

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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

ENTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1876.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 16, 1920.

No. 1473

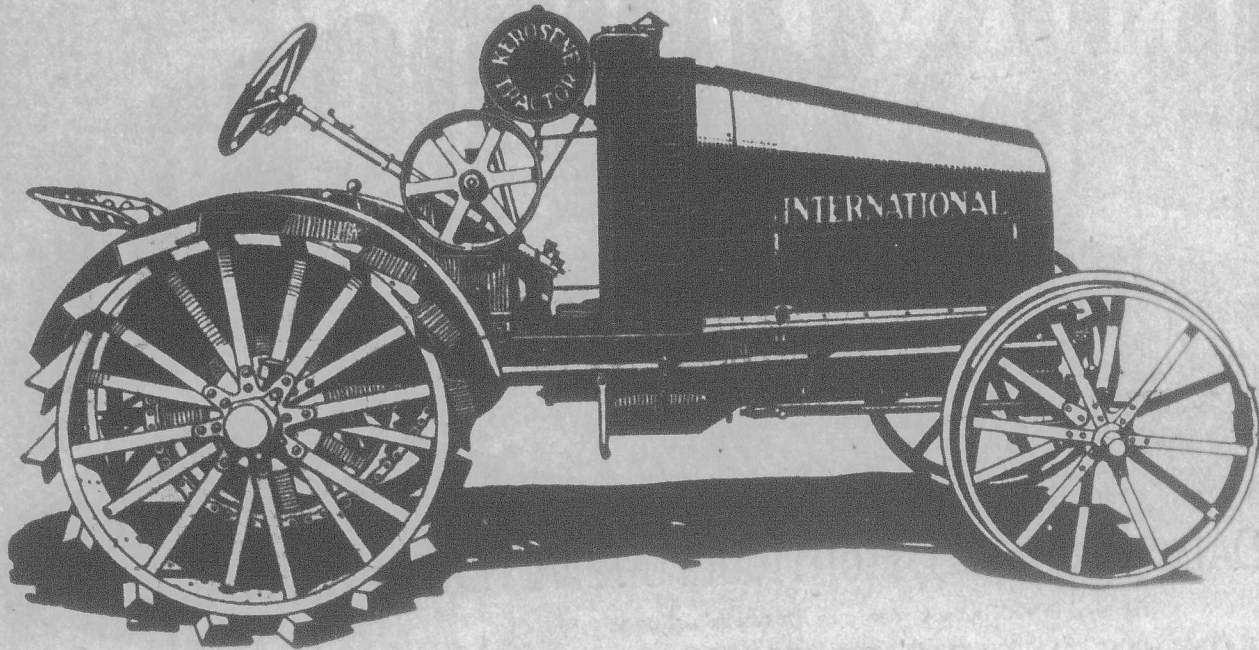


The Christmas Pudding

This age-old symbol of the merriest season of the year,
is never so popular as when baked from

PURITY FLOUR

"More Bread and Better Bread"



A Quality Combination

THE International 8-16 Kerosene Tractor is a tractor of character and personality. The first note of appeal is the graceful, trim design, the general compactness and the good balance of the tractor, with just the right distribution of weight on the front trucks and drive wheels. The next thing that strikes you is the absence of exposed working parts; everything is enclosed as protection against the grinding action of dust and dirt.

And you are impressed by the flexible range of the drawbar, making it possible to pull a harrow, plow, binder or wagon with equal advantage and by the convenient pulley so placed

that the tractor can be backed into the belt in a hurry, with no chance for the belt to drag on the ground or rub against any part of the tractor.

Coming down now to more technical but nevertheless very important details—there is the throttle governor that regulates the fuel to the load; removable cylinder sleeves in the engine so that if a cylinder should become scored through the use of poor lubricating oil, for instance, a new lining can be put in at once, renewing the cylinder; centralized auto-type control, making this tractor as easy to handle as an automobile.

These are only a few of the desirable characteristics of the **International 8-16 Kerosene Tractor**. The catalog that we have ready to mail you will give you the rest. Or, see your International agent and examine his sample 8-16 for yourself.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
OF CANADA, Ltd.

Eastern Branches:
Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Ont.; Montreal, Quebec, Que.; St. John, N. B.

1870 OUR GOLDEN JUBILEE 1920
Co-Operative Life Insurance

The Mutual is an old-line, legal reserve life insurance organization under government supervision but having no shareholders. Every policyholder is a member of the Company and shares equitably in its benefits. The assets of the company, including the surplus, are the exclusive property of the policyholders, so that they actually enjoy "the largest amount of sound life insurance at the lowest possible cost."

— BE A MUTUALIST —

[The surplus is distributed in cash or in increased insurance or is used to reduce the premiums.]

Mutual Life of Canada
Waterloo-Ontario
120

You Will Be Pleased

with the personal attention which your business will receive here—and we will be pleased to serve you in your investment transactions. Feel free to consult us.

C. H. Burgess & Co.
GOVERNMENT & MUNICIPAL BONDS
14 KING ST. E. TORONTO.

WANTED

Send for list of inventions wanted by Manufacturers. Fortunes have been made from simple ideas. "Patent Protection" booklet and "Proof of Conception" on request.
HAROLD C. SHIPMAN & CO.
PATENT ATTORNEYS
26 SHIPMAN CHAMBERS OTTAWA, CANADA

INVENTIONS

There is BIG MONEY
IN TRAPPING
when you ship your **RAW FURS**
to **John Hallam Limited**

Given Away FREE
HALLAM'S CATALOG—96 pages fully illustrated, English only, now ready to mail. You can get immediate delivery of Animal Traps and Bait, Guns, Rifles, Ammunition, Gun Accessories, Fish Nets, Mackinaw Clothing, Camp Stoves, Compasses, Headlights, Snow Shoes, Shoe Packs, Fur Coats and Fur Sets of all kinds, also 1661 other articles, all at moderate prices.
HALLAM'S TRAPPERS' GUIDE—96 pages illustrated, tells how and when to trap, describes Animal Habits, Tracks and bait to use.
HALLAM'S RAW FUR NEWS and PRICE LIST—gives latest Raw Fur prices and advance market information.
These books all gladly sent free. Write today.

Address as below.
351 Hallam Building, TORONTO

GILSON SMASHES ENGINE PRICES

NOTE THESE FEATURES
Burns Kerosene (coal oil). Wonderful fuel saver. Throttle-governed. Built-in magnets. Simple fuel feed and mixer. Easy starting. No cranking. Big surplus power over-rating.

First to Drop to Pre-War Prices
Gilson—the largest selling engine in the British Empire—has always led in value. Now it leads in trimming prices to rock-bottom. Gigantic production of the new Gilson "Wizard" line has made possible amazing cuts in prices. Nothing like these values has been seen since pre-war days. And this new engine sets a new standard of performance, economy and dependability.

Demonstrated FREE—Easy Terms
You get manufacturer's price on this Gilson "Wizard." You get a free trial on your farm, if you want it. You buy on easy terms or cash. Five-year guarantee goes with every engine. But to get our present amazing values, you must act quick. Prices can't be a cent lower. They may be higher. And demand is pouring in. Write at once for full facts.

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd., 578 York St., Guelph

SUPPORT THE PAPER THAT HAS ALWAYS FOUGHT FOR YOU
Send in your own subscription promptly, and if your neighbor is not a subscriber send his in too, to
"THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE"

PATENT SOLICITORS—Fetherstonhaugh & Co. The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin Street. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

PATENTS Canadian, Foreign Booklets Free
(REGERTON R. CASE, M. C. I. P. A. Lond.)
10 Adelaide East TORONTO

Lower Your Coal Bills

With a "Hecla" Pipeless Furnace

IT will cost you less for coal to heat your whole house with this furnace than it will to try and heat it with stoves.

It will cost you less for coal with a "Hecla" Pipeless than with any other heating system!

The "Hecla" Firepot has three times the heat-radiating surface of any other furnace because it is ribbed with flanges of steel. For that reason it gives quicker heat—and more heat.

Owners say that this exclusive "Hecla" feature applied to pipeless heating means wonderful fuel economy.

At today's price of coal you do not need to save many tons to pay for a "Hecla" Pipeless.

Patented Fused Joints are

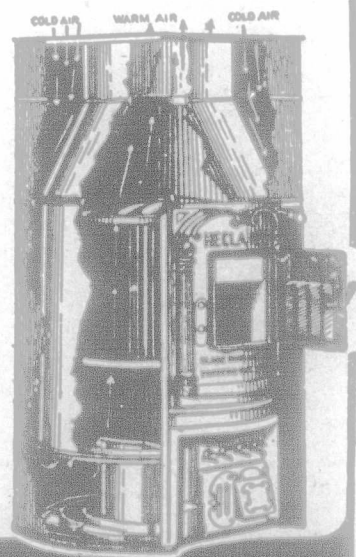
another superiority of the "Hecla" Pipeless. They are proof against leaks of gas and dust.

And in the "Hecla" Pipeless you get an extra big waterpan—that runs all around the furnace. Thus, every room in the house is supplied with air that contains a healthful degree of moisture.

It takes but a day to install a "Hecla" Pipeless. Our booklet "Buying Winter Comfort" describes all the other advantages fully—tells why it keeps the cellar cool for vegetables, why it heats every room properly, why we guarantee it absolutely. Write for it now. There's lots of zero weather ahead. Why not enjoy the comfort a "Hecla" Pipeless gives, and begin saving your coal bills now—this winter?

CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited - PRESTON, ONT.
Winnipeg Calgary Edmonton Vancouver

Burns Coal or Wood



HECLA PIPELESS FURNACE

Lowers Coal Bills

BOB LONG WORSTED JERSEYS

(Pure Wool)

Just the thing for your lad.

The best garment ever invented for boys is the "Bob Long" pure wool Worsted Jersey.

MADE FOR HARD WEAR

Saves mending, saves money and keeps the boy tidy, comfortable and happy at work or play, in all kinds of weather. Every real boy wants a "Bob Long."

All styles and sizes for the lad and his dad.

R. G. LONG & CO. LIMITED
Winnipeg TORONTO Montreal

BOB LONG Brands Known from Coast to Coast.



My Dad wears them

Wear Bob Long Union-Made Overalls and Shirts

BOB LONG says:

"My Overalls and Shirts are the best made, because they are roomy and comfortable. I designed them with the idea that you might want to stretch your arms and legs occasionally."

Learn Auctioneering

At World's Original and Greatest School

And become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught.

Write to-day for free catalogue.

Jones' National School of Auctioneering
18 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Carey M. Jones, Pres.

Northern Ontario

The Great Clay Belt of Northern Ontario lies one degree south of Winnipeg, and contains millions of acres of virgin soil fit for mixed farming, which may be had by returned soldiers and sailors free; to others, 18 years and over, 50 cents an acre. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For free information write:

HON. MANNING DOHERTY
Minister of Agriculture

H. A. MACDONELL
Director of Colonization

Parliament Buildings, TORONTO



De Laval Cream Separators

last longer and therefore cost less per year of service. Over 2,500,000 in daily use.

The De Laval Company, Limited
Montreal Peterboro Winnipeg
Edmonton Vancouver

LISTER ENGINE

GOOD OLD BRITISH RELIABILITY

R.A. Lister & Co. (Canada) Ltd.
Toronto & Winnipeg

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.

Cream Wanted

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

ONTARIO CREAMERIES Limited LONDON ONTARIO

Steel Rails

For Reinforcing Bridges and Barn Driveways.

Cut any Length.

JNO. J. GARTSHORE
58 Front Street West TORONTO

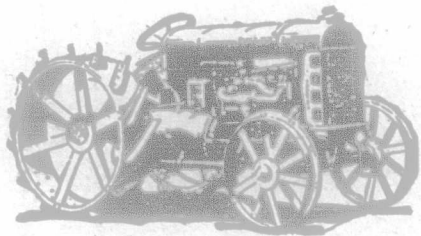
Wrestling Book FREE
Be an expert wrestler. Learn at home by mail. Wonderful lessons prepared by world's champion Farmer Burns and Frank Gotch. Free book tells you how. Secret holds, throws and holds revealed. Don't delay. Be strong, healthy. Handle big men with ease. Write for free book. State age. Farmer Burns, 299 Range Road, Omaha, Neb.

Power Farming

with the **Fordson**
TRADE MARK
TRACTOR

WITH a Fordson you can increase your acreage. If you are concerned about smaller margins of profits on wheat, make up the difference by increasing the number of bushels you can sell—with a Fordson.

Not only can you plow more acres, but you can be certain of harvesting the crops in quick time. Besides, the Fordson does all manner of hauling and belt work with greatest economy and efficiency. And Fordson service is available everywhere ensuring renewal of parts or performance of repair work with minimum delay.



Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
Ford, Ontario T22

Westclox



Baby Ben will slip snugly even into small stockings

BABY BEN does his work with a smile—and gets you up the same way. Not so easy sometimes, either, on those cold, dark mornings when you'd a lot rather stay in bed for another little roll-over nap.

Maybe it's his littleness that gets him so many friends: folks chum up with Baby Ben on sight. But he's a lot more than just cute! Otherwise his friendships wouldn't last.

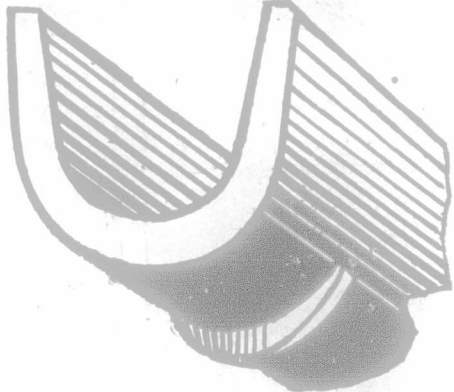
He's a good timekeeper and a dependable alarm—true to the Westclox reputation.

Baby Ben will call you once with a long ring or he'll coax you gently out of bed with intermittent calls—any way you say.

He's just about as big as a minute but he takes every minute seriously—as a good timekeeper should.

That Westclox construction inside his case is what helps him make good. The name, Westclox, on the dial and tag *always* means Westclox patented construction; and honest, faithful time-keeping.

Western Clock Co., Ltd., makers of Westclox
Peterborough, Ontario



Engineers Designed This Post

When our Mechanical Engineers were called upon to design a fence post that would be perfect in every detail, they designed the "U" shaped post.

The "U" shape has been adopted by Burlington Products, Limited, because it is recognized to be the strongest and best. Where the most strain comes the steel is extra thick. There are no holes to weaken this post.

BURLINGTON STEEL FENCE POSTS

will stand any farm strain. Made of high carbon steel, rust-resisting and properly erected they will last a lifetime.

From the point of economy, Burlington Steel Fence Posts are the logical posts to use.

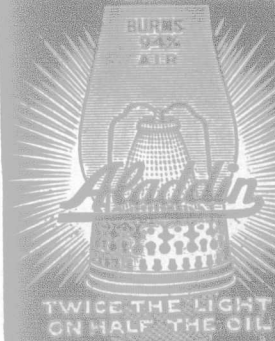
You can buy them from your fence, hardware or implement dealer, or direct from the factory. Immediate shipment.

Write for our free book. It explains their advantages in detail.

BURLINGTON PRODUCTS, LIMITED
300 Sherman Ave. North
HAMILTON, CANADA

Coal Oil Light TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY



BURNS 94% A.T.R.
TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil.) No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. **WON GOLD MEDAL GUARANTEED.** Prove for yourself, without risk, by

Ten Nights Free Trial that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for **10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER** and learn how to get one FREE!

MANTLE LAMP CO., 234 Aladdin Bldg., MONTREAL
LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD. WINNIPEG
Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

Agents Wanted

Throw away your Wash Board—let this Vacuum Washer do the Work

You need never dread wash day or suffer with tired limbs and aching back again. With this scientific Compress and Vacuum Clothes Washer all scrubbing and rubbing and hard work is eliminated, and washing clothes becomes a pleasure instead of a task.

This Vacuum Washer is Woman's Greatest Friend

Many women have discarded expensive washing machines for it. It is the best, strongest and most complete washer. It will wash anything from the finest laces to the heaviest blankets without injury. Every washer is guaranteed to give satisfaction or money is refunded.—Worth \$5.00 (this advertisement worth \$2.00 if you send it with order at once.)

Send \$3.06 (6 cts. is Govt. Tax) by Postal Note or Money Order or if Cheque, add 15c for exchange and we will send a washer post paid, complete with long handle and exhaust protectors. Order to day. This offer is good for a short time only. **AGENTS WANTED.**



GRANT & McMILLAN CO., 387 Clifton St. DEPT. 3 A TORONTO

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

L.V.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 16, 1920.

1473

EDITORIAL.

A re-opening of several milk-powder plants should put new zest into the milk business.

The Christmas Number was mailed last week; did you receive yours? If not, make inquiries at your post office. It was mailed on time.

The open weather of the past few weeks has permitted thousands of farmers to finish their belated fall plowing—and there is still much work to be done.

It has been said that, "A little learning is a dangerous thing." However, a little reading outside of the weekly and daily periodicals will harm no one. A library consisting of well-selected books is a splendid thing in the home.

After five years of reckless buying, people are beginning to "shop"—and it is most time. The cheapest article is not always the best bargain. One always has to pay for quality, and when we demand it, articles with the value in them will be produced.

If we read history aright the party leaders, in former days, grew into the positions and there was no keeping them down. In modern times we have to have a convention and a big pow-wow in order to discover the man and advertise his name throughout the country.

Successful dairying nowadays consists in maintaining a productive herd. It is no use complaining about conditions when, perhaps, a third of the cows are such unprofitable brutes that they do not pay for the feed consumed. The marketing end is important, that is true, but dairying presents more opportunities for improvement and expansion through efficient management than does any other branch of farming.

The representatives of labor are now asking the various governments to adopt measures that will prevent unemployment. One suggestion is that road construction be speeded up, which is sensible, but these government-supplied jobs should not be allowed to take men from agriculture and industries where they will again soon be needed. As the cost of living comes down so will wages, and equilibrium will be again restored. In the readjustment the labor unions should abolish that iniquitous limitation they place on the amount of work a man is allowed to do. That very tenet of union regulations is responsible for inefficiency, under-production and high-priced commodities.

It seems strange indeed, with wool selling very cheaply, or not selling at all, that one is unable to purchase good wool garments from the retail merchants of this country. The line of goods now being offered do not contain as much wool as they should, and in many instances buyers have not been able to purchase wool garments at all. The ridiculous excuse given is that wool is almost impossible to obtain and that merchants cannot obtain the quality of goods they desire. We know that at least twelve months elapse between the time the raw wool is purchased and it appears on merchants' counters, but with that in mind there seems no good reason why counters should be loaded up now with so many wool substitutes. Out of fairness to producers and customers in this country merchants and manufacturers should unload a lot of their present undesirable stocks at what they are worth, and utilize a portion, at least, of the vast stores of wool now in farmers' hands in an effort to give the people what they want. The war is over. People in northern latitudes prefer woollen garments, and there is no reason why they should not have them.

