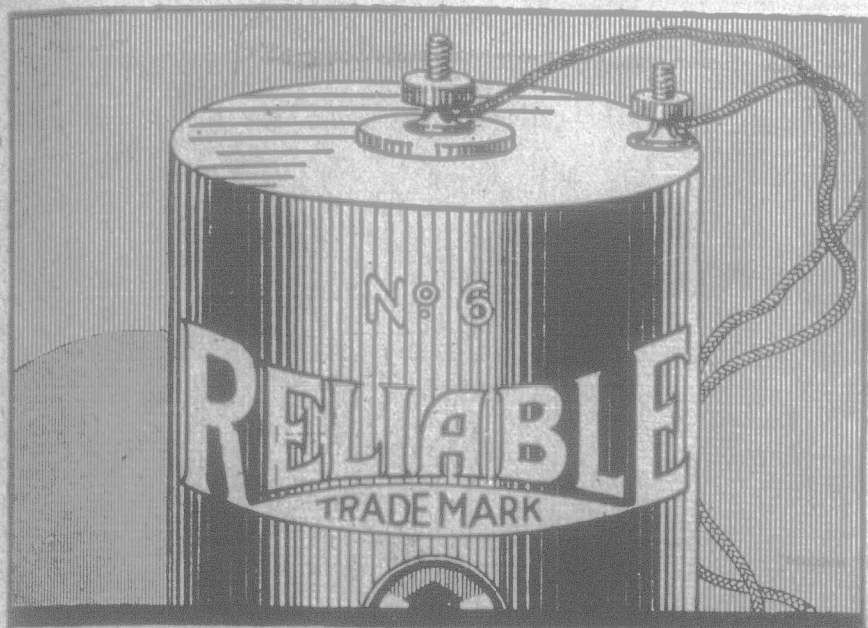


ship School Fair.

ly satisfactory in con- family of boys, who ning on the time theyool and go to work boys were never soool before. Formerly ate in the morning but started they seldom e garden each morning

views on whether the ccess or not. It may now that the Inspector our work. His praise now for he as quickly a girl says Thames for a boy fails to remove mends us when he likes ratepayers have as approval and some have r garden. Everybody ed.

aid then to make a not be a model but it anyway and you will well you will get along. as no Guelph training support of the Board utral to an enthusiast, ch. money if need be. The get it for you in their out it and even if they ord a few dollars out of rom the Department is sure! garden freshmen.

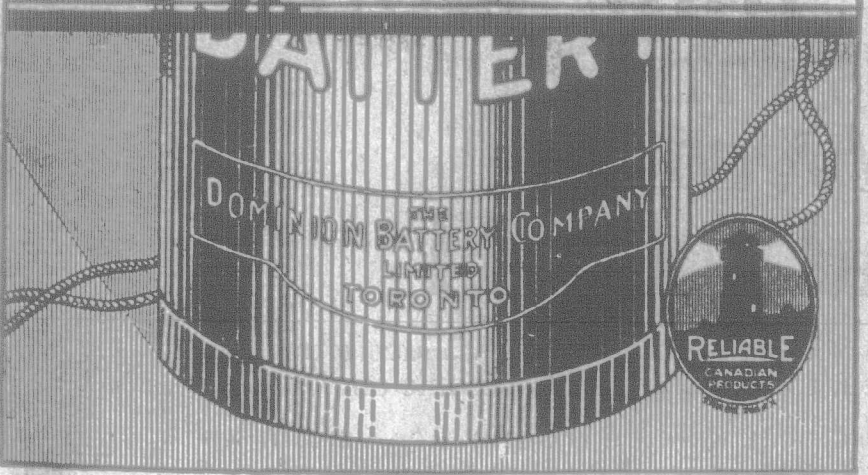


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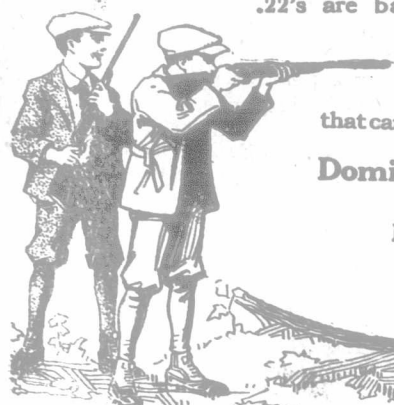
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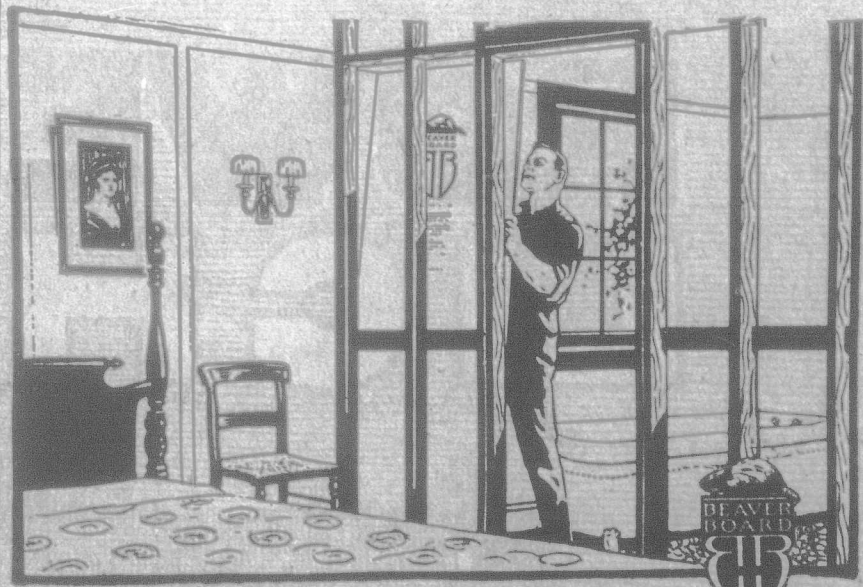
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