Budding Live Stock Men.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is to be complimented on the steps taken to train young farmers of this Province in the art of live stock judging, and in showing them what is being done in live stock circles outside of their own communities. The agricultural representatives have been doing good work in coaching teams which compete at the Provincial winter fairs, and this laudable effort has been carried one step further in sending boys to Chicago, where they can observe the greatest array of live stock on the Continent, and inspect the biggest packing plants in the world. Banks, packing companies and others who have generously contributed to this movement, are likewise worthy of commendation. These boys and young men who are earnestly getting into the game cannot fail to leaven the whole mass and be leaders in live stock circles in years to come. We hear it argued occasionally that so-and-so is a good judge of horses or cattle, and yet he never attended an agricultural college, or an agricultural short course. There is ground for this argument for many farmers are real good judges of different classes of live stock, but they have learned it in the hard school of experience, over a period of perhaps twenty-five years. The boys expertly trained, however, are in a position to start in where their fathers left off, and can carry on the business with credit to themselves and benefit to the entire industry. Frequently, the views, likes and dislikes of the farmer, who has learned the art of judging by experience, do not correspond with the demands of the trade. The young men now being trained are taught to appreciate and understand market demands, and their experiences at the bigger shows inspire them to measure up to higher standards and give them a broader vision of the whole live stock industry.

A Reading Course for Stockmen.

Winter is near at hand, and with it come more leisure moments and longer evenings. This suggests the matter of reading, but what form will this reading take? It is true that with agricultural journals and a daily newspaper to be digested, there is not a great deal of time for extra reading; but there are times when the mail cannot be secured, or after it has been sufficiently perused, that the attention can be turned to other reading. Stormy afternoons, when it is impossible to do outside work, or an hour or two in the evening after the last "feeding up" has been done, can well be spent beside a comfortable fire with a good live stock book of some kind.

Breed histories make pleasant and profitable reading. Who could keep pure-breds or even a pure-bred sire without knowing something about the origin, the early history of the breed, its introduction into the various countries, and the various families or blood lines that are the most popular at the present time. There are well-written histories of most of the common breeds of live stock that should be a part of every stockman's library. Then there are breeding problems upon which it is desirable to get some light. A study of some of the principles that underlie animal breeding will explain many of the more or less odd happenings in connection with breeding operations. It serves to make the work more interesting and fascinating when some of the so-called mysteries are understood. While many of these problems are yet unsolved, and while experts differ in their theoretical explanations of certain occurrences, the fact remains that from a good book on animal breeding, the stockman can glean enough ideas and theories to settle, in his own mind, at least, the cause of many peculiar occurrences.

A study of the various feeds that are on hand, and how to properly mix them for best results with the various classes of stock is time well spent. It is true that successful feeding is not a matter that can be

learned from books, and that long practical experience is necessary, but it is equally true that the most successful feeders have found information in such a book as "Feeds and Feeding" that has been of great value to them. As with the other phases of the work that have already been mentioned, a knowledge of the composition of the various feeds and the functions that they fulfil in the animal body makes the work of more absorbing interest and less a matter of the common round.

After all, the greater portion of the pleasure which the stock farmer gets must come from his association with the animals, and the more he understands regarding their history, and the underlying principles regarding the breeding and feeding, the more interest there will be attached to the work, and the more pleasure there will be derived from it. There is no work from which greater pleasure can be derived than breeding good pure-bred live stock, particularly when it is accompanied by a knowledge that can be acquired by spare time reading. Plan this winter to add to your library or book-shelf a few good books on the subjects mentioned above.

The Breeders' Annual Meetings.

We are informed that the annual meetings of the Live Stock Records Associations, that are held in Toronto each year, will take place during the week beginning February 7. Breeders come from one end of Canada to the other to attend these meetings; many Ontario and Quebec farmers spend the week in Toronto, while not a few attend just for a day or two until the business connected with the carrying on of one particular breed has been conducted. We have no desire to discount the importance of these annual meetings, but it does seem opportune now to suggest that these meetings be made the occasion for more business and less holidaying. Western breeders, who come long distances in order to represent the live stock interests in that great Western Country, are sometimes disgusted with the apathetic way in which big questions are dealt with, or, in some cases, ignored. Breeders from the East, likewise, are frequently disappointed with the lack of attention paid to problems in the Maritime Provinces. So far as Ontario is concerned, perhaps the breeders can afford to spend the week in talking over old times and extolling their own breeds among themselves, but the time seems ripe for more progressive action and more constructive thinking on the part of breeders when assembled at these annual meetings, one of the great live stock events of the year. It may be argued that the function of a breed association is to safeguard the sanctity of the records. However, the constitutions pretty well provide for that, and, furthermore, Government officials stand as sentinels watching the conduct and manoeuvres of the Record Office. These annual meetings should not be made an ordeal, but they can be made the occasion for some good constructive work without detracting from the event as a social function.

Canada's Showing at the International.

Canadians have every reason to entertain a sense of pride in their country and its products. We as a people are somewhat inclined to look upon our own property as, "a poor thing—but mine own." When our live stock or farm products come into competition with the best on the Continent, they do not suffer by comparison and the showing recently made by Canadians at the Great International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago, should inspire the producers of this country and urge them on to even greater things. The International is the highest tribunal on the Continent, and at such a trying-place Canadians won championships and many firsts in unprecedented competition. One

FREE

Half on oil, this wonderful round wick, common pumping up, MEDAL, ask, by trial. Not satisfied, returning us an oil ALADDIN. One user in ability to whom get your own for 10 DAY. one FREE. MONTREAL or WINNIPEG. an makes experi- ple sent for 10.

Work limbs and um clothes inated, and

end ive washing t and most m the finest ury. Every n or money ment worth

Postal Note or exchange e, with long This offer is

TORONTO

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.—30 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application.
 4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until the explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrearsages must be made as required by law.
 5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrearsages 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.
 11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P.O. address.
 12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
 13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
 14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
- ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada.

full-fledged championship and many firsts in horses, several championships in sheep, a creditable showing in beef cattle, and championships in grain, as well as several firsts in products of the farm, were acquired during that strenuous week. There were defeats, of course, but these are always taken graciously. There have been times when it was thought that entries from Canada did not get full recognition, but that occurs in any show and it is always best to conceal any disappointment or chagrin and go back again with strong determination to win the honors on the merits of the product shown. On the other hand, Canadians are not given to boasting or flaunting their ribbons before the world. Defeat is taken philosophically and victories are modestly accepted.

Square Timber Brings the Old Men Out.

By SANDY FRASER.

My auld friend, Duncan McGregor, has been awa' back in the lumber-woods for the last couple or three months. Some lumber concern up the river took it intae their heads to get oot a few hundred pieces o' square timber, this last fall, and they hunted the country for all the auld broad-axe men they could find, Duncan McGregor among the number.

Duncan juist got back hame the ither day and I thought I'd better be takin' a run over tae see him last night, tae find oot how he had been standin' the racket and maybe get a story or twa from him, besides.

Duncan was oot at the stable when I got there, feedin' the coos an' horses an' fixin' them up for the night. He'd had a neighbor chap to attend tae this work while he was awa' in the woods, but there'll be na mair o' that, noo that he's back.

"Weel, Sandy," he says tae me, as soon as I had shaken hands wi' him and asked after his health, "this daein' chores is na job for ony he-man. It was the women that did the chores around the stables in my young days; it kept them busy and oot o' mischief. The men-folks went off tae shanty and developed their muscle and backbone among the pine trees an' mountains o' the north country. It's an unco' pity that the present generation couldn't get a taste o' the hardship and pleasure that their grandfathers experienced fifty or sixty years ago. A lumber-camp is a kind o' a rough-and-ready institution, a'right, but I dinna ken a better school, in some ways and for some people. For instance, ony chap that has mair conceit than his brains will balance will find a course in the 'Pine-Tree Academy' o' life-lang benefit tae him. I've been there and I ken."

"I guess you must have been takin' what they call

a 'post-graduate course' this fall, then," says I. "Off and on you've been attending this 'Academy,' as ye call it, for the best part o' yer life. What struck ye to be startin' off again, this year? It's time ye were thinkin' o' retiring frae active life and lookin' aroond for a wife that will be on hand tae close yer eyes when ye die," says I.

"Or open them while I'm livin'," returned Duncan. "But I'll tell ye, Sandy," he went on, "when I heard that there was some broad-axe wark gaein' on up the river, last fall, I juist couldna rest in the daytime or sleep at night wi' thinkin' about it. In a way I felt that it was my duty, maybe, tae go an' see about the gettin' oot o' that timber. These young chaps that will be hiring for the woods, these days, haven't much o' a sleight wi' the broad-axe. It's the square timber that brings the auld men oot. Ye can bet yer last pair o' boots on that, Sandy."

"I suppose that trees that will mak' a nice stick o' timber are about as scarce, up the Ottawa, noo, as the broad-axe men themselves?" says I.

"Weel," replied Duncan, "it would surprise ye to see what's still there, after all these years o' shantying and an occasional fire, that they will be having. But it's not what it was in my young days, though," he went on. "I've seen me squaring up a piece o' timber that was mair than a hundred feet long and twenty-four inches across at the top end. And wi'oot a knot or a rot in a' that length. Things have changed some since I hewed my first stick, a'right. Even tae the manner o' gettin' the stuff oot o' the woods and on tae the market. It used tae be the river for it, frae the Gatineau tae the St. Lawrence at Quebec, but noo it's a case o' load it on the cars at the nearest station and ship it oot wi'oot it ever gettin' a smell o' the water. It knocks a lot o' the fun oot o' the business, even if it's a wee bit safer for the men who handle it. There's something tae be said for the auld style o' river-driving, in spite o' its drawbacks. We used tae get a ducking once in a while and maist o' the time oor feet would be wet, but it was 'the life,' juist the same.

"I mind one time, though, o' comin' pretty near my finish when I slipped off a stick o' square timber intae the water. The water was pretty deep and in a meenute there was timber on top o' me and all aroond me, sae far as I could mak' oot. I juist had tae let mysel' go wi' the rest o' the crowd and trust tae luck to bring me ashore when we got tae the foot o' the rapid we were in. I was under water maist o' the time and how I missed being flattened oot between a couple o' sticks o' timber I'm still unable tae guess. I didn't have time then to think aboot onything in particular, hoover, and when I cam' tae my senses I was lyin' on the shore, wi' a couple o' fellows rubbing me an' tryin' tae get my lungs in workin' order again. It was a lesson for me though, Sandy," says Duncan, shaking his head; "Ony time ye get tired o' life and think ye'd like a quick an' easy death, juist get on board a floating log or stick o' square-timber, wi' ice on the bottom o' yer boots and ye'll last pretty quick, as I heard a French chap say once.

"But it tak's a pretty guid river-man to stick tae his log on some o' the streams up in that country. The water is unco' swift and there is apt tae be a rock, here an' there, waitin' to interrupt yer progress, and mony a wee thing tae spoil the trip for ye. I mind o' one o' the boys, once, that got a lesson and a wet shirt in this way. He was ridin' a guid-sized log, wi' his 'peevie,' or cant-hook, in his hands, and when he came tae the top o' the rapids the foreman says tae him, 'Ye'd better come ashore and try walkin' for a change.' But the young chap had a pretty guid conceit o' himsel' and he never let on he heard the foreman. He was gaein' tae show the rest o' us a thing or twa in real river-driving. It was aboot the swiftest water I ever saw on one o' these small rivers, and by the time oor man was half way doon ye could see him shootin' past the trees like a streak o' lightning and lookin' as though he wad like tae come back. But he and his log didna keep company for lang. It was a heavy log, as I said, an' was ridin' pretty deep in the water, wi' a guid chance to be hitting some sunken rock. And that's juist what it did. Oor young river-driver went every bit o' forty feet through the air before he hit the water. It was the finest thing in the way o' a lang jump that I ever saw in a' my life. He came ashore doon the river a piece, a'right, but he'd lost his 'peevie' and the best part o' his conceit, and I always found him, after that, a decent enough chap tae get along with.

"It's a caution, though, what ye will see some o' these men do wi' a log and a guid hook. They're as much at home wi' a 'peevie' as you or I wi' a pitch-fork and they can keep their footing on a log that ye'd think would hardly carry a guid-sized cat. Ye'll maybe no' believe it, but I saw one o' these fellows up-end a log in the water and get standing right on top o' it. That's something that ye'll not find easy to do the first or second time ye try it, I'm thinkin', Sandy."

"And another time," went on Duncan, "I saw this same lad across a river wi'oot wetting his feet, and he had neither boat, log or plank. Can ye think how he made it oot? Weel, there happened tae be a dead horse close tae the river bank (the horse had been over-fed the first week after coming intae the camp) and what does this fellow do but work at that dead animal till he got it intae the water and then he gets on board and paddled an' works his way over tae the ither shore. He was a guid man on land but ye juist couldn't get him stuck, on the water. He was drowned at last though, poor chap. He went through an air-hole in the ice, back on one o' the lakes in the 'Laurentians.'"

"Weel, weel, Duncan," says I, gettin' up frae my chair, "I must be gettin' back hame. The auld wumman will be keepin' on the fire for me and I dinna like

tae be tryin' her patience. Come on over, some night." "I will that," returned Duncan, "I'm thinkin' aboot a story, right noo, that I'd like tae tell ye, whenever we'll be gettin' the time."

Nature's Diary.

BY A. BROOKER KLUGH, M. A.

THE WILL-O'-THE-WISP.

The term Will-o'-the-wisp has passed into literature as a designation for anything which is hopelessly elusive, and many people have come to think of it as purely imaginary phenomenon, belonging in the same class with fairies and witches, with which in the writings of many years ago it was usually associated. But such a thing actually exists and has been observed by scientific men in many different countries. Very naturally there are many fanciful and highly-colored accounts of such a mysterious phenomenon as lights of peculiar hue which appear fitfully in lonely places, and it is also quite natural that it should have been regarded by the ignorant with superstitious fear.

This phenomenon is often called "jack-o'-lantern," and by scientific writers is usually termed ignis fatuus. Newton, in the seventeenth century said, "The Ignis Fatuus is a Vapor shining without heat." Beccari, in 1728, reported the phenomenon as being extremely common, and the lights as being of unusually large size, on the plains of Bologna, in Italy. He says "They are most frequent in watery and morassy ground. Sometimes they disappear of a sudden, and appear again in an instant in some other place. Commonly they keep hovering about six feet from the ground. Some give as much light as a torch and some are no bigger than the flame of an ordinary candle. As they differ in bigness, so they do in figure, spreading sometimes pretty wide and again contracting themselves. Neither rain nor snow hinder their appearance, but on the contrary they are more frequently observed, and cast a stronger light, in rainy and wet weather." Beccari remarks that since they are not extinguished by rain, nor do they set fire to anything, even the driest herbage, they cannot be of the nature of an ordinary flame.

Alexander von Humboldt observed that at Cumana, Venezuela, the ignis fatuus did not set fire to dry grass, nor did it give off either heat or odor.

The astronomer Bessel, in 1807, observed the Will-o'-the-wisp over a peat bog along a little brook. Much of the bog was covered with pits from which peat had been taken out, and pools of water stood in these depressions. It was over these pits that the lights appeared. He says "These appearances were observed by me on a very dark and calm night during which, from time to time, a gentle rain fell. They consisted of numerous little flames which after they had glowed for a time disappeared. The color of the flames was somewhat bluish. They remained frequently quiet in one position, and at other times moved about horizontally. When motion occurred, numerous groups of flames seemed to move together. I should estimate as some hundreds the number visible at a time, and a quarter of a minute as the average period of their luminosity."

In Gotha the phenomenon was observed by Theodor List, who says, "The valley was covered with a heavy white fog. Suddenly I saw a little flame scarcely two steps from me at the side of the road. I started towards the light, but when hardly a foot distant it disappeared. But not a second had passed until I saw another, then a second, three, four, others. All the little flames remained quiet in one place and neither leaped nor danced. I observed that if the lights were not to disappear I must approach them very quietly, taking care not to set the air about them in motion. When I was very careful I was often so fortunate as to bend over the little flames and observe their color and shape. They were about the size of a hen's egg and stood very quietly between the blades of grass. They were greenish-white and fairly bright. I was able to seize some of them in my hand, but no heat was to be detected. If I waved my finger near them they disappeared at once. A single flame seldom lasted more than a minute and a half."

A student in Leipzig reported having seen the ignis fatuus over the marshy shore of a pond, and again over a ditch which contained no water but had slime in the bottom. In the latter case the lights were about an inch high and glowed some three inches above the bottom of the ditch.

Professor Knorr, of Kieff, observed the Will-o'-the-wisp by the roadside where a bridge crossed a swampy stream. The light appeared in the grass over the marsh and less than a foot beyond his reach. He observed it for a long time, and held the ferule of his walking-stick in it for fifteen minutes without it becoming warm. He describes the light as being cylindrical in form, about five inches high and one and a half inches in diameter, and standing quietly among the leaves of the marsh grass. He saw no smoke, and observed no odor, and the leaves of the plants which were in the cylinder of light showed no signs of combustion.

Few observations of the Will-o'-the-wisp appear to have been reported in North America. Professor Sanford records its occurrence in Ohio over a peaty pond, and I have heard it mentioned as occurring in a marsh in Ontario. It would be interesting to secure more data from Canada, and people who live near a bog or a marsh should be in a favorable position to observe it.

The exact nature of the Will-o'-the-wisp is still unknown, but it is probably due to little swarms of luminous bacteria which are carried up from the bottom of the bog or marsh by rising bubbles of gas. Bubbles of marsh gas (methane) and carbon dioxide are almost continuously rising from marshes and several kinds of luminous bacteria are known to exist in marshes.

THE HORSE.

Guard against scratches and itchy legs, a bad ailment in horses at this season. Keep the horse conditioned properly and the legs well cleaned.

A water-proof covering extending from the back saddle over the loins of the work horse is a very useful protection to the animal in weather such as we experience in the fall and spring.

Do not depend on the blanket to provide that glossy appearance of the hair which horsemen so admire. Blanketing will not, of itself, provide a gloss that will last. It comes only from conditioning and grooming.

Aim at Perfection.

The horse is not a machine but it provides power just the same, and is subject to the same wear and tear. If we do not aim at perfection in our breeding operations we get horses weak in one or more parts, and thus the whole construction is faulty. With this in mind, Carl W. Gay, a good horse authority, says: "The durability of any machine is a matter of construction, covering the grade of materials used, the assembling of all parts, the alignment and adjustment of all bearings and wearing parts in order to minimize friction, distribute wear, and to facilitate operation in general. Allow any little cog to slip or an adjustment to become displaced, and either the whole machine is rendered useless or its operation is greatly impaired."

This principle is quite applicable to horse breeding. We must get the material that will wear, the conformation that permits of no jar or friction and the weight that provides ample power.

Mature Horses Difficult to Obtain in Scotland.

There has been considerable talk in horse circles regarding the Clydesdale stallion imported by the Government of Alberta and the move in the same direction made by Saskatchewan. The latter Province, however, has not been able to get a mature horse to their liking.

The Saskatchewan delegation, consisting of Dean Rutherford, Robt. Sinton and Wm. Gibson, who on behalf of the Saskatchewan Government went over to Scotland to purchase a Clydesdale stallion, have not been successful in securing a mature horse. Good horses are scarce, and Scottish breeders have put a price on their proven sires that ensures their remaining in that country. Unable to secure a mature horse, the committee purchased a pair of what are regarded as the best yearlings in Scotland. These are Bonnie Fyvie and Craigie Ensign. Bonnie Fyvie is sired by the well-known Bonnie Buchlyvie, and his dam is by the good breeding horse, Marcellus. Craigie Ensign is sired by the well-known Litigant and out of a Montre-Mariner dam. This colt was first at the Royal and Kilmarnock, and is said to have exceptional quality and movement. They are said to be a pair of grand colts, combining individuality and breeding hard to excel in any country.

Horse Enthusiasts Meet in Chicago.

A notable gathering of horsemen and allied interests took place in Chicago during the week of the International Live Stock Exposition. Delegates from the four corners of the United States and Canada gathered in convention and discussed the work which the Horse Association of America is doing to promote the breeding and use of horses. This organization is doing a vast amount of work, first in gathering proof of the superiority of horses and mules in various classes of work; second, encouraging the use of horses in non-agricultural work; third, encouraging the use of horses in agriculture; fourth, encouraging the use of horses and ponies in the field of healthful recreation and sport; and fifth, stimulating productivity of the right kind.

A regular experience session was held and first addressed by Hamilton Bassett, who touched upon farming and teaming conditions on the Pacific Coast, bringing out facts relative to the working range of the horse and the necessity of breeding bigger and better horses for both agriculture and teaming work. He cited the fact that in Belgium, where costs are figured very closely, horse-drawn trucks successfully competed with both railroads and motors in shipping over a route of eighty miles from Brussels to Ostend. He claimed that where speed is the object and cost no consideration, both beat the horse, but where economy of operation is the first desideratum the horse excelled all comers. Men engaged in cartage and transportation testified to the economy of the horse in providing quick delivery and lower costs.

The Horse Association of America is doing some good work of an investigational nature. A very extensive survey is being made, a close touch is kept on all experimental work at government institutions, and information is being compiled that shows the horse up in its true light as an economical producer of power.



A Pair of Future Drafters.

LIVE STOCK.

Feeding Champion Steers.

At the Chicago International a carload of Angus steers were champions in keen competition, and it is rather significant that this is the fifth time that their owner was successful in securing the coveted honor. E. P. Hall, the owner, is a natural cattle man. His father before him was successful in the business. The carload of yearlings which won this year were selected in July 1919 and were delivered at weaning time in October. There were about a hundred and fifty head of these calves brought on to the place last fall, and from these were picked six carloads which were brought to the show this year. Mr. Hall is particular about seeing the sire and dam of every calf, as, in order to be successful, the cattle must be right to start with. The cattle were started on shelled corn and oats, two parts corn to one part oats and all the clover hay they would eat, besides good bluegrass pasture. A little oil meal was used, and this made up the ration through the winter and until June 1 this year. Mr. Hall was fortunate in living in a section where the cattle were on pasture all winter. After June 1, molasses feed was used in addition to the feeds above mentioned. About the first of September the prize-winning animals were put in a dry lot to harden



Hampshire Down Ewe. Champion at London for Telfer Bros., Paris.

their flesh, and from October 1 until the time of shipping cooked barley was fed every night, in addition to the regular ration. Mr. Hall likes barley to put his cattle in a high finish. The week the cattle were shipped, dry, ground barley was substituted for the cooked barley. Conditions in the Central States are considerably different from those in Ontario, but feeders here could emulate Mr. Hall in the selection of their stock. Barley is also grown quite extensively in Ontario, but as a rule it is not fed to the cattle, being kept more for the hogs.

The grand champion steer of the show was claimed by the judge to more nearly approach the perfect fat bullock, from the standpoint of type, smoothness of covering, and quality of flesh, than any other steer he had the pleasure of examining. The steer was calved in October, 1918, his dam being a pure-bred Angus cow. He suckled his dam for a few months and then was put on a nurse cow. Clover hay, silage, oats and corn comprised the bulk of the ration. As a senior calf he was shown at the International, but, instead of heading his class, he stood at the bottom of a line-up of thirty-five. However, he was taken back to Purdue University and there for the first four months he gained 40 pounds a month, and made an average gain of 50 pounds a month the last eight months. At the time of showing he weighed 1,365 pounds. This steer was fed a small amount of clover hay once a day and 10 to 12 pounds of good silage, both winter and summer. He was never on pasture but was turned out at night on a dry lot for

exercise. The concentrate ration was composed of one and a half parts corn, one part oats, one-third part cooked wheat, and one-sixth part ground barley. The daily allowance ranged from 16 to 18 pounds. He proved to be a good feeder and never missed a meal. It will be noticed that the ration above mentioned in the most part can be grown on the average farm.

Imported Shorthorns Make \$1,244 Average.

The sale of imported Shorthorns held at Toronto, on Friday, December 3, by Hon. Duncan Marshall, T. A. Russell and J. A. Watt, was, despite the present unsettled conditions, one of the most successful sales of imported cattle held in Ontario this year. For weeks past it was evident that there was a feeling of uneasiness abroad, but with 44 lots of imported cattle making the splendid average of \$1,244, it would seem that reduced values are more imaginary than anything else. A further resume of the prices paid shows that the 15 Canadian-bred cattle in the sale made an average of an even \$500, nine of these being young bulls which made an average of \$755. Four imported bulls made an average of \$1,006, with Blacairn Laddie (imp.) a nineteen months roan Butterfly-bred bull, got by Collynie Golden Sun, making the top price at \$2,000. He went to the herd of Harry McGee, Islington, Ont. The top price for females was \$3,000, a figure which was reached on two occasions. Sir Frank Bailey, Oakville, took one of these females, Inverness Princess Augusta (imp.) a three-year-old Bruce-Augusta heifer, got by Abbotton King Tulip, and John Ferguson, St. Thomas, secured the other in Gainford Marigold 4th. (imp.) a roan two year-old Bruce-Marigold heifer, got by Ruler. The latter heifer was one of the winning get-of-sire group at the "Royal" this year, and had a three-week-old heifer calf at foot, by a Gainford Hall sire. Five American breeders were numbered among the purchasers, taking 14 head in all, at an average of \$928 per head, or \$127 less than the general average of the sale. The cattle were brought forward in splendid condition, and the sellers have reason to feel that in distributing cattle of this sort they have done something for the breed in America, even though the margin of profit received was not sufficient to make it very remunerative. The attendance was large, although at no time was the bidding brisk. The sales in detail follow:

FEMALES.

| | |
|--|--------|
| Celia 24th, J. C. Strickland, Lakefield..... | \$ 425 |
| Shenstone Miss Ramsden, Park Salter, Kansas..... | 1,900 |
| Golden Bud 2nd, Sir Frank Bailey, Oakville..... | 1,900 |
| Gay Empress 2nd, A. G. Farrow, Oakville..... | 575 |
| Snowdrift 2nd, Geo. Spackman, St. Thomas..... | 1,650 |
| Duchess Annie, Geo. McLaughlin, Oshawa..... | 1,500 |
| Madge 11th, H. Yates, Sault Ste. Marie..... | 1,450 |
| Lady Chilton 12th, Park Salter..... | 700 |
| Lawton Dorothy 3rd, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston..... | 2,400 |
| Lawton Mary, Fred J. Curry, Markdale..... | 1,075 |
| Roan Dainty, Geo. McLaughlin..... | 1,200 |
| Blushing Gem 2nd, J. C. Strickland..... | 600 |
| Inverness Princess Augusta, Sir Frank Bailey..... | 3,000 |
| Lady Lancaster 5th, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin..... | 1,500 |
| Bonnie Belle, H. Yates..... | 1,300 |
| Bright Queen Rothes, Sir Frank Bailey..... | 1,200 |
| Lothian Bertha, A. G. Farrow..... | 1,000 |
| Joan 6th, J. Y. Norris, Campbellville..... | 750 |
| Lothian Juliet 2nd, John Gale, Elora..... | 1,125 |
| Mary Ann, Jas. Moore, St. Marys..... | 975 |
| Gainford Marigold 4th, John Ferguson, St. Thomas..... | 3,000 |
| Gainford Broadhooks 3rd, Sir Frank Bailey..... | 2,000 |
| Gainford Fairy Queen, Leslie Smith & Son, Minnesota..... | 1,400 |
| Victoria L. 75th, A. J. Bigalo, Orono..... | 1,000 |
| Congalton Rosemary 10th, John Miller, Claremont..... | 1,550 |
| Idylwild 11th, C. H. Scott, Hampton..... | 275 |
| Auchnacree Iris 2nd, Leslie Smith & Son..... | 550 |
| Isabella, Park Salter..... | 925 |
| Heather, Harry McGee, Islington..... | 1,500 |
| Scotch Heather 7th, Pine Run Farm Pennsylvania..... | 375 |
| Red Orphan, Col. Deacon, Unionville..... | 1,000 |
| Fingask Lancaster, John McEachran, Appin..... | 1,050 |
| Lothian Watercress 4th, Robinson Bros., St. Mary's..... | 1,025 |
| Violet of Marden, John Miller, Jr., Ashburn..... | 425 |
| Elmbrook Roan Lady, Jas. McGilloway, Shakespeare..... | 425 |
| Bloomhill Milkmaid, Archie McLean, Paisley..... | 725 |
| English Lady 60th, Earl Scott..... | 325 |
| Jennie 2nd, John Miller Jr..... | 750 |
| Lawton Rose Merrilces, Pine Run Farm..... | 1,050 |
| Inverton Rowena 3rd, J. F. McKenzie, St. Mary's..... | 1,050 |
| Buttercup, Pine Run Farm..... | 1,025 |
| Ruby 3rd, Pine Run Farm..... | 700 |
| Crocus Bloom, F. C. Landon, Minnesota..... | 1,050 |
| Waterloo Pride, J. R. Wood, Preston..... | 725 |
| Doorless Beauty, Lespedeza Farm, Tennessee..... | 1,400 |
| Clara 45th, Park Salter..... | 700 |
| Caldew Vanity, Robinson Bros..... | 1,350 |
| Roan Lady, Pine Run Farm..... | 400 |
| Celia Marchioness, Bert Ross, St. Mary's..... | 1,100 |
| Rosebud Lass, Pine Run Farm..... | 375 |

MALES.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Balcairn Laddie, Harry McGee..... | 2,000 |
| Matchless Knight, Geo. Spackman..... | 225 |
| Mayflower's Pride, Roy Lamb, Walkerton..... | 750 |
| Clear the Way, H. R. Frankland, Hornby..... | 500 |
| Lavender Claret 2nd, C. Running, Camperdown..... | 825 |
| Crocus Chief, Ernest Robson, Denfield..... | 450 |
| Roan Butterfly, J. F. Warden & Son, Picton..... | 475 |
| Lawton Toff, Park Salter..... | 1,000 |
| Keir Knight, Geo. Spackman..... | 575 |

Shorthorn Sale at Orangeville.

On Wednesday, December 1, T. L. Mercer, of Markdale, held an auction sale in Orangeville, where he disposed of forty-five head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns. A glance through the catalogue shows some excellent breeding, but the prices are not indicative of the quality of the animals. Following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Atha, Batty Bros., Meaford..... | \$325 |
| Kathleen, Wm. Wilson, Erin..... | 125 |
| Heifer calf, John Scott, Pt. Elgin..... | 105 |
| Flora Lady, W. B. Laughlin, Belfountain..... | 130 |
| Zora 5th, W. J. Dodds, Mono Mills..... | 305 |
| Lady Ivanhoe, Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffatt..... | 205 |
| Flora May, R. D. McLelland, Belwood..... | 170 |
| Beauty, Hamilton McKim, Camilla..... | 190 |
| Golden Tulip, F. Taylor, Markdale..... | 200 |
| Royal Tulip 2nd, J. Curry, Markdale..... | 315 |
| Roan Hope 2nd, J. Watson, Orangeville..... | 145 |
| Annie Stamford 2nd, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston..... | 230 |
| Characters Tulip C., John Scott..... | 235 |
| Village Bella, W. H. Laughlin..... | 375 |
| Annie Stamford 4th, Wm. Wilson, Erin..... | 315 |
| Blue Ribbon Fairy, Batty Bros..... | 375 |
| Blue Ribbon Pearl, Edward Nodwell, Hillsburg..... | 260 |
| Lady Rose, I. Hammond, Orangeville..... | 180 |
| Roan Mary, S. Cunningham, Caledon East..... | 210 |
| Fair Maid, Batty Bros..... | 230 |
| Village Girl, J. Carney, Amaranth..... | 215 |
| Matchless Lily, Peter Thompson, Hillsburg..... | 225 |
| Matchless of Cedardale 10th, C. J. Dock, Claremont..... | 165 |
| Village of Cedardale, T. L. Mercer, Markdale..... | 345 |
| Centennial Isabella 86th, Jos. HOFFEY, Mono Mills..... | 180 |
| Matchless of Cedardale 4th, J. A. Lomas, Waldemar..... | 375 |
| Daisy of Cedardale, J. A. Lomas..... | 185 |
| Rosemary of Cedardale, Jos HOFFEY..... | 250 |
| Rosewood Secret, Cecil Wellwood, Orangeville..... | 105 |
| Roan Daisy, Wm. Donaldson, Mono Mills..... | 165 |
| Peerless Nellie, Wm. Donaldson..... | 180 |
| Princess 2nd, Carpenter & Ross, Ohio..... | 335 |
| Milly Stamford, J. R. Johnson, Ashburn..... | 150 |
| Village Girl B., John Carney, Amaranth..... | 175 |

Tape Worm in Sheep.

Tape worm probably causes greater loss than any other parasite that attacks sheep, and is one of the hardest to eradicate from a flock when once it becomes established. When this pest is found to be present in a flock, vigorous and continued efforts should be made to rid the flock of the pest, else it will spread rapidly and may practically exterminate the flock.

Many species of the worm are found in sheep. The most common varies in length from 3 to 10 feet or even longer. It is of a dull, yellowish-white color, is thin and flat, hence the name "tape worm," is made up of segments about one-fourth of an inch in length and of various breadths. Each segment contains a number of ova or eggs, each of which is enveloped by a sort of shell. A variety of the parasite which infects sheep is quite common in dogs, which, in many cases, do not exhibit any symptoms that lead to any suspicion or infection. In the living host these segments frequently become detached, either singly or in detachments consisting of two or more, and are voided with the faeces, and if picked up by another animal will develop a number of new worms, depending upon the number of ova they contain. Hunting dogs appear to be especially susceptible to infection, hence the fact that sheep that pasture, especially on low-lying, damp land over which dogs are in the habit of running game at certain seasons of the year, are very liable to become infected, can readily be understood.

The development of tape worms is supposed to occur about as follows: After the ova, which have been

voided with the segment, have reached the stomach of a proper host, their shells become dissolved by the actions of the juices of the stomach, and the free embryo perforates the walls of the stomach or intestine and gets actively or passively into the various organs. In sheep they usually remain and develop in the intestines. From time to time shorter or longer portions of the worm become detached and are voided, and remain on the ground, straw or grass. They remain alive for a few days, may even show motion, then die, the ova, however, are protected by thick shells, hence remain alive much longer, provided that there is some moisture.

The morbid effects of tape worms is due to consumption of nutritive material, also to their poisons. Serious disturbances of health are noticed only when there are numerous worms present. In some cases the worms are so large and numerous that they practically



Mature Class of Dual-purpose Shorthorns at Toronto, 1920.

occupy the whole space in portions of the intestine, hence check the passage of the ingesta.

Symptoms.—In the early stages no symptoms are presented that will cause suspicion of their presence, but as the parasites increase in size and number more or less marked digestive derangement will be noticed. Later on some of the members of the flock are less lively, they separate from the flock, become emaciated, and become stunted. Lambs born during the winter most frequently fall victims if they are turned on pasture in the spring or in the early summer during damp weather. The trouble has been noticed in very young lambs even before being on pasture.

The mucous membranes turn pale, the wool dry and often easily pulled out. The patients occasionally exhibit symptoms of colic, strain but do not void faeces and then run away with their tails elevated. Later on the faeces are mushy or even fluid, and in them may be noticed the yellowish-white segments of the worms. Occasionally obstruction of the small intestine by masses of worms occurs, in which case death usually ensues rapidly, even before emaciation becomes well marked, while in other cases death is preceded by violent convulsions and diarrhoea.

Treatment.—There are many vermicides recommended, probably none give better results than oil of turpentine, the dose being 1/2 oz. (1 tablespoonful) in 2 oz. raw linseed oil for a sheep; lambs less in proportion to size. Oil of male-fern also gives good results, the dose being a teaspoonful in 2 oz. raw oil.

The animals should be fasted for about 24 hours before treatment, and for a few hours after. After treatment they should be kept enclosed in a yard with a clean surface, and all excrement should be collected and burned, in order to prevent the worms or segments that have been voided being scattered and possibly consumed by other members of the flock. In most cases it is wise to give a second treatment in 10 days to 2 weeks, and if considered necessary, even a third. Of course, preventive measures must be observed, by turning the flock on non-infected pastures, and, if practicable, cultivating the infected.

WHIP.

THE FARM.

Refilling the Silo.

It is doubtful if Ontario farmers have ever had as abundant a corn crop as was harvested this year. Not only were the silos filled, but on many farms an acre or two of corn was left over to fill another silo. As this becomes dry it is rendered less palatable, and unless it is put through the cutting box, there is considerable waste. A person with power and a good cutting box could handle the dry corn to advantage, as he can cut enough to last for a week or ten days. To cut for a longer period usually results in heating with a tendency to spoiling. It will no doubt, pay a good many to have the silo out

fit return to refill the silo. After feeding out for a month or more the silo will, in all probability, hold the corn standing in stook. Several subscribers have written recently regarding the advisability of refilling and factors conducive to the keeping of the silage. Silos have been refilled as late as January, with satisfactory results. As the corn is dry it is important that water be used to moisten it. Where there is an elevated tank in the barn a hose can be attached to the tank and the water run into the cutting box at the side of the blower. This mixes the water with the corn. The amount to use depends upon the dryness of the corn and one would have to judge by the condition of the corn coming into the silo. If it seems a little dry, the tap can be opened a little, and vice versa. It should be a little more moist than when filling early in the fall, in order to enable the silage to go together better, as it is the season of the year when one hopes to feed out immediately and thus no chance will be given it to settle. Another method of supplying the water is to use a barrel elevated slightly above the cutting box, with a piece of hose connecting it to the blower pipe. The water can then be carried to the barrel and it will run automatically from there to the cutting box. We have seen a large thrasher tank used for this purpose. As a rule, the bottom of the tank is on the level or slightly above where it is necessary to have the water enter the cutting box.

If too little water is used there is danger of the silage molding; if too much, it becomes sloppy, but being at the top of the silo there is not the chance to sour that there is when corn that is too green or too wet is put in the bottom of the silo. When ensiling dry corn in September or October a stream of water about the size of a lead pencil is sufficient, but when filling subsequent to this date a little more might be required. However, the men in the silo must decide on the necessary amount for they can tell in what condition the cut corn is coming into the silo.

If I Were the World's Physician.

BY DR. J. H. RIDDELL.

If I held the important position, mentioned above, what would I do? Why, just what any honest and intelligent physician would try to do. My aim would be to cure the diseases of the old world, help her to gain perfect soundness of health and then exert my best efforts to keep her well.

But before I can begin the task of curing the world, I must know what is wrong with her. I must find out what the trouble is and know exactly what the disease is from which the world is suffering. There is ample evidence on every hand that there is something sadly wrong somewhere. All the fever and distress one finds at every turn can come only from some disorder. My first task is then to find out what the disease is. I must be constantly on my guard lest I am found treating only the symptoms of the disease and not the disease itself. I find in the world to-day, great industrial unrest. This unrest is only the sign of a disorder deeply seated in our industrial system and I can never allay the fever of this industrial unrest by applying a few local poultices, saying a few kind words, and relieving by generous gifts, a few individual cases.

My thought must turn to the cause of the poison which is breaking forth in these angry, restless clamorings of to-day. Men tell me that the cause of all our strife and struggle is social discrimination, industrial exploitation and economic injustice. The cure then would be to put all men as far as possible on the same basis socially, to give to all the economy factors in the industrial world a fair and just share of the products of their toil, and to so distribute the wealth of the country that no one would have more than he can comfortably care for and no one so little that he can with difficulty keep soul and body together. If then all these things were done, would the result make a happy, prosperous and contented people?



Angus Yearling Steers, Grand Champion Car Lot at Chicago.

M.

o. have ever had as and this year. Not y farms an acre or instances enough As this becomes d unless it is put considerable waste. g box could handle cut enough to last or a longer period dency to spoiling. have the silo out



ing out for a month. lity, hold the corn bers have written efilling and factors. e. Silos have been atisfactory results. at water be used ed tank in the barn and the water run the blower. This he amount to use orn and one would e corn coming into ap can be opened a little more moist order to enable the e season of the year iately and thus no. Another method el elevated slightly of hose connecting can then be carried atically from there large thresher tank e bottom of the tank here it is necessary box. danger of the silage opy, but being at the ce to sour that there wo wet is put in the y corn in September t the size of a lead subsequent to this. red. However, the ecessary amount for cut corn is coming.

Physician.

ELL. mentioned above, at any honest and do. My aim would rld, help her to gain hen exert my best

of curing the world. er. I must find out tly what the disease ng. There is ample e is something sadly nd distress one finds some disorder. My e disease is. I must am found treating and not the disease ay, great industrial sign of a disorder em and I can never nrest by applying a words, and relieving ases.

cause of the poison y, restless clamorings cause of all our strife m, industrial exploit- e cure then would be e same basis socially, a the industrial world s of their toil, and to ry that no one would y care for and no one eep soul and body ere done, would the nd contented people?

As a physician I have grave doubts. Even the casual observer of human life is impressed with the fact that happiness, prosperity and contentment are very illusive things, and rarely come from external conditions alone. These are, in a large measure the results and attendants of certain attitudes and purposes in life and certain types of spirit in human character. I would say then, to the old world, you must be happy, prosperous and contented and you can get these not by a larger application of material possession, not by getting finer clothes to wear, richer homes in which to live and more money to spend upon your own artificial tastes, but in getting a good dose of right attitude to your fellow man, a proper spirit and purpose in the work of the day and a clear conception of the solemn responsibility of life and I would suggest that two tablespoonfuls of this medicine be taken before each meal and before retiring at night, and as a tonic I would advise that the patient try a little excursion into the struggles, difficulties and failures of his fellows and see by contrast how much he has to thank somebody for his blessings.

For all such ills as poor humanity is suffering from at this present moment, I would prescribe a large application of a medicine, sparingly used in society and industry up to the present, and that is the simple and accessible remedy known as a community spirit. Individualism and selfishness are the tap roots of the ills from which we suffer. These, with a superficial and materialistic view of what do true happiness and real pleasure in life consist in, are the causes of our grasping greediness, our vulgar display of wealth, and our feverish race after mere momentary satisfaction.

In closing, permit me as a Doctor who understands something about human life to warn people against thinking that all the restlessness manifested in the world to-day is the result of disease and disorder. It may be only the growing pains of life emerging out into a newer and higher civilization. The pathway of progress is the pathway of struggle. Sometimes I fear that the world is suffering from too many doctors who have a living to make by magnifying into enormous diseases the ordinary and necessary struggles of a growing age. Let us all be the doctors and people, talk less of the apparent ills from which we think we suffer, and turn to the grand new day into which we are hastening when, "we shall be brothers all."

Heads or Hands, Which?

BY JOHN H. McDONALD, CAPE BRETON CO., N. S.

Not so very far away from here in another district are two men of my acquaintance; both are farmers, and both are credited with a fair share of success. One of them is a hard-working man in every sense of the word—up early and out in the fields till dark, and late evening finds him pottering around the barn with a lantern.

Of the other, one of his neighbors remarked that "he must be lazy," because he was oftener in town than any one else, that no evening found him in the fields after six o'clock, even at haying time. Then, again, he subscribes to nearly all the agricultural papers, and finds time to read them.

One evening, during the short days of November, I visited both these men. It was just dark when I found the "lazy?" one sitting at the kitchen fire buried in the depths of a market report. He had all his chores done for the day. After supper we both went over to the first-mentioned farmer's home and found him busy in the barn with a lantern. The day had not been long enough for him, while apparently farmer Number Two had had more daylight than he cared to work with.

What puzzles the neighbors about these men is that in spite of his seemingly careless and shiftless ways farmer Number Two is just as well off as farmer Number One. His wife and children are just as well dressed. He drives just as fine a rig, owns an equally well-built and well-furnished house, and to all appearances is in just as good a financial position as his harder-working neighbor, farmer Number One—why?

That was just the question that awakened my curiosity, and I believe I found the answer.

Farmer Number Two has a large, roomy implement shed. Farmer Number One has purchased two mowing machines in the last eleven years. Farmer Number Two will use his mower for the thirteenth season next summer, and just now it occupies a snug corner of the machine shed with the knives sharpened ready for next year's work, and nice and bright beneath their coat of grease. Number One's mower is pretty well covered with chaff in a corner of the barn drive-way.

Last spring a local cream buyer offered farmer Num-

ber One thirty-five cents a quart "no test" for his cream, and he took the offer, selling cream up to the first of November at that price. Farmer Number Two sold all his cream to a city milk dealer for forty-eight cents a quart, and in September when milk prices went up he stood out for fifty-six cents and got it. During very warm weather when there was a good demand for ice-cream he made arrangements and sold a large quantity direct to the ice-cream parlors in Sydney at prices up to fifty-five cents a quart.

Number One fed all his skim-milk to his calves and pigs. Number Two sold a lot of his skim-milk as cottage cheese at a price per pound that closely approached the price of pork. Number One fed his pigs, in small pens. All the green stuff they got had to be carted to them. Number Two let his pigs harvest their own green feed. He says he spent the time, he thus saved, making cottage cheese.

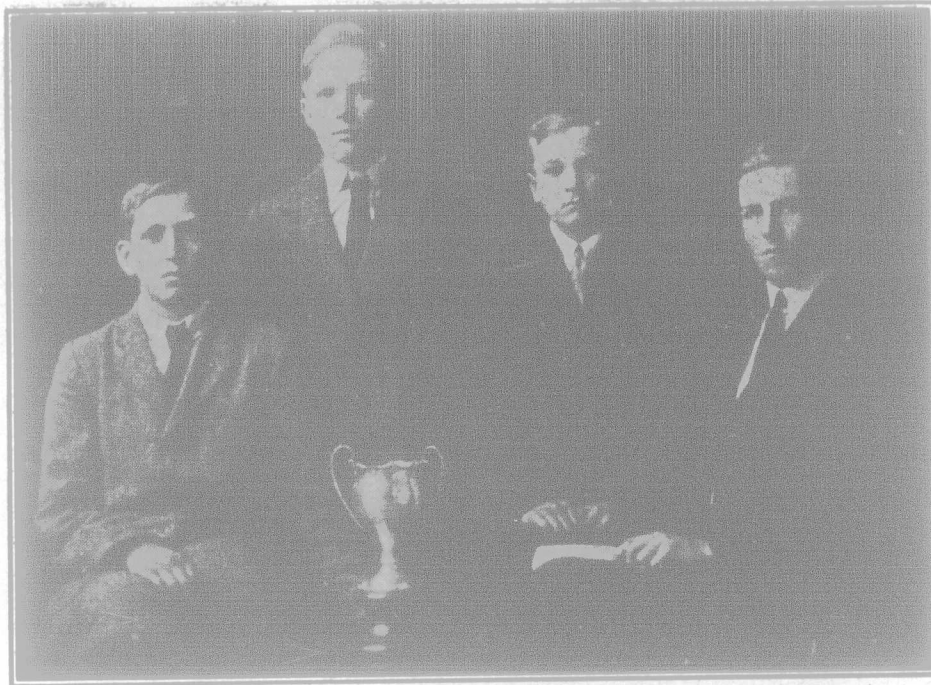
These are only a few of the things I found out about those men, but the incidents mentioned will serve to illustrate my theory of why one of these men is just as successful as the other, and at the same time does not work as hard and has more time to enjoy life. It is just because he figures out the method that will yield him the greatest return for his labor. He makes his brain lead the way—usually the easiest way—for his hands. He tries to market his produce to greatest advantage. He goes oftener to town, hence has more time to look up good sales, and a few cents a quart more for cream means, in the run of a season, very high wages indeed for the time spent in looking up markets. He keeps himself well informed and puts this knowledge to good use in both buying and selling.

Farmer Number One works very hard with his hands and works long hours, but he loses part of the results of his industry in poor deals, often accepting less than a fair price for what he sells, and sometimes paying more than he should for what he buys. Hence the end of the year finds him no better off than his easier-going neighbor. To put it in another way, Number One runs his farm with his hands, while Number Two tries to make his brain help out his hands.

It would not be at all surprising if, in the course of a few years, Number Two should outstrip his neighbor, for he takes time to attend to the details, and has more time to become acquainted with better methods, both in the field and at the barn.

No doubt Number Two spends much less time in the fields than does Number One, but I would not be surprised to learn that Number Two tries to make one trip across the fields serve the purpose of two. And that when he takes a wagon load of manure out to the back fields he brings in a load of stone to the stone pile.

I do know that last winter when both men were hauling potatoes to market, Number Two always brought back a load of manure, while Number One came out empty and later on spent a week hauling



The Championship Oxford County School-fair Judging Team.

From left to right: Willie Oliver, Hubert Anderson, Russell Brazier, and the coach, Jas. W. Oliver. The boys won a pure-bred pig each, and the coach got a free trip to Chicago.

manure and going in to town empty. For the same number of bushels of potatoes and loads of manure Number One made twice as many trips over the road as did Number Two.

I find that just comparing the methods of those two men has taught me a lesson, and very forcibly brought home to me many good points that I have hitherto neglected in the management of my own farm.

Farmers and the Income Tax.

There are two or three questions in connection with the income tax returns upon which farmers are not quite clear. One point is, do farmers have to file a report in case they are not taxable? This question was placed before the Commissioner of Taxation, to which he replies as follows: "In reply I have to advise you that it is not necessary to file a personal return (known as Form T-1a in the case of farmers) if the income is

below the taxable amount, except where a person is expressly asked for the return by the Commissioner of Taxation or by the Inspector of Taxation."

Another point is, are farmers responsible when blanks are not sent to them? The Commissioner of Taxation states, in regard to this, that the Department is under no obligation to send the forms to any taxpayer. It is the duty of the taxpayer to procure the forms from the Inspector of Taxation for the district in which he resides. The forms can also be procured from the post offices.

The amounts to which farmers are exempted is also relevant. Unmarried farmers are exempt to \$1,000; married men, with no children, are exempt to \$2,000. Each child adds a further exemptable amount of \$200. It would be well to get in touch with the Inspector of Taxation for the district if any doubt arises in the mind of the taxpayer.

THE DAIRY.

Dairy Notes From all Over.

No dairyman may claim the title of a successful dairyman unless he knows what each cow in the herd is doing. Use the milk scales and the Babcock test.

It is said that in Japan where there are 75,000,000 people there are only 45,000 milch cows of all breeds most of which are native cattle and low producers. Near Yokohama and Tokyo, however, there are said to be some fine imported Holsteins, Jerseys and Guernseys.

It is reported that the quality of Australian export butter has noticeably improved since Commonwealth grading was substituted for State grading. This would be comparable to substituting grading by the Dominion Government in Canada for grading now being done by several of the provinces.

During 1920 there were 18,000 acres of land cleared in Morineth County, Wisconsin. This means that enough more land to support an additional 6,000 cows is now available for the dairymen of that county. The clearing of land is one method of enlarging the farm business without buying more land.

The Dairymen's League of New York is still fighting bitterly with the dealers for control of the dairy industry. Who will win depends upon the members of the League. Similarly, it depends upon the milk producers of Ontario whether they have an efficient milk marketing organization or a makeshift one.

The Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture reports that there were 468 cow-testing associations active in 36 states on July 1, 1920. Wisconsin leads with 115 associations and Pennsylvania comes second with 64. Cow-testing associations were first organized in 1906 in Michigan. The 468 associations now existing represent 11,948 herds and 203,472 cows with 25.5 herds and 434 cows in each association.

The Dairymen's League of New York has lowered the price of milk from \$3.65 to \$3.18 per 100 pounds, a decrease of 47 cents. This for milk testing 3 per cent. at the 200-210-mile zone. The differential for higher or lower butter-fat is 4 cents for each one-tenth of one per cent. This reduction means a reduction of one cent per quart to the consumer. The fight with the dealers is still on and some of the dealers who refused to buy from the League after October 1, are now, we understand, offering to buy at full League prices provided the producer will sell direct to them instead of through the Dairymen's League. Extensive propaganda carried on by the dealers has also caused a showing up in the returns from the League campaign for the pooling of prices.

By the terms of an agreement terminating the St. Louis milk strike which lasted from September 17 to November 1, the producer is to be paid on a new and, so far as we are aware, an original basis. The price is to be calculated monthly by taking the average daily price of 92 score butter on the Chicago market for the preceding month and multiplying by the average test of the milk. To this is added a skim-milk value equal to half the average daily price of a bushel of cash corn on the St. Louis market while an additional thirty cents per 100 pounds will be included for hauling and handling. For November, December, January and February still another thirty cents will be paid the producer. Only twenty cents will be added in August, while thirty cents will be deducted in May and June. The producers were receiving \$3.75 up to September 15. They wanted \$3.75 to continue and were offered \$3.50. Finally they were offered \$3.55 and refused less than \$3.60. The settlement of the strike gives them \$3.10 for November. This was a case where greed went before a fall.

The milk producers of Seattle struck early in October for an increase in the price of milk from \$3.65 per 100 pounds of 3.6 per cent. milk to \$4.17. A commission was appointed by the mayor and both sides agreed to abide by the decision of the commission for a year. The commission decided to recognize the Pearson formula which regard the cost of producing milk as being the equivalent of 20 pounds of home-grown grains, 24 pounds of purchased grains, 110 pounds of hay and 3 hours of labor. Only 20 per cent. of the milk produced in the district is consumed in Seattle so that the commission felt that cost of production alone was not a fair

basis for settlement. Consequently the price of \$2.90 which was decided upon was determined by averaging the cost of production with the condensery prices, the average of 4 co-operative creameries and a co-operative cheese factory. The condensery paid \$1.89, the creamery \$2.20 with butter-fat at 61 cents per pound, and the cheese factory \$2.50. The cost of production was \$4.26, skim-milk was valued at 50 cents for the amount contained in 100 pounds of raw milk, and whey was valued at 25 cents or half the value of skim-milk. This price is to be readjusted for each month not later than the 25th of the preceding month.

Reports to U. S. Bureau of Markets from about 46 per cent. of the condensed and evaporated milk factories in the United States, indicate an average price. November price of 3.5 milk delivered at factories of \$2.61 per 100 pounds for 99 firms manufacturing both case and bulk goods and \$3.17 for 60 firms manufacturing bulk goods only. In addition to these firms 54 reported no price determined up to November 30; 21 were temporarily closed; 16 were handling milk for patrons' account and 2 were out of business. Prices paid by 48 firms manufacturing case goods and 7 firms making both case and bulk goods in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin ranged from \$2.00 to \$3.23 with an average of \$2.43. Six firms manufacturing case goods and 10 manufacturing both case and bulk goods in the States of New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania reported prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$3.93 with an average of \$3.70. This is the territory covered by the Dairymen's League whose November price was \$3.65 and was refused by manufacturers. It is significant that in September 99 firms from this territory alone, reported an average price of \$3.64, and that in October the number had dropped to 44 with an average price of \$3.49. These figures throw an interesting sidelight on the fight now being waged between these manufacturing dealers and the New York Dairymen's League.

What Red Calves in Black Breeds of Cattle Mean.—Part I.

A matter that will be of considerable interest to breeders of dairy cattle, particularly breeders of black and white cattle is discussed in a bulletin from the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station. Liberal extracts from this bulletin are herewith presented in two parts. The first part dealt with in this week's issue deals with the general question of the occurrence of off color or red calves as a breeding problem; the second part, which will appear next week, will have particular reference to Holstein-Friesian cattle.

Color is an important factor in the live stock industry because breeders have come to accept certain colors as standard for certain breeds. The Guernsey breeder avoids animals with dark muzzles; breeders of Duroc-Jersey swine dislike to see black spots on the belly and legs; a bay Percheron stallion would not generally be chosen to head a Percheron stud; a red-and-white calf appearing in a herd of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle often brings a whole herd under suspicion. Yet the offending animal may be equal to the best in other respects, and, in spite of popular opinion to the contrary, his breeding may be equally pure. It is only the agreement to accept certain colors as the right colors that makes the animal undesirable.

The inheritance of black and red color in cattle, especially the appearance of red calves in breeds whose standard color is black, is a troublesome matter to the breeder. The appearance of such a calf leads to questioning the purity of the breeding, and misunderstanding and lawsuits may result in consequence. From the standpoint of heredity, however, the matter of color is relatively simple, and the application of certain definite scientific laws solves the problem for the breeder.

A half century ago an Austrian monk, Gregor Mendel, worked out a definite rule by which he could predict what characters would appear in the offspring of plants on which he was experimenting, and in what relative numbers the characters might be expected to appear. Later investigators found his results correct, and his rule came to be known as Mendel's law. Upon this law is based the work of the student of heredity.

The plant breeder has been able to make greater use of the results of these experiments than has the animal breeder, largely because animals require longer time for reproduction and experimental animals cost more than experimental plants. Other conditions than heredity influence the development of many characters and make exact results difficult to obtain. For example, the development of milk production in a dairy cow of carefully bred, high milking strain is dependent on conditions of feeding, care, management and the like, and it is difficult to say how much of the final result in milk production is due to an inherited tendency and how much to other conditions.

On the other hand, there are other characters which are very little, if at all, influenced by the conditions under which the animal grows and lives. Color is one of these; it develops wholly according to the inheritance from the parents. This fact, coupled with the fact that laboratory results with smaller animals apply also to farm animals, allows the scientist to obtain very satisfactory and definite results in his study of the inheritance of color. For this reason he is able to offer the practical breeder an explanation and a practical solution of his difficulty.

That red calves occasionally appear from pure-bred stock in probably all the black breeds of cattle is generally known. This is true of the Angus, Galloway and Kerry, which are commonly regarded as solid black breeds. It is also true of the Holstein-Friesian, which is in this

connection to be considered as a black breed, since white spotting is not taken into consideration.

The occurrence of white on an animal is an entirely different matter and is not related in inheritance to the color of the pigment, which in cattle may be brownish, black, red, dun, yellow or some shade of fawn. In conjunction with any of these colors there may be no white, as in some Angus or Galloways, or a little on the under parts, as in others; or there may be a considerable amount, as in most Holstein-Friesians, the present fashion, in fact, being toward a predominance of white.

The unexpected appearance of these "off color" calves is variously interpreted as being a revision, or as indicating impurity of breeding, or the unwelcome calf is simply called a "sport," no explanation of its occurrence being offered. A review of the history of the breeds, however, together with a slight knowledge of the laws of inheritance provides a simple explanation.

INHERITANCE OF BLACK AND RED COLOR.

The inheritance of red and black, when other complications are not present, is very simple. If a pure-bred animal of a black breed, such as an Angus, is bred to another of some red breed, such, let us say, as a Red Polled, the calves obtained from the cross will be black. The same would be true if a Hereford were taken as the red breed, but in this case the calves, although black, would have white faces. Now these calves inherit red from their red parent just as much as they do black from the black parent, but when the two come together only the black shows. It is said, therefore, that black is dominant to red, since it dominates it in the appearance of the crossbred. The red, on the contrary, does not appear in the crossbred, and accordingly red is said to be recessive to black.

The crossbred animals are really different from the parental black, in that they carry the inheritance of red though they do not show it. For if they, like their parents, are mated to reds, the resulting calves will no longer all be black, but there will appear red ones as well. In fact, the numbers of black and red calves produced by such a mating will, in the long run, be equal.



State Herd Competition, National Dairy Show, Chicago.

APPEARANCE NOT A GUIDE.

The crossbreds in this case "masquerade in the guise of one of their parents," and it is a very important point to get in mind that the appearance of an animal does not necessarily serve as an index as to how it will breed. It may be said that the pure-bred blacks are constant in their breeding, since whether bred among themselves or crossed the result is the same. The crossbreds, on the other hand, are inconstant in their breeding, for when bred to reds, as already shown, or when bred together, both black and red calves are produced.

The important thing to be observed from the summary is that red calves appear only when (1) both the parents are red, (2) one parent is red and the other, though black, carries red (is a "masquerading" black), or (3) both parents are black, but both carry red.

TRUE ORIGIN OF BREEDS NOT KNOWN.

It is of interest to consider the origin and history of certain black breeds in order to determine why some individuals may carry the undesired recessive red. In the first place it must be remembered that our definite knowledge of the history of even the best known breeds is relatively fragmentary and that the exact origin of no breed is definitely known, that is, it is not known just what elements have gone into its making. We commonly look for each component of a breed to have been used in considerable numbers, forgetting that some character, such, let us say, as a particular color, which happens to be fancied and which later is common to every member of the breed, may possibly have been introduced by the crossing in of a single animal possessing it.

OUTCROSSING IN EARLY STAGES.

A breed, then, is at best a rather artificial group. There is no breed which is not of more or less mixed origin, for even where they have not arisen simply by selection from the common stock of the country there have, in most cases, been definite outcrossings in the early stages to bring in desirable traits from other sources. As soon as the breed characteristics become definitely established selection rapidly eliminates many of the characters that are not desired, but for a long time

some of these continue to crop out. Selection is necessarily based on the appearance of the animals, and as we have already seen in the matter of color, while individuals may possess the desired characters they may nevertheless be merely masqueraders and actually carry the other traits in a recessive condition. Thus, while an accepted definition of a breed is "a group of individuals, homogeneous in blood, and possessing certain well-defined characteristics which are transmitted by inheritance," this definition must be taken with some allowance, since it is safe to say that there is no breed of animals which is strictly "homogeneous in blood."

It is easy to see how, if red animals have at any time entered into the composition of a black breed, even though there may since have been the most rigid selection, the red should still occasionally crop out. This is due to the fact that the breeder, basing his selection merely on the color of the individual, may save blacks that are carrying red as well as those which are "pure" for black, and as we have seen, whenever two such "inconstant" blacks are mated, the chances are one in four that a red calf will result. As selection continues, however, none of these red calves being admitted to the breed, the number of black animals which carry red will gradually decrease, and there will be a corresponding infrequency in the appearance of red offspring. How well the facts bear out the foregoing statements may be seen by examining the history of certain breeds.

(To be continued.)

Developing Enthusiasm for Pure-Bred Dairy Cattle.

The accompanying photograph shows the winners of the State Herd Competition in Holstein cattle, which was a part of the Holstein judging at the recent National Dairy Show in Chicago. It is not too much to say that this one event in the Holstein judging created a great deal of interest and keen competition. Strong efforts are being made by all of the dairy breeds in the United States to interest new breeders in their particular

favorites, and various devices are employed to create special interest in each of the dairy breeds. The American Jersey Cattle Club has adopted a plan of holding a National Jersey Cattle Show at some one of the larger exhibitions each year. Thus the opportunity is taken to boost the Jersey breed in a new section of the country each year, while in the meantime, breed propaganda is carried on over the whole country with the idea of bringing about a strong, sustained effort to popularize the Jersey cow. Similarly, the American Guernsey Cattle Club very strongly supports the showing for Guernsey cattle and, in addition, are rapidly developing a staff of field men, to each of whom is assigned a particular territory in which he is charged with the duty of developing the interests of the breed and encouraging the establishment of new Guernsey herds.

In fact, each of the four large dairy breed associations, namely, the Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and Holstein Associations are fast becoming recognized as the centres of breed enthusiasm, and they are looked to by the breeders of these kinds of cattle for progressive extension work. The Ayrshire Cattle Breeders' Association is carrying on a considerable amount of work, as well as a strong campaign for official testing, and this association is, like the others, making a strong bid for dominance in undeveloped breed territory.

The Holstein-Friesian Association maintains a strong and active extension department devoted to the interests of the Black and Whites, and as a part of this extension scheme state Holstein associations are being formed rapidly, with a view to carrying the principle of co-operation, both in breed improvement and breed advertising to more local fields. Such states as Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas and New York are fast becoming recognized as centres for pure-bred Holstein cattle, and there is being developed also a strong rivalry between the breeders of one State and those of another for recognition in this regard. The illustration shown pictures one feature of this friendly rivalry which will do much to improve the quality of pure-bred Black and Whites in the various centres of the United States.

The idea is one which can well be put into effect

In Canada, and particularly in the Province of Ontario, which is the centre to so great an extent for our pure-bred animal industry. There is no reason why successful and interesting county competitions cannot be put on at our larger exhibitions, with respect to each of the important breeds of live stock. There are several counties in Ontario, for instance, that have a fair number of splendid herds of one or more of the different dairy breeds, and it would be of considerable assistance to the live stock industry if these counties could be encouraged to develop themselves as centres for pure-bred live stock of high quality and dependability. It has been said that this is an age of advertising, and certainly no more effective advertising could be done in connection with any breed of dairy cattle than to advertise the fact that in a certain county there can be located a considerable quantity of high-class individuals of a certain breed. This is a matter which Canadian breeders have been slow in giving sufficient consideration. Mutual effort to popularize the breed which happens to be the favorite of any considerable group of breeders will inevitably react to the advantage of each individual breeder, and provided a strong effort is made to develop animals of high quality, both as regards type and production, and if honesty is adopted as the best policy as regards the health of animals, there should be no reason why county breed associations and county exhibits of the various dairy breeds should not be beneficial to the pure-bred industry.

Financing for Milk Producers Organizations.

On Monday, December 6, a meeting of representatives of the various milk producer's organizations in Ontario was held at the New Wellington Hotel, Guelph. This meeting was called by Geo. A. Putnam, Director of Dairying, Ontario Department of Agriculture and included the president and secretary of the Ontario Milk and Cream Producer's Association, the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Association and a representative of the Canadian Creamerymen's Association. The object of the meeting was to arrive by mutual co-operation and counsel at some effective scheme by which the various milk producers organizations in Ontario could be made to function more effectively for the betterment of the dairy industry. It was recognized early in the discussion that the matter of finances lay at the root of nearly all the present difficulties and considerable time was devoted to a review of this problem. It was recognized first that there is a great amount of work to be done in the matter of organization, education and campaigns for increased consumption of dairy products. Moreover, the cheese industry as the basis of the dairy industry is suffering from evident decline, at least in volume, from causes for which a remedy lies largely in the power of the producer. It was further recognized by all present that there is a marked interdependence upon each other of all branches of the dairy industry. With these and other points in view the matter was discussed. Incidentally the importance of paying for milk by test was recognized. The following resolutions were passed as summing up the opinion of the meeting:

RE MUTUAL FINANCING.

"Whereas it is desirable that the producers of Ontario place themselves in a position so far as organization and finances are concerned to enable their representatives in the Eastern and Western Dairymen's Associations, the Canadian Creamerymen's Association, the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association and the National Dairy Council to look after their interests through their representative organizations and the National Dairy Council. Be it, therefore, resolved that the above associations submit to their annual conventions the proposition that a deduction of one per cent. of the amount due patrons in the month of June (and in no case shall the amount exceed five dollars) be retained by the manufacturer to which they are delivering their milk or cream, this sum to be sent to a treasurer appointed by a committee representative of all the associations concerned and the amount collected shall be apportioned among the various associations upon an equitable basis.

"Be it further resolved that in order that this plan may be placed before the patrons to advantage that circulars to the patrons of the various lines of industry be prepared through the co-operation of the National Dairy Council, the provincial committee and representatives of the various organizations concerned: "That each provincial association be asked to appoint two representatives upon a provincial committee to deal with the above matters; That circulars be sent out by the secretary of the organization concerned; and that such circulars include a statement from the National Dairy Council."

PAYMENT BY TEST.

"Resolved that the matter of paying for milk on a butter-fat basis be brought before the next annual conventions of the various provincial dairy organizations."

In Minnesota the number of dairy cows has increased from 566,000 in 1890 to 1,368,000 in 1918. Milk production per cow has increased from 2,800 pounds per year to 4,325 pounds; butter-fat per cow from 110 pounds per cow to 164 pounds and earnings per cow from \$15.50 to \$80.25. The gross returns from the dairy industry over the whole state have increased from \$8,700,000 to \$109,768,000.

HORTICULTURE.

Potato Inspection and Certification

Since 1915 a system of potato inspection and certification has been conducted by the Division of Botany Dominion Experimental Farms System. During 1920 this system of inspection and certification has been continued, but as the work has progressed each year it has been necessary to modify from time to time the standards adopted for the various injuries and diseases attacking the potato crop. There are two standards which are followed, one of which is the field inspection standard, and the other the tuber inspection standard. These standards are self-explanatory and refer to the percentages of injury in plants growing in the field, and in the tubers with respect to the grading of the crop for seed purposes. George Partridge, Assistant Plant Pathologist, Ottawa, has called our attention to the prevalence this fall of an enormous amount of rot in the potato crop, and warns prospective purchasers of seed, whether certified or not, to exercise the utmost vigilance when making their purchases. He also informs us that the various standards adopted are as follows:

FIELD INSPECTION STANDARD.—Black-leg: anything up to and inclusive of 3 per cent.; Curly Dwarf and Leaf Roll: percentages added together, and not more than 2 per cent. allowed; Mosaic: slight and severe; percentages added together and not more than 2 per cent. allowed; Wilts: 3 per cent.; Weak plants: (a) If percentage is given as occurring in one part of the field, same will not be taken into consideration, since for this year it is considered that such occurrence may be due to other factors than disease, viz. mechanical, chemical, entomological, etc.; (b) If percentage is uniform in two or more parts of the field, no more than 3 per cent. allowed; Foreign, 5 per cent. Misses: Not taken into consideration. Note (1): If Black-leg or Wilt are present alone, 7 per cent. allowed; if Black-leg and Wilt are present combined, 7 per cent. allowed; (2) If Leaf Roll or Mosaic are present alone, 5 per cent. allowed; if Leaf Roll and Mosaic are present combined, 5 per cent. allowed; (3), If a percentage of (1) and a percentage of (2) are present, 6 per cent. allowed; (4), Percentages of weak plants are included when figuring the above percentages, and in no case is a higher figure than a total of 7 per cent. allowed in No. 1 grade. In No. 2 grade, a total of 12 per cent. including weak plants, is allowed.

TUBER INSPECTION STANDARDS.—Bacterial Rot and Dry Rot (Fusarium), 2 per cent.; Late Blight, Stem End Browning and Net Necrosis, 3 per cent.; Common Scab, slight, 1/5 spots, 10 per cent.; Common Scab, severe, 2 per cent.; Powdery Scab, 1 per cent.; Rhizoctonia, 3 per cent.; Silver Scurf, 3 per cent.; Bruised or cut, 1 per cent.; Foreign, 2 per cent.; frost injury, no allowance; off type, 2 per cent. No. 1 Grade shall not contain more than a total of 5 per cent. of all diseases, injuries and impurities. No. 2 Grade shall not contain more than a total of 10 per cent. of all diseases, injuries and impurities.

THE APIARY.

Ontario Beekeepers Meet at Guelph.

The Fortieth Annual Convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on December 2, 3 and 4, and proved one of the best conventions which the Association has ever enjoyed. The attendance was about three hundred, and the program was complete with some of the most notable men in beekeeping from both Ontario and the United States. The Convention has usually been held in Toronto, but this year a change was made so that the new Apiculture Building at the College could be formally opened and dedicated to the work of beekeeping in Ontario.

In the absence of Premier Drury the building was formally opened by W. Bert Roadhouse, Deputy Minister of Agriculture. Mr. Roadhouse spoke of the growing interest in beekeeping and that the Apiculture Building was the outcome of the needs of the beekeepers of the Province. It was built from the foundation and for present use, rather than from the sky and for use at some distant date.

The new Apiculture Building which Mr. Roadhouse formally opened, is the finest building devoted entirely to beekeeping, of its nature in North America. It is completely equipped with elevator, dark room, bench rooms, wax and honey rooms, and a specially insulated bee cellar in the basement. On the main floor there are the offices, vault for records, and classrooms for advanced students. The second floor has a lecture room with a seating capacity of about three hundred, and is complete with lantern, enclosed blinds, sliding black-board and observation colonies for classroom work. There is a fire escape leading from the rear of the lecture room to the main floor.

Ontario honey has always been noted for its exquisite flavor and table qualities. The Ontario Beekeepers' Association is the largest association of beekeepers in North America, and now Ontario has the finest Apiculture Building of its kind anywhere.

Beekeeping is just coming to the front as a commercial proposition. During the past season the crops of some of our best commercial honey producers ranged from 50,000 to 100,000 pounds of honey. Even with such large crops it is an acknowledged fact that the value of the honey crop is secondary to the increased crops

of fruits and seed, due to the pollenization of the blossoms by the honey bees.

President J. B. Reynolds welcomed the beekeepers to the College, and dwelt on the necessity for a closer union between the College and the farm. The speaker said the efforts of the College were not confined alone to either teaching, research or experimental work. One of the greatest aims of the College was to get valuable information to the farmer so that a greater majority of them might benefit from the results of the work of the College. The question was, stated President Reynolds, how can the College reach the largest possible number of farmers so that better methods might become general, with increased profits to the farmer.

W. W. Webster, President of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association, spoke of the proven value of the honey bee in the pollenization of alsike and sweet clover, and cited one personal experience where a field of alsike within reach of an apiary had yielded an abundant crop of seed, while another field of alsike apparently as good in appearance, but with no bees near, had hardly paid for threshing. Mr. Webster spoke of the peculiar season which the beekeepers experienced in 1920. In some sections of the Province the crop was quite late and many beekeepers had given up hopes of securing a crop of honey, but at the eleventh hour the weather changed and a partial crop of honey was secured.

"Practical Economics", the title of the address by J. J. Morrison, was listened to with a great deal of interest and gave the beekeepers considerable food for thought. Mr. Morrison showed clearly that greater production was a slogan which all other people of the Province urged upon the agricultural workers, without a like effort in manufacturing and other industries. Increased production to be fair must be general. Mr. Morrison showed that greater production tends to lower prices, and if agriculture only increases production, they would receive a lower price for their products, but would have to pay higher prices for manufactured articles. Several instances were cited to prove the speaker's contention.

How and where the honey bees secured nectar was discussed by Professor J. E. Howitt. By means of colored slides the Professor told of the value of the honey bee in harvesting the precious nectar and just how this was accomplished. The wonders and adaptations of nature to make possible the gathering of nectar from the nectaries of the flowers were fully discussed and proved of interest and profit.

The Rev. S. C. Graeb and Wm. Couse gave interesting talks on their experiences of European conditions, and the speakers stated that after travelling through Europe they had come to the conclusion that, from the beekeepers' viewpoint, Ontario was easily first.

One would hardly imagine that such a thing as "morale" would exist in a colony of honey bees. However, Geo. S. Demuth, of Medina, Ohio, did not take long to convince those present that a much greater crop of honey could be secured where the habits of the honey bees were thoroughly understood and the manipulations conducted so that the colony of bees was kept in a satisfied condition from the beginning to the end of the honey flow.

Morley Pettit, formerly Provincial Apiarist, and now a commercial beekeeper, outlined some of the methods which he had found most successful in enabling him to secure a maximum crop with a minimum of labor. Mr. Pettit, together with his sister, Miss Ruth Pettit, run several hundred colonies. With auto trucks, cars and system, they have secured large and profitable crops. As these beekeepers spend the winters in the sunny south, they have proved that good practice brings results.

Foul brood has always been a topic of vital interest to the members and Dr. E. F. Phillips, Federal Apiarist of Washington, D. C., spoke of "Factors Influencing the Spread of European Foul brood." While this disease has done many thousands of dollars damage to the beekeeping industry of Ontario, Dr. Phillips outlined methods by which this disease could be kept entirely in check and beekeepers profit accordingly. Three factors were necessary; resistant strains of Italian bees, strong colonies and an abundance of stores at all times.

Many beekeepers have found the question of the diagnosis of American and European foul brood very puzzling. R. H. Kelty, of Michigan, graphically described the various symptoms which would enable the beekeeper to correctly diagnose whether American or European foul brood was present. As the methods of treating the two diseases are entirely different, the necessity of care in diagnosis was obvious.

On Thursday evening the members enjoyed the annual banquet. Various toasts were given, and after a very pleasant evening the members wended their way homeward in the early hours of morning.

In almost all kinds of live stock the breeders have long recognized the need of pedigreed stock. The breeding of pedigreed queens is somewhat more difficult than with the branches of live stock as the beekeeper cannot control the mating with any one drone. F. W. L. Sladen, Dominion Apiarist of Ottawa, is now trying to solve this problem by having the matings of specially selected queens and drones in an isolated place. This experiment is being conducted on Duck Island, and last season some excellent results were obtained. Mr. Sladen hopes to continue this work until a valuable strain of pedigreed queens is available.

Drones are found everywhere and usually are not looked upon with favor. This holds true in beekeeping as with other industries. With beekeeping, however, a few drones are a necessity, but an over abundance of drones becomes a menace and materially lessens the profits of the apiary. C. P. Dadant, Hamilton, Ill., a beekeeper with more than 800 colonies told the beekeepers how they could regulate the number of drones

51 eggs weighing
eghorns have laid
highest number of
ine pens had not

ETIN.

1 Received.

Things about the
advocate and Home
at time of going
to enjoy all the
overtheless, we have
testimonials. For
rmer's Advocate"
and each year
special issue of the
d staff have done
to leave the rest
approval or criticism.
as number to your
ds and neighbors;
them a service.

eration.

o-operate with us to
void the rush which
the last weeks of
o-operate with us by
d Home Magazine
ends as a Christmas
d happy reminder
ption will be com-
s Number.

incial

rses were unable to
g contracted a cold
e fair building. In
t good individuals.
ing in the stallion
nything but a credit
re breeds were each
Clydesdales were
ba, and W. J. Bell,
erons, Belgians and
e Graham, Toronto.
to have placed the
alled home owing to
rk of placing these
faith, of Edmonton;
Bell.

of the Clydesdale
om was followed with
om that practically
ntario and Quebec
to happened this
out, and the classes
bers by the smaller
d entries. Some of
ems for the judges,
ere obliged to wait
for the judges to give
t would appear that
from the standpoint
tor.

ys in the aged stallion
g. Bonnie Flisk, a
y Bonnie Buchlyvie,
s first. This is an
set of feet and legs.
l Master, a heavy-
sterns and feet and
came in third with
muscled individual.
rters excluded, there
Davies was first on
top and a very good
avelled straight and
second place, was a
him stood Baron
ving a good deal of
free a mover as there
wn by Telfer Bros.,
ubstance and good
ot as flashy as some
d stallion class there
ian, shown by J. A.
oving horse, although
round as some of his
d legs which Clydes-
sidered the best horse
grand championship.
arcely the fleshing of
up and had a splendid
to use to advantage
ong class, at Chicago
ndon Bros., is a big,
to advantage. Boag
and the Experimental
g. In the two-year-
ng stallions. Jut-
s, was first. He is a
quality; but he did

not move as well as he has done on former occasions. Craigie Begg, an attractive, trappy horse with a nicely-turned croup, moved better than Jutland, and from the ring-side looked like the winner. Boag had a right good Signet colt in third. He has broad, deep feet, flat legs and a splendid body. Smith & Richardson came in fourth on Baron Arthur, a colt with splendid underpinning. The yearling class brought out seven promising colts, with Iron Cross, a Baronet of Ballindallock colt, in first for Ness. He has a beautiful set of legs, feet and ankles and moves freely.

The aged mare class was particularly strong. In it were such outstanding mares of the breed as Halma, Syringa, Queen Elda of Petty, C.E.F. Lady Stanley, and Darling Stanley, all of which have appeared before the public on former occasions. So well developed and typey were these mares that they presented a splendid sight. Halma, shown by Graham Bros., is a big, roomy, matronly mare with wonderful pasterns and feet, and shows splendid knee and hock action. Queen Elda of Petty, while not as deep-bodied as the winner, travels straight and true and picks her feet up well. In third place was Syringa, shown by the Experimental Farms. She has plenty of scale, is well ribbed up and shows very pleasing underpinning. In fourth place was C.E.F. Darling Stanley, a great-bodied mare but possibly not as flashy in underpinning as those placed above her. There were six entries in the three-year-old class, with Golden Lady May, shown by Robert Duff, at the top, and Telfer's Heather Bloom in second. Both these mares show a good deal of quality and style. It was between Ida Fleming and Quality Lady for first place in the two-year-old class. Both are stylish, strong, well-built mares with a good deal of outcome to them. They have substance and quality throughout, with feet, legs and pasterns that could not be faulted very much. Threave Lady, a Mendel colt shown by Ness, is a well-ribbed, nicely-coupled individual with trappy action. She was placed third. Only three foals were shown, and the class was won by Graham's Lily of Atha, a Baron's Stamp colt.

Exhibitors.—John A. Boag & Son, Queensville; R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; Jas. Torrance, Markham; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Graham Bros., Claremont; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Brandon Bros., Forest; Wm. Foster, Markdale; Lester M. Davies, Todmorden; Geo. W. Hepton, Shelburne; Telfer Bros., Milton West; J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville; Nelson Wagg, Claremont; Experimental Farms, Ottawa; Samuel Kisosok, Oro Station; Fred J. Wilson, Rothsay; Albert Hewson, Malton; Ed. Crewson, Malton; C. W. Kopas, Alma; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; R. E. Rogerson, Fergus; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; Robt. Eagleston, Stouffville; A. A. Mason, Agincourt; John Vipond & Son, Brooklin; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King; T. Scott & Son, Sutton West; Jos. Telfer, Milton West; R. Milne & Son, Locust Hill; Bater Bros., Oakville; Jas. A. Lindsay, Fergus.

Awards.—Stallion, aged (5): 1, Graham Bros., on Bonnie Flisk, by Bonnie Buchlyvie; 2, Ness & Son, on Royal Master, by Diploma; 3, Brandon Bros., on Ballarat; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Village Swain, by Kinleith Pride; 5, Boag & Son, on Birchburn, by Everlasting. Stallion, aged, importers excluded (7): 1, Davies, on Reminder, by Dunure Diamond; 2, Foster, on Horizon, by Dunure James; 3 and 6, Cowieson & Sons, on Baron Bobs, by Baron's Pride, and Lord Morven, by Sir Hugo; 4, Telfer Bros., on Dunnottar, by Glenshinnock; 5, Hepton, on Royal Tower, by Royal Abundance. Stallion, three years (9): 1 and 4, Boag & Son, on Aberdonian, by Signet, and Provost Marshal, by Premier Baron; 2, Ness & Son, on Iron Signet, by Signet; 3, Brandon Bros., on Herminius Again, by Herminius; 5, Experimental Farms, on C.E.F. Baron Begg, by Baron Stanley; 6, Hassard, on Count of York, by The Count of Hillcrest; 7, Wilson, on Clark Ronald, by Montrave Ronald; 8, Kisosok, on Knight Errant, by Kello Rover. Stallion, two years (8): 1, Ness & Son, on Jutland, by Signet; 2, Experimental Farms, on C.E.F. Craigie Begg, by Craigie Knowes; 3 and 6, Boag & Son, on Ringtime, by Signet, and Crown, by Baron's Crown; 4, Smith & Richardson, on Baron Arthur 2nd, by Baron Archer; 5, Crewson, on Baron of Riches, by Sign of Riches; 7, Brandon Bros., on Herminius Stamp, by Herminius; 8, Kopas, on Prince of Belvoir, by Prince of Avon. Stallion, one year (7): 1, Ness & Son, on Iron Cross, by Baronet of Ballindallock; 2, Duff & Son, on Master Baron, by Baron's Stamp; 3 and 6, Brandon Bros., on Forest Footprint, and Prince Aurelian, by Aurelian; 4, Hewson, on Dunure Greenhill, by Prince of Greenhill; 5, Rogerson, on Barney Hugo, by Baron Columbus; 7, Kopas, on Montrave Baron, by Montrave Ronald. Stallion, foal (3): 1, Hewson, on Greenhall's Best, by Prince of Greenhall; 2, Eagleston, on Hillcrest Freddie, by The Count of Hillcrest; 3, McMichael & Son, on King Royal, by Royal of Dunholmhill.

Mare, aged (7): 1, Graham Bros., on Halma, by Lord Gleniffer; 2, Sir H. M. Pellatt, on Queen Elda of Petty, by Baron of Buchlyvie; 3, 4 and 5, Experimental Farms, on Syringa, by Spencer; C. E. F. Darling Stanley, by Baron Stanley, and C. E. F. Lady Stanley, by Baron Stanley; 6, Vipond & Son, on Queen Moncrieffe, by Moncrieffe Albion; 7, McMichael & Son, on Lady King, by King Thomas. Mare, three years (3): 1, Duff & Son, on Golden Lady May, by Golden Hero Lad; 2, Telfer, on Heather Bloom, by Lord Thomas; 3, Ness & Son, on Joy Belle, by Broughton Imperial. Mare, two years (7): 1, Duff & Son, on Ida Fleming, by Baron Gartley; 2 and 7, Graham Bros., on Quality Lady, by Baron's Stamp, and Queen of Floss, by Gateside Favorite; 3, Ness & Son, on Threave Lady, by Mendel; 4, Sir H. M. Pellatt, on Pauline Gregor, by Baron Gregor; 5, Milne & Son, on Lady Hillcrest, by The Count of Hillcrest; 6, Kopas, on Roletta Queen, by Mon-

trave Ronald. Mare, one year (3): 1, Graham Bros., on Lily of Atha, by Baron's Stamp; 2, Kopas, on Rena Clark, by Montrave Ronald; 3, Bater Bros., on Rosebud, by Knight of Barglass. Mare, foal (5): 1, Boag & Son, on Bay View Princess, by Black Gregor; 2, Scott & Son, on Highland Bess, by Black Gregor; 3, Hewson, on Mary of Malton, by Prince of Greenhall; 4, Mason, on Bonnie Hillcrest, by The Count of Hillcrest; 5, Lindsay, on Bell Columbus, by Baron Columbus. Three, get of sire: 1, Duff & Son, on get of Baron's Stamp; 2, Hassard, on get of The Count of Hillcrest; 3, Hewson, on get of Prince Greenhall. Two, progeny of mare: 1, Kopas. Champion and grand champion stallion: Boag & Son, on Aberdonian. Champion and grand champion mare: Graham Bros., on Halma.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.—The classes for Canadian-bred stuff were better filled than the imported ones, and the quality was particularly good in many cases. In the aged stallion class there were eleven competitors. Baron Fullarton was placed first for Cowieson. He has a beautiful set of legs with springy pasterns, travelled true and snappy, but there was not as much horse to him as some of the others. In second place was Royal Graham, a thick, blocky horse that used his hocks well, but he had a tendency to travel a little wide. In third place was Cairson, shown by Hassard. This was a good-topped horse but, compared with some of his competitors, he might be faulted at the ground. Orla Laddie moved into fourth place. He moved well but his underpinning was not as flashy as some of the rest. Colonel Bowers, in fifth place, appeared to be the best-topped horse of the lot and he also had a good set of feet, but his hocks were not showing as good as they might have done. While the entries in this class were large, more high-quality individuals have appeared on former occasions. There were ten three-year-olds, among which were a number of real good horses. Marathon's Best, by Marathon, was first for Hassard. He is a toppy horse with good legs and feet that move freely. Richardson Model, a brown horse shown by Crow, moved up to second place. He is a good-bodied horse and a fairly good mover. Sir Douglas, in third place, had a stylish, masculine appearance, was well ribbed up and had a fairly good set of legs.

Eleven two-year-olds kept the judges working for some time. After critically examining them, Maryfield Lad, a black colt with good feet and legs and a fair traveller, was standing first. Next to him was Woodside Rising Star, a winner at Chicago. He appeared to be the best mover in the class, but neither he nor the one above him was as thick as most breeders like. Standing third was Earl Willing, a toppy horse and a good mover. He appeared to be the favorite with the ring-side, and finally the judges did move him to the top. This colt has a great deal of substance, but we doubt if there will be the same outcome to him as with others in the ring. After making this change it looked, from the ring-side, as if it would have been consistent to have changed some of the others. In fourth place stood General Miller, a big, strong horse with scarcely as fine a quality of feet and legs as those placed above him. Baron Favorite, the winner of the yearling class, and sired by Baron's Stamp, headed a class of three and appears to be a coming individual with his quality and flashy action.

The aged mare class again brought out some of the highest-quality entries of the show. They were a big, strong, matronly lot. Silver May, a toppy mare with a good deal of quality but scarcely the thickness of some of the others, was picked for first place, with Princess Moncrieffe in second. She is a big, thick, trappy mare, with weight and conformation combined with quality. Rye Queen, in third place, was much the build of the one placed above her and picked herself up freely on both the walk and trot. Craigie Nellie, a big, strong, flashy mare, stood fourth. While she had splendid pasterns and muscling, her feet were just a little narrow at the heels. This the judges seemed to score quite heavily.

In the three-year-old class appeared the Canadian-bred champion in Hillcrest Queen, a Royal Cadet colt, shown by Duff & Son. She is a high-quality individual with substance, and is a very free mover. Raymond Dolly was second for Boag. She was patterned much after the winner, and picked herself up about as well in the ring. In third place was Nancy, shown by R. J. Barton. It was a strong, even class throughout. The two-year-old mares also proved to make a strong class. It was between Royal Lady, Heather Princess and Nellie Lind for the red ribbon, but when the judges had finished their work they stood in the order named. However, the placings might have been reversed without much criticism. All three were big, strong, attractive mares, with splendid underpinning, and one showed the steel at the trot almost as well as the other. Miss Allen of Oakville, a well-coupled mare, stood fourth. The yearling and foal classes brought out some promising individuals. Peter Christie was first in the yearlings on Queen of Maryfield, an attractive individual. There were eight entries in this class, and the most of them were promising.

Exhibitors.—W. G. Bailey, Inglewood; John Fisher, Ringwood; R. C. Rogerson, Fergus; Robt. Clarkson, Inglewood; Thos. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Graham Bros., Claremont; J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville; Jas. Bovaird, Brampton; T. H. Hassard, Markham; H. E. Mooney & Gus Strome, Guelph; Archie Crow, Allenford; Hugh Doherty, Scarboro Jct.; Walter Rae; St. Pauls; Geo. M. Anderson, Guelph; J. J. Dowling, Drayton; Brandon Bros., Forest; Hugh McLean, Sarnia; Oscar Cox, Unionville; Wm. Foster, Markdale; Neil Black, Guelph; R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; A. & J. Broadfoot, Seaforth; Hastings Bros., Guelph; R. Milne & Sons, Locust Hill; McKenzie Crawford, Thedford; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Shep-

pard & Brander, Elora; Peter Christie, Manchester; Bater Bros., Oakville; W. Geo. Ormiston, Burketon; T. Scott & Son, Sutton West; John Vipond & Son, Brooklin; John A. Boag & Son, Queensville; Jas. McArthur, Oro Station; Wm. T. Halls, Alma; R. J. Barton, Beeton; Norman Dryden, Galt; Alfred Bagg, Edgeley; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Wm. J. Johnston, Bradford; G. H. King, Oakville; J. H. Turner, Paisley; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King; Jas. Ford & Son, Fergus; J. F. Husband & Son, Rockwood; J. Blair Ketchen, Fergus; Robt. C. Davidson, Markham; Telfer W. Wegg, Unionville; Albert Hewson, Malton.

Awards.—Stallion, aged (11): 1, Cowieson & Sons, on Baron Fullarton, by Katie Fullarton; 2, Bailey, on Royal Graham, by Royal Brunstane; 3, Hassard, on Cairson, by Cairndale; 4, Rogerson, on Orla Laddie, by Prince Orla; 5, McMichael & Son, on Colonel Bowers, by Pacific; 6, Clarkson, on Dan McNab, by Tom McNab; 7, Graham Bros., on King Grant, by Cattaneo; 8, Smith & Richardson, on Royal Montrave, by Montrave Imperialist; 9, Fisher, on Lambton's Heir, by Lambton. Stallion, three years (10): 1, Hassard, on Marathon's Best, by Marathon; 2, Crow, on Richardson Model, by Royal Purse; 3, Doherty, on Sir Douglas 2nd, by Sir James of Alton; 4, McMichael & Son, on Prince Paramount, by Lord Ronald; 5, Rae, on Sir Wilfred Paul, by Major Muir; 6, Brandon Bros., on King Simon, by King's Courtier; 7, Anderson, on Craigrador, by Prince of Craigrator; 8, Dowling, on Baron Dalmar, by Dalziel. Stallion, two years (11): 1, A. & J. Broadfoot, on Earl Willing, by Earl O'Clay; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Maryfield Lad, by Knight of Maryfield; 3, Ness & Son, on Woodside Rising Star, by Baron Stanley; 4, McMichael & Son, on General Miller, by Kinpurnie; 5, Cox, on Dunure Footstep, by Dunure Hallmark; 6, Hastings Bros., on Canada, by Fyre Pearl; 7, Hassard, on Count Crawford, by The Count of Hillcrest. Stallion, one year (3): 1, Duff & Son, on Baron Favorite, by Baron's Stamp; 2, Rogerson, on Baron Ronald, by Baron Columbus; 3, Brandon Bros., on Sir Herminius, by Herminius. Stallion, foal (5): 1, Sheppard & Brander, on Burreldell's Seal, by King's Seal; 2, Christie, on Dundrennan Jock, by Knight of Maryfield; 3, A. & J. Broadfoot, on Black Angus, by British Hero; 4, McMichael & Son, on Dandie Dimmount, by Royal of Dunholmhill; 5, Bater Bros., on Dunmore Hero, by Dunnottar.

Mare, aged (9): 1, Scott & Son, on Silver May, by Clarion; 2, Vipond & Son, on Princess Moncrieffe, by Moncrieffe Albion; 3, Duff & Son, on Rye Queen, by Rycroft Model; 4, Graham Bros., on Craigie Nellie, by Craigie Ronald; 5, Ness & Son, on Woodside Rosebud, by Sir Spencer; 6, Milne & Sons, on Molly Sleep, by Edward Darnley; 7 and 8, A. & J. Broadfoot, on Nancy Willing, by Earl O'Clay, and Maggie Willing, by Lord Oswald. Mare, three years (7): 1, Duff & Son, on Hillcrest Queen, by Royal Cadet; 2, Boag & Son, on Raymond Dolly, by Bonnie Dee; 3, Barton, on Nancie, by Royal Baron; 4, Halls, on Queen Seal by King's Seal; 5, Bagg, on Dolly of Edgeley, by Lord Morven; 6, Dryden, on Miss Duff, by Baron Acme; 7, McArthur, on Myrtle Queen, by Pride of New Mills. Mare, two years (8): 1, Sir H. M. Pellatt, on Royal Lady, by Royal Baron; 2, Batty, on Heather Princess, by Prince Palatine; 3, Duff & Son, on Nellie Lind, by Baron's Stamp; 4, King, on Miss Allan of Oakville, by Lovely Baron; 5, Vipond & Son, on Nora Moncrieffe, by Moncrieffe Albion; 6, Sheppard & Brander, on Burreldell's Ruby, by Lord Charming; 7, Turner, on Myrtle Grove, by The Count of Hillcrest; 8, Johnston, on Sheila of Helmsdale, by Touchstone. Mare, one year (8): 1, Christie, on Queen of Maryfield, by Knight of Maryfield; 2, Batty, on Woodside Sylvia, by Baron Stanley; 3, Ness & Son, on Woodside Queen Bess, by Baron Stanley; 4, Graham Bros., on Top Lady, by Chief Guardian; 5, Husband & Son, on Bessie Craigton, by Prince of Craigton; 6, Ford & Son, on Model Annie, by Baron Columbus; 7, Vipond & Son, on Jean Moncrieffe, by Moncrieffe Albion; 8, McMichael & Son, on Princess Royal, by Royal of Dunholmhill. Mare, foal (4): 1, Wegg, on Rena Hillcrest, by The Count of Hillcrest; 2, Scott & Son, on Barbara Hall, by Black Gregor; 3, Davidson, on Dolly Hillcrest, by The Count of Hillcrest; 4, Ketchen, on Kennette's Darling, by Baron Columbus. Three, get of sire: 1, Hassard, on get of The Count of Hillcrest; 2, McMichael & Son, on get of Royal of Dunholmhill. Two, progeny of mare: 1, Ness & Son; 2, Christie; 3, Hewson. Champion stallion: Hassard, on Marathon's Best. Champion female: Duff & Son, on Hillcrest Queen.

PERCHERONS.—There was an exceptionally good showing of Percheron males, but the female classes were not well filled, nor was the quality what one would expect in this draft breed. A good Percheron is a particularly flashy individual, and their drafty type and free action win for them many admirers. In the aged stallion class there were seven entries. Monogram, that big gray horse of Hassard's which has been many times champion, again won this signal honor. He is a massive individual, has good knee and hock action and shows a good deal of style when in the ring. There were many who favored Diamond, a big black, shown by the Lafayette Stock Farm, for first place. He has the scale combined with nice quality. In third place was Mouchoir, a good-bodied individual and a free mover but his pasterns were somewhat straighter than those of the horse placed above him. J. H. Stevenson had a rather attractive horse with springy pasterns in fifth. He moved well and had plenty of scale. In the three-year-old class were two entries from the Lafayette Stock Farm that attracted a good deal of attention. In fact, many thought that Zique, the big gray which won his class, should have secured the championship. In the female classes Hunsberger had a tidy, well-

ribbed-up mare in the two-year-old class, which was made champion.

Exhibitors.—J. H. Stevenson, Atwood; Lafayette Stock Farm, London; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Wm. Gunby, Millgrove; Bater Bros., Oakville; T. Shantz, Kitchener; E. S. Hunsberger, Waterloo.

Awards.—Stallion, aged (6): 1, Hassard, on Monogram, by Inedit; 2, 3 and 4, Lafayette Stock Farm, on Diamond, by Islam; Mouchoir, by Gratien; and Hector, by Jodlet; 5, Stevenson, on Alberta Besigue, by Docteur. Stallion, three years (4): 1 and 2, Lafayette Stock Farm, on Zique, by Jaseur, and Buster, by Kommiss; 3, Bater Cabot, by Kabot. Stallion, two years: 1, Shantz, on Honest Lad, by Mais. Stallion, one year (2): 1, Shantz, on Togo, by Mais; 2, Bater Bros., on Frenchman, by Madagascar.

Mare, aged: 1, Hunsberger, on Bessie Fox, by Virgil. **Mare, two years (3):** 1, 2 and 3, Bater Bros., on The Marne, Valerie, and Roxonna, by Madagascar. **Three, get of sire:** 1, Shantz, on get of Mais; 2, Bater Bros., on get of Madagascar. **Two, produce of mare:** 1, Shantz; 2, Bater Bros. **Champion stallion:** Hassard, on Monogram. **Champion mare:** Hunsberger, on Bessie Fox.

SHIRES.—There was practically no competition in Shires, Croton Forest King, shown by John Gardhouse, of Weston, being the only entry in the aged stallion class, and A. Hewson, of Malton, had the only entry in mares. Both were fairly good representatives of the breed.

BELGIANS.—Comparatively few Belgians are bred in Ontario. C. W. Gurney & Son, of Paris, and the Lafayette Stock Farm, of London, were the only two exhibitors. The latter had a big, massive horse with good action in Bonnet De Hamal. The former had four entries, all of which were good representatives of the breed.

CANADIAN-BRED DRAFT HORSES.—The draft horses are usually shown in the evenings, and prove to be a splendid attraction. To see ten or a dozen big, heavy draft mares and geldings in the ring is a sight not soon to be forgotten. They are particularly well brought out, and when shown in harness the trappings are an added attraction. Many of the exhibitors go to a great deal of expense when showing these horses.

Exhibitors.—N. Meadows, Stratford; T. Scott & Son, Sutton West; A. Hewson, Malton; A. B. McPhail, Galt; E. Fried, New Dundee; R. Tuck & Son, Campbellville; D. Fotheringham, Brucefield; Hugh Doherty, Scarborough Jct.; J. F. Staples & Son, Ida; Wm. Woodley & Son, Dundas; A. Creyke, Tottenham; A. Bagg, Edgeley; L. C. Vincent, Ayr; E. Wray, Schomberg; John McIntosh, Embro; A. Sinclair, Kippen; J. Forester, Lucknow.

Awards.—Gelding or mare, foaled in 1918: 1, Hewson; 2, Meadows; 3 and 4, Scott & Son; 5, Fried; 6, McPhail. **Mare or gelding, foaled in 1917:** 1, Doherty; 2, Fotheringham; 3, Meadows; 4, Creyke; 5, Hewson; 6, Bagg; 7, Woodley; 8, Tuck. **Mare or gelding, foaled previous to 1917:** 1, Vincent; 2, Staples; 3 and 5, McIntosh; 4 and 7, Wray; 8, Doherty.

Teams in harness, 1,600 lbs. or under: 1, Vincent; 2, Fotheringham; 3, Scott.

Teams in harness, over 1,600 lbs.: 1, McIntosh; 2, Doherty; 3, Wray; 4, Creyke; 5, Staples; 6, Tuck.

Light Horses.

Light horsemen always put on a first-class entertainment during the evenings of the Fair. The performance of these horses is an attraction to city folk and farmers alike. The high-stepping Hackneys are usually favorites with all lovers of equines. There are also many admirers of the Standard Breds and Thoroughbreds, representatives of both these breeds showing particularly well in the ring. The classes were not as well filled as usual but competition was keen.

HACKNEYS.—Exhibitors: J. Tilt, Brampton; Crow & Murray, Toronto; J. Telfer, Milton West; J. H. McCauley, Brampton; H. C. Hearn, Woodbridge; R. G. Chester, Hespeler; G. Rogerson, Fergus; G. M. Anderson, Guelph.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Crow & Murray, on Warwick Model; 2, Tilt, on Spartan; 3, Telfer, on Waverley King; 4, McCauley, on Royal Wildfire. Stallion, three years: 1, Hearn, on King Spartan; 2, Crow & Murray, on Waverley Merrylegs. Stallion, foal: 1, Chester, on Puslinch Lad. **Mare, foaled previous to January 1, 1918:** 1, 2 and 3, Crow & Murray, on Model's Queen, Princess Patricia, and Seaton Floridan.

STANDARD BREDS.—Exhibitors: W. Kerr, Brunner; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; Crow & Murray, Toronto; G. A. Cameron, Acton; R. W. Crow, Fergus.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1st and champion, Crow & Murray, on Ike Medium; 2, Crow & Murray, on Zambo Clay; 3, Kerr, on The Raider; 4, Douglas, on Flashlight. Stallion, three years: 1, Cameron, on Spier Peter. Stallion, foal: 1, Douglas, on Junior Todd. **Mare, foaled previous to January 1:** Crow, on Fairy-winkle. **Mare, foal:** Douglas, on Dora Chimes.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Exhibitors: G. W. Hepton, Shelburne; E. B. Clancey, Guelph; Bater Bros., Oakville.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Clancey, on Spey Pearl; 2, Hepton, on Astrologer. Stallion, foaled on or after January 1, 1917: 1 and 2, Clancey, on Donald J., and O'Brien. **Mare, foaled previous to January 1, 1918:** 1, Bater Bros., on Mother; 2, Clancey, on Orion. **Mare, foaled after January 1, 1918:** 1 and 2, Clancey, on Speed River, and Sister Louise.

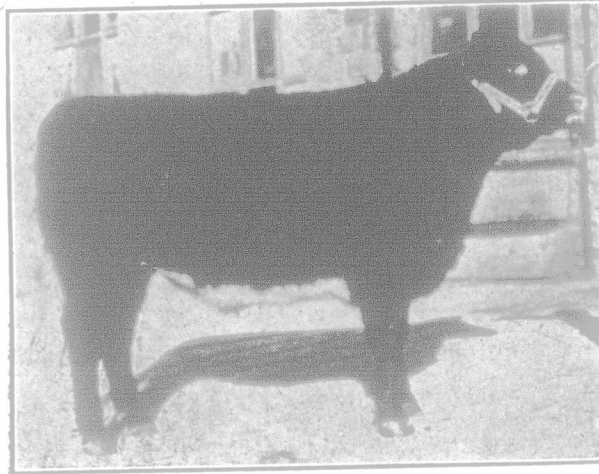
PONIES.—Exhibitors: J. F. Husband & Son, Rockwood; Crow & Murray, Toronto; C. Gilbert, Toronto; Hastings Bros., Guelph; W. H. Pearson, Guelph; J. B. Cowieson & Son, Queensville.

Awards.—Hackney stallion, any age: 1, Crow & Murray, on Whitegate Pimple; 2, Husband & Son, on Whitegate Smile. Hackney mare, any age: 1, Husband

& Son, on Brookfield Belle; 2, Gilbert, on Fairview Flora. Shetland stallion, any age: 1, Hastings Bros., on Rattler. Shetland mare, any age: 1 and 3, Pearson, on Winnie and Morning Glory; 2, Hastings Bros., on Pretty Flossie. Welsh stallion: 1, Cowieson & Son, on Longmynd Nobby. Welsh mare: 1, Cowieson & Son, on Forest Pretty Lee; 2, Hastings Bros., on Forest Wee Rennie.

Beef Cattle.

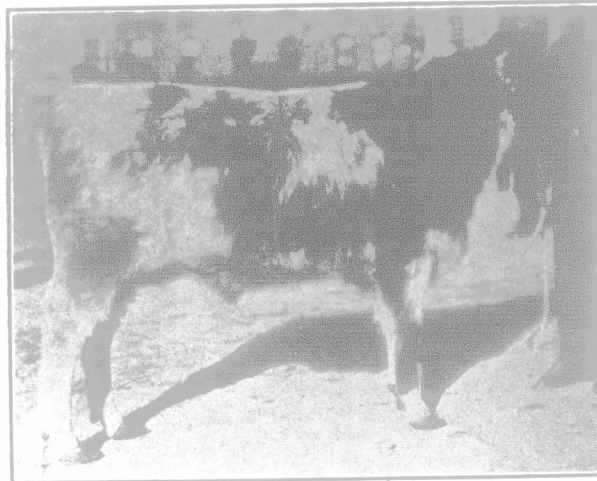
On the whole, the exhibit of beef cattle was on a par with past years. Some of the breeding classes, however, were lacking somewhat in quality, but this was made up for in the number and quality of entries in the grades and crosses. One pleasing feature of the Ontario Winter Fair is the number of young men bringing out well-fitted stock in the various classes and showing them in an expert manner. Many of the best prizes went to these men who are making their debut in the show-ring. Undoubtedly these young men will come back another year with even stronger entries, and, in all possibility, will be led, through the medium of the show, to improve the live stock on the home farm. A good deal of attention centred around the entry of John Kopas & Sons in the junior yearling steer class.



Matchless Pete.

Grand Champion steer at Guelph for J. Kopas & Sons, Elora, Ont.

There were four grade steers of excellent conformation, but one was outstanding and he was shown by one of the boys, who was possibly thirteen or fourteen years old. The steer was a good one, and it was a treat to see how the young lad showed him. Not only did he win the class, but he also secured the grand championship of the show. The classes for finished steers, in groups of three, weighing 1,200 lbs. and over, brought out four entries. Three of these were from the University of Alberta and the other was the Kopas Shorthorns. For some time the Shorthorns stood at the top, so evenly matched were they with the pick of the Alberta lot. The judges were obliged to call in an Angus breeder to pick the winner. As the Herefords from Alberta were possibly a little more finished, although noticeably lacking in uniformity, the honors went to them, with the Shorthorns in second. The showing of the grades and crosses was more keenly followed than any of the other classes, and excitement reached high pitch by the time the grand championship was being awarded. The



Silver.

First in class of seventeen grade junior calves for W. E. & A. C. Turnbull, Brussels, Ont.

champions of the different breeds come before the judge, and this year the contest was mainly between Charlie Chaplin, the Shorthorn, sired by Lancaster Marquis; Greenway Gay Lord, that thick, low-set, breedy Hereford, shown by Alberta; and Matchless Pete, the Gainford Matchless steer shown by Kopas. D. Brien, of Ridgeway, and J. Wilson, of Alberta, worked for some time over the trio, but were evidently unable to agree on which was the best of the three. Colonel McEwen was called in, and after critically examining the three steers the honors went to Matchless Pete. There was a splendid showing of finished steers, under 1,000 lbs., with the honors going to J. Lerch & Sons, of Preston. The classes throughout were large and the success of the young men showing should be an encouragement to every young man to fit and show something at the Provincial Winter Fair. There is no question but that

this fair is doing a good work for the live stock industry.

SHORTHORNS.—A good deal of interest always centres around the Shorthorn classes, both breeding and fat. This year the competition was keen, but with the exception of the heifer calf classes there were not so many outstanding individuals brought out as on former occasions. The bull classes were not strong, and the fat classes lacked uniformity of finish naturally expected in this breed.

There seldom are many entries in senior yearling steers, but this year the competition was narrowed down to two with Roan Star an easy winner for W. A. Douglas, of Caledonia. He was a thick, evenly-fleshed, tippy roan. In junior steers there was more choice for first place, but finally Judge W. A. Dryden placed the red ribbon on Alberta Supreme, a thick, well-balanced, white steer shown by the Alberta Government. He had a great back and shoulder and carried a deep layer of flesh, but it was not as firm as some of his competitors. J. Brown & Sons gave the winner a close run on a dark red that was prime for the block. He may not have been as evenly balanced, but there was a firmness to the flesh, and he had thickness throughout. The champion steer was a red calf shown by J. Lerch & Sons, of Preston. This was a thick, sappy individual with a splendid top, finishing well behind. The fleshing was deep, smooth and firm. His nearest competitor in the class was a white steer shown by Geo. Amos & Sons, a thick, smooth, well-finished calf.

In a class of two-year-old heifers Kyle Bros. were first on Jealousy 9th, a deep, thick, low-set heifer. She was outstanding in her class. A quartette of senior yearlings made a strong class. They were headed by Fairy Queen 8th, a very fat, thick roan with splendid lines. Miss Browndale, last year winner of the calf class for Gerrie Bros., was forced into second place. She is, however, a beautiful heifer with quality and substance pleasingly combined. Amos was third and fourth on two deeply-fleshed, breedy, nice-lined heifers. Farrow led the junior yearling class with a thick, tidy heifer well covered on the back. Sixteen senior calves made keener competition. This, too, was led by Farrow on Rosebud of Hickory Ridge, a calf that was made champion Shorthorn heifer. She showed a good deal of character, was thick through the heart, carried a splendid top and did not lack in quality; she was sired by Pride of Escana. Kyle Bros. had a sweet, breedy heifer in nice bloom in second place, while in third place stood a Sultan Choice heifer of pleasing lines, good spread of ribs, and smooth throughout. De Kay had entries in fifth and sixth sired by Edgecote Broadhooks. Both were smooth, well-built heifers of good Shorthorn type and character. The junior calves, although nine in number, were as pleasing a class as was out. Newton Princess by Newton Grand Champion was first for Amos. She was a thick, sweet heifer in fine bloom, and was uniformly well developed throughout. Gerrie Bros. had a thick, sappy, well-covered heifer by Gainford Matchless in second place. Standing third was Rosewood of Hickory Ridge, a smooth quality heifer shown by Farrow. E. Brien had a thick, low-set, breedy heifer in fourth. With the exception of a couple at the tail end the class would make a splendid lot to start into Shorthorns with. Their sires have all been prominent, both as breeders and in the show-ring.

The bull classes were not particularly strong, either in numbers or quality. In junior yearlings the contest for the red ribbon was between New Year's Gift and Gainford Avon. The former is fairly low set and smooth, but did not show to advantage. The latter, while a little more upstanding, showed strong masculinity and had a stronger top than his competitor. It was a close decision, with the former winning for Amos. There were five senior calves among which were several of herd header calibre. Sea Foam Rex, a big, thick, well-coupled white calf won for Brien & Sons with Master Favorite in second for W. G. Gerrie, of Belwood. This was a big, thick calf well brought out. Hickory Ridge Lancaster, a tippy, smooth, thick calf went in third for Farrow. Twelve junior calves competed for eight places. Royal Gain, a Gainford Matchless calf, won first for Geo. Ferguson. This youngster has great scale for his age, is smooth and well quartered. He has the ear-marks of a good sire, and was considered good enough by the judge to be made champion. Red Stamp, in second, lacked thickness compared with the winner. In third was a sappy, deep-bodied calf shown by John Gardhouse & Sons. J. M. Gardhouse had a thick, well-covered calf in fourth.

Exhibitors.—W. A. Dryden & Son, Caledonia; A. Barber, Guelph; University of Alberta, Edmonton; O. Williamson, Jarvis; N. W. Haas, Paris; J. K. Campbell & Son, Palmerston; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; J. Brown & Sons, Galt; J. Barr, Blyth; A. C. Turnbull, Brussels; J. Currie, Rockwood; J. Lerch & Sons, Preston; A. W. Etherington, Hensall; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffatt; Mrs. A. Gerrie Bros., Elora; A. G. Farrow, Oakville; Mrs. A. Fried, New Dundee; John Gardhouse & Sons, Weston; Percy De Kay, Elmira; G. C. Burt, Hillsburg; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgeway; Wm. S. Hare, Ringwood; J. J. McAninch, Guelph; W. G. Gerrie, Belwood; Wm. E. Robertson, Guelph; A. Young, Rockwood; Geo. Ferguson, Elora; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Geo. D. Fletcher, Erin.

Awards.—Senior yearling steer (2): 1, Douglas; 2, Barber. Steer, junior yearling (6): 1, Alberta; 2, Brown; 3, Williamson; 4, Kyle; 5, Barr; 6, Haas. Steer calf (15): 1, 6 and 7, Lerch; 2, Amos; 3, Campbell; 4, Barr; 5, Etherington; 8, Currie. Heifer, two years and under three: 1, Kyle, on Jealousy 9th; 2, Campbell, on Fairy Lady. Heifer, senior yearling (4): 1, Farrow, on Queen; 2, Gerrie Bros., on Miss Browndale; 3 and 4, Amos, on Roan Lady 28th, and Merry Lass 16th. Heifer, junior yearling (2): 1, Farrow, on Victoria of

Hickory Ridge; 2, Fried, on' Lily. Heifer, senior calf (16): 1 and 4, Farrow, on Rosebud of Hickory Ridge, and Fairy of Hickory Ridge; 2 and 8, Kyle, on Spring Valley Mayflower, and Spring Valley Lovely 4th; 3, Gardhouse, on Rosebud Queen; 5 and 6, De Kay, on Queen Bess 36th and Alice Undine; 7, Amos, on Merry Lass 18th. Heifer, junior calf (9): 1, Amos, on Newton Princess; 2, Gerrie Bros., on Matchless Belle; 3, Farrow, on Rosewood of Hickory Ridge; 4, Brien, on Ramsden Bess; 5, Gardhouse, on Princess Royal; 6, Kyle, on Village Maid 45th; 7, Campbell, on Lady Fancy; 8, Hare, on Mysie Belle.

Bulls, junior yearling (3): 1, Amos, on New Year's Gift; 2, J. M. Gardhouse, on Gainford Avon; 3, McAninch, on Sovereign. Bull, senior calf (5): 1, Brien, on Sea Foam Rex; 2, W. G. Gerrie, on Master Favorite; 3, Farrow, on Hickory Ridge Lancaster; 4 and 5, Amos, on Broadhooks Champion, and Augusta Champion. Bull, junior calf (12): 1, Ferguson, on Royal Gain; 2, Farrow, on Red Stamp; 3 and 7, Gardhouse, on Sultan Chief and Sultan Stamp; 4, J. M. Gardhouse, on Good Stamp; 5, Robertson, on Lord Jilt; 6, De Kay, on Broadhooks Master; 8, Fletcher, on Clipper Marquis. Champion bull: Ferguson, on Royal Gain by Gainford Marquis. Champion heifer: Farrow, on Rosebud of Hickory Ridge by Pride of Escana. Champion steer: Lerch, on Charlie Chaplin by Lancaster Marquis. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Farrow; 2, Kyle; 3, Gerrie Bros.; 4, John Gardhouse & Sons; 5, Amos. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Farrow; 2, Amos. Breeder's herd: Amos.

HEREFORDS.—The breeders of White Faces brought out a representative lot. Heifers and steer classes were stronger than the males. The steer exhibit was strengthened by seven entries from Alberta. In the breeding classes were individuals that had met in competition on former occasions. J. Wilson, of Alberta, placed the awards.

Currah had a thick, smooth, well-fitted heifer in the two-year-old class, and was an easy winner. In the yearling heifer classes there were ten competitors. Perfection Lass 10th that sweet, compact, straight-lined heifer of Cliffords, was first with Vera Fairfax, a broad, deep-fleshed heifer carrying a thick layer of flesh in second. Minnie Fairfax, shown by O'Neil Bros. came in fifth. She is a blocky, well-fleshed heifer showing a good deal of character. The heifer calf class was fifteen strong, with Perfection Lass 12th at the top. This heifer is not large, but she is sweet with almost perfect lines. Her thick, deep, low-set body fairly bristles with quality. Bernetta Donald, from the O'Neil herd, is a quality heifer, with good heart expanse and strong lines. Vera Donald, from the same herd, fitted in third with Hooper's breedy, well-brought-out entry in fourth.

It was at the call for yearling steers that the Western White Faces appeared. They were a good lot. These had been contributed to the University by Alberta breeders to be fitted and shown by them. Some of the steers were not as perfect in conformation as they might have been, but the University men made a good job of feeding. Greenwood Gay Lad, a short-legged, thick, soggy steer, was the centre of attraction from the moment he entered the ring. He showed a good deal of quality and was highly fitted. The chief fault was a slight bareness over the loin. He outclassed the rest and was made the champion Hereford steer, but in the final fray went down to defeat before a smooth, growthy Shorthorn. Next to him stood Beau Perfection, of more rangy type but with a great body. He was better and more evenly fleshed on top than the winner. The entire entry was a credit to any college or individual exhibitor. Five steer calves were brought out, headed by Buster Brown, shown by Lerch & Sons. This was a typey youngster but none too highly fitted. In fact, none of the entries were in prime condition, and some were plain and did not show the spread or outcome feeders like to see in a youngster.

A quartette of senior bull calves did not make an outstanding class. Columbus Donald, a big, roomy bull, with a good top, went to the top with Kirk Fairfax in second. The junior bulls were stronger. Drury Donald, the winner of his class on the fall show circuit, again won out and secured the championship. He is a smooth, thick, well-proportioned individual with quality. Brae Dale, shown by McNeil, of Dutton, was no mean calf and showed a good deal of breed character. Cavalier Perfection, a straight, thick calf went third.

Exhibitors.—McNeil & McNeil, Dutton; A. L. Currah, Bright; University of Alberta, Edmonton; W. Bell, Staples; J. Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's; O'Neil Bros., Denfield; L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; F. Martin, Guelph; J. Lerch & Sons, Preston; J. Black & Sons, Amaranth Station.

Awards.—Heifer, two and under three (2): 1, Currah, on Hattie; 2, McNeil & McNeil, on Clara Aberdeen. Heifers, yearling (10): 1, 3 and 4, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 10th, May Queen Fairfax, and Della 3rd; 2, Hooper, on Vera Fairfax; 5, O'Neil Bros., on Minnie Fairfax. Heifer calves (15): 1, Clifford, on Perfection Lass 12; 2 and 3, O'Neil Bros., on Bernetta Donald, and Vera Donald; 4, Hooper, on Beauty Fairfax; 5, Currah on Queen Fairfax.

Bull, junior yearling: Clifford, on Lord Fairfax. Bull, senior calf (4): 1, O'Neil Bros., on Columbus Donald; 2, Black, on Kirk Fairfax; 3, Bell, on Canadian Fairfax; 4, Clifford, on Prince Real. Bull, junior calf (9): 1, O'Neil Bros., on Drury Donald; 2, McNeil & McNeil, on Brae Dale; 3, Clifford, on Cavalier Perfection; 4, Currah, on Bright Lad Fairfax; 5, Black, on Toronto Fairfax.

Steers, yearling (7): Alberta had no competition. Steer calves: 1, Lerch; 2 and 4, Martin; 3, Hooper. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Black; 2, O'Neil Bros.; 3, Hooper; 4, Clifford; 5, McNeil & McNeil.

Two, progeny of one cow: 1, Clifford; 2, Hooper; 3, O'Neil; 4, McNeil. Three calves: 1, Clifford; 2, O'Neil Bros.; 3, McNeil & McNeil. Breeder's herd: 1, Clifford; 2, O'Neil Bros. Champion Steer, Alberta, on Greenwood Gay Lad by Greenwood Fairfax. Champion heifer: Clifford, on Perfection Lass 12 by Cavalier. Champion bull: O'Neil Bros., on Drury Donald by Donald Dinnie.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Outside of the heifer class there was not a strong showing of Angus. The females, however, were typey, showed breed character and were well brought out. In the class for steer or heifer yearlings there were two steers from Alberta, but being big, massive, coarse individuals compared with the heifers they were placed near the bottom of the class. However, they were by no means poor steers; quite the contrary. They were thick, deep fellows well ribbed up. The class was won by Middlebrook Pride 26th, a sweet, thick, straight, quality heifer shown by Lowe & Heibein. A stablemate with a wonderful front gave her a close run for the red ribbon. Burt & Sons had a low-set, thick, soggy heifer in third. The heifer calves were a sweet bunch, and the class was topped by Middlebrook Pride 31st, a particularly smooth, evenly-fleshed youngster that Judge Wilson considered good enough for the championship ribbon. Her stablemate stood second, and if anything was even lower set than the winner. Bowman had a pair of sweet, breedy calves in third and fourth. Only six bulls were out in three classes, but any one was good enough to head a strong herd. They were typey, thick, smooth and masculine looking. The champion steer was Alberta Type from Edmonton. While he was not so smooth as others in the ring, he was finished for the block.

Exhibitors.—University of Alberta; Lowe and Heibein, Elora; D. Maitland & Son, Elora; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; W. & G. Whitelaw, Elora; W. Burt & Sons, Hillsburg; D. S. Ferguson & Son, Galt; Jas. Barbour, Lucknow; Mrs. A. Fried, New Dundee.

Awards.—Heifer, two years: Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 32nd. Heifer or steer, yearling (6): 1 and 2, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Pride 26th, and Middlebrook Pride 28th; 3, Burt, on Lassie's Pet of Aberdeen; 4, Bowman, on E. P. Emmeline; 5 and 6, Alberta, on Pride of Hartburn, and Strathcona of Sandy Lake. Heifer, yearling (9): 1 and 2, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Pride 31st, and 28th; 3, 4 and 5, Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 36th, E. P. Pride and E. P. Rosebud 35th.

Bull, yearling: Lowe & Heibein, on Ericas Earl Glencarnock. Bull, senior calf (2): 1, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Prince 20th; 2, Whitelaw, on Monarch's Pride Lad. Bull, junior calf (3): 1, Whitelaw, on Monarch's Pride Lad 2nd; 2, Bowman, on E. P. Elford; 3, Maitland, on Fairview Monarch. Steer, yearling: 1, Alberta; 2, Ferguson; 3, Barbour; 4, Fried. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Lowe & Heibein; 2 and 3, Bowman; 4, Maitland. Breeder's herd: Lowe & Heibein.

GRADES AND CROSSES.—More interest usually centres around the grade and cross-bred classes than around pure-breds. It was no exception this year. The classes were well filled with a quality lot of stuff. In the senior yearling class nine thick, blocky steers came before Judge J. D. Brien. Clear the Way, a thick, deep roan, particularly well upholstered, won first for Lerch & Sons. In second place, Leask had a low-set, deep steer, sired by Royal Sultan. He finished particularly well behind, but, while showing marked quality, was not quite so good on top as the winner. Twelve junior yearlings were in the ring, four of which were shown by Kopas. This was their first appearance at a show, but they took away the first, third, fourth and ninth ribbons. Matchless Pete, a particularly smooth, thick, deep, low-set steer, was first. He had particularly good lines and a great loin, but was cut up a little too much behind. However, the evenness of fleshing and character of the animal made him not only the winner but the grand champion steer of the show. His stablemates were thick, well-covered steers but did not fill the eye like the winner. J. Brown & Sons had a strong-topped, low-set Doddie in second place. A class of twenty-one senior calves made a great showing. Boy Blue, shown by J. P. Henderson, of Guelph, a low-set, thick, smooth calf, with wonderful touch, went to the top. He is evenly fleshed and carried thickness throughout, but he is finished for the block, and we doubt if he would stand carrying over like some of his competitors. G. A. Guthrie had a beautiful calf in second place. He had great spread and smoothness but had scarcely the touch of the winner. This steer may come back strong another year. In junior calves, W. E. & A. C. Turnbull, of Brussels, were to the top of a class of seventeen. This was a beautiful roan, as smooth as a dollar, with a strong top and great spread of rib. He handled well and is not over done. This is the first time these boys have shown. Henderson had a great calf in second. He was well covered and uniformly well developed.

In the Inter-County Baby Beef Contest many animals appeared which had been shown in the other classes. The most of these were encouraged to show through the work of the agricultural representatives. Lerch came in first on Charlie Chaplin, that beautiful red calf that was Shorthorn champion, while Turnbells were second with their little roan.

Exhibitors.—J. Lerch & Sons, Preston; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; J. Brown & Sons, Galt; J. A. Leask & Sons, Seagrave; T. F. Stobbart; University of Alberta, Edmonton; J. Kopas & Sons, Elora; J. J. McAninch, Guelph; J. Barr, Blyth; J. Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's; J. P. Henderson, Guelph; W. G. Gerrie, Guelph; W. E. Robertson, Guelph; E. Cochrane, Ayr; A. W. Etherington, Hensall; Geo. A. Guthrie & Son, New Dundee; E. & A. C. Turnbull, Brussels; R. O'Donoghue,

Guelph; E. Sanderson, Fordwich; Hastings Bros., Guelph; G. W. Haas & Son, Paris; J. M. Taylor, Guelph; W. A. Douglas & Son, Caledonia.

Awards.—Steer, senior yearling (9): 1, Lerch & Sons; 2, 5 and 6, Leask & Sons; 3, Stobbart; 4, 7 and 8, Brown; 9, Kyle Bros. Steer, junior yearling (12): 1, 3, 4 and 9, Kopas; 2 and 8, Brown; 5 and 6, Leask & Sons; 7, Alberta; 10, McAninch. Steer, senior calf (21): 1 and 3, Henderson; 2 and 6, Guthrie; 4, 7 and 10, Brown; 8, Etherington; 5, Leask & Sons; 9, Cochrane. Steer, junior calf (17): 1, Turnbull; 2, Henderson; 3, Lerch & Sons; 4, Taylor; 5, Guthrie; 6, Sanderson; 7, 9 and 10, Cochrane; 8, Brown.

Inter-County Baby Beef.—1 and 4, Lerch & Sons; 2 and 7, Turnbull; 3, Etherington; 5, Sanderson; 6, Barr; 8, Douglas; 9, Cochrane.

Finished Steers.—Three steers, over 1,200 lbs.: 1, 3 and 4, Alberta; 2, Kopas. Five steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.: 1, Brown; 2, Leask & Sons. Three steers, under 1,000 lbs.: 1, Lerch & Sons; 2, Henderson; 3, Brown; 4 and 6, Cochrane; 5, Hooper.

Dairy Bull Classes.

There were thirty entries in the dairy bull classes for Ayrshires, Holsteins and Jerseys this year, as compared with thirty-six last year. There were thirty-eight in 1918 and twenty-four in 1917. The red ribbon, among four senior Holstein calves, was annexed by Sir Comet Ormsby, owned by A. E. Hulet, Norwich, while J. G. Currie's Sir Marion Abbeckerk, was forced to second place by the general proportions and dairy type of the winner. The largest individual was Sir B. B. Pontiac Sylvia, shown by Haley & Lee, Springford. Among eight junior calves Pioneer King Toitilla was outstanding for size and general excellence, although he was a month or two older than most of his competitors. He was owned by Walburn Rivers & Sons, Ingersoll, while the nearest competitor, Sir Paul Colanthus, was a Hulet entry.

The senior Ayrshire calves were a poor class, led by Sir Hugh of Springbank 2nd, from the herd of Geo. Pearson & Sons, Waterdown. Six junior calves made a better class and were headed by Willie Winkler of Menie from the stable of Wm. Stewart & Son, Campbellford. This was a good rugged, straight calf of much the same type as the second-prize winner, Dewdrop's White Pioneer, from the same stable.

Alfred Bagg, Edgeley, had the only two senior Jersey bull calves, and of these Edgeley Financial Boy was given first position. There were four juniors out, headed by Bagg & Sons' Financial Count, a good straight calf, that left Alfred Bagg's Fairview Buttercup Lad in second place.

The Dairy Test.

Compared with the last two years particularly, the dairy test at Guelph, which has always been a feature of the Winter Fair, was very weak. Far from having nearly 100 entries, such as was the case in both 1918 and 1919, there were only 28 cows this year in the four breeds, that entered and qualified to earn prize money. Guelph is unfortunately up against the matter of accommodation for dairy cows under test, and breeders are beginning to show their feelings regarding the unfair conditions under which the cows must work by a lessening interest in the test there. This year, of course, this factor was very materially supplemented by the inability of most farmers to keep up with their farm work, and particularly since participation in the dairy test, even though it actually lasts only three days, means more than a week away from home for one or more men.

The highest position in general standing this year was captured by a ten-year-old Holstein cow, Marion De Kol 2nd, owned by J. G. Currie, Ingersoll, who won second place in the test last year with the three-year-old cow Lady Comet Ormsby. Marion De Kol 2nd made a total score of 292.90 points as compared with 280.26 points made by Roxie Colantha Queen, last year's winner. She did not make the greatest production of milk, but her 267.4 pounds averaged 3.28 per cent. fat and 9.11 per cent. solids-not-fat. Highest in milk production was Daisy Segis Pietertje, owned by J. J. Fox, Guelph, that made 278.3 lbs. milk which tested 2.7 per cent. fat. Her total score was 255.70 points which gave her fourth place in general standing. She is a seven-year-old cow.

Second place was creditably occupied by Pioneer Snowstorm Hartog, exhibited by Walburn Rivers & Sons, Ingersoll. This three-year-old—really a four-year-old cow—crowded the champion very closely with 287.33 points and a milk production of 259.9 pounds and a test of 3.37 per cent. The second cow last year was likewise a three-year-old Holstein that made 278.84 points with a production of 192.7 lbs. milk testing 4.7 per cent. fat. This high test was this year crowded closely by a two-year-old, Madam Vale Abbeckerk, that stood seventeenth in general standing, and third in her class with a test of 4.57 per cent.

Pearl of Balquido has the distinction of having won the class three times in succession in the dairy test at Guelph, and of having come second, sixth and third in general standing. She is a ten-year-old Ayrshire owned by H. MacPherson, Norwich, and made a total score of 265.77 points this year as compared with 255.16 points last year. Jerseys, as will be noted from the accompanying table, were not well represented, although Hawthorn Beauty, a three-year-old, owned by E. Dunnett, Scotland, achieved twelfth place with a score of 203.06 points.

Results of the Dairy Test.

| HOLSTEINS. | | General Lbs. | Per cent. | Lbs. | Per cent. | Total |
|--|--|---------------|-----------|------|-----------|--------|
| | | Standing milk | fat | fat | s.n.f. | points |
| Cows, 48 months and over: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Marion De Kol 2nd, J. G. Currie, Ingersoll | 1 267.4 | 3.28 | 8.79 | 9.11 | 292.90 |
| 2. | Daisy Segis Pietertje, J. J. Fox, Guelph | 4 278.3 | 2.7 | 7.42 | 8.21 | 255.70 |
| 3. | Cornish Lodge Margaret Mercedes, Haley & Lee, Springford | 5 235.9 | 3.17 | 7.49 | 8.98 | 252.77 |
| 4. | Model's Perfection, G. T. Castator, Weston | 8 169.2 | 3.99 | 6.75 | 8.81 | 213.73 |
| 5. | Minnie Vale Calamity, A. E. Hulet, Norwich | 15 173.3 | 3.19 | 5.54 | 8.89 | 184.80 |
| Cow, 36 months and under 48: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Pioneer Snowstorm Hartog, W. Rivers & Sons, Ingersoll | 2 259.9 | 3.37 | 8.78 | 8.55 | 287.33 |
| 2. | Ladoga Idaline Mercena, A. E. Hulet | 13 189.5 | 3.23 | 5.86 | 9.02 | 197.90 |
| Heifer, 24 months and under 36: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Mercena Pontiac Sylvia, Haley & Lee | 9 167.1 | 3.92 | 6.56 | 8.87 | 210.04 |
| 2. | Pontiac Atlas Francys 3rd, J. J. Fox | 10 187.2 | 3.32 | 6.22 | 8.65 | 205.72 |
| 3. | Madam Vale Abbeker, A. E. Hulet | 17 129.3 | 4.57 | 5.91 | 8.65 | 181.00 |
| 4. | Valdessa Mercena Fayne, Haley & Lee | 19 161.7 | 3.23 | 5.23 | 8.85 | 173.90 |
| AYRSHIRES. | | | | | | |
| Cow, 48 months and over: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Pearl of Balquido, H. MacPherson, Norwich | 3 197.3 | 4.28 | 8.45 | 9.20 | 265.77 |
| 2. | Brookside Lady, Jno McKee & Son, Norwich | 6 161.6 | 5.02 | 8.11 | 9.13 | 249.34 |
| 3. | Acmelea Grace, H. C. Hamill, Markham | 7 168.3 | 4.19 | 7.05 | 9.40 | 223.84 |
| 4. | Freertrader's Sarah 2nd, J. McKee & Son | 11 151.4 | 4.29 | 6.50 | 9.29 | 204.75 |
| Cow, 36 months and under 48: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Freertrader's Jean Armour, Jno. McKee & Son | 14 149.1 | 4.10 | 6.13 | 9.39 | 195.46 |
| 2. | Dairy Queen of Orkney 3rd, H. MacPherson | 18 127.7 | 4.50 | 5.75 | 9.28 | 179.92 |
| 3. | Olive of Craigielea, H. C. Hamill | 20 137.1 | 3.79 | 5.20 | 9.52 | 169.27 |
| 4. | Freertrader's Sarah 4th, Jno. McKee & Son | 22 144.0 | 3.30 | 4.84 | 9.06 | 160.90 |
| 5. | Sunnybrook Sunbeam, H. C. Hamill | 27 115.6 | 3.76 | 4.35 | 9.35 | 142.05 |
| Heifer, under 36 months: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Edna of Craigielea, H. C. Hamill | 21 142.8 | 3.51 | 5.02 | 9.17 | 167.19 |
| 2. | Trixie G. 2nd, Geo. Pearson & Sons, Waterdown | 23 112.3 | 3.81 | 4.28 | 9.20 | 158.96 |
| 3. | Jessie of Craigielea, H. C. Hamill | 25 119.9 | 3.74 | 4.48 | 9.24 | 145.47 |
| 4. | Acmelea Corina, Geo. Pearson & Sons | 28 118.0 | 3.18 | 3.75 | 9.38 | 135.27 |
| JERSEYS. | | | | | | |
| Cow, 48 months and over: | | | | | | |
| 2. | Edgeley Fairy Lass, Alfred Bagg | 16 125.4 | 4.66 | 5.84 | 9.84 | 184.63 |
| Cow, 36 months and under 48: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Hawthorn Beauty, E. Dunnett, Scotland | 12 140.0 | 4.64 | 6.50 | 9.64 | 203.06 |
| Heifer, under 36 months: | | | | | | |
| 1. | Edgeley Patricia, Jas. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley | 26 117.0 | 3.79 | 4.43 | 9.64 | 144.67 |
| SHORTHORNS. | | | | | | |
| Cow, 48 months and over: | | | | | | |
| 2. | Lily of the Valley, A. Stevenson, Listowel | 24 131.5 | 3.63 | 4.78 | 9.00 | 155.19 |

Sheep.

The space allotted to sheep was filled, and it was claimed that the quality was superior to that shown in the past. The classes were well filled, and in most cases there was close competition for the highest honors. Some of the sheep were shown the week previous at Chicago, but as keen competition was found at Guelph as at the International. The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Cup for best pen of long-wools was won by G. H. Mark, on Cotswolds, and in short-wools the honors went to J. D. Larkin, on Shropshires, with Telfer reserve on Hampshires. The dressed carcasses averaged about 23 cents a pound, with one Southdown lamb selling for 27 cents. The champion short-wooled wether was a shearling shown by John R. Kelsey.

COTSWOLDS.—Exhibitors: E. Brien & Sons, Ridgeway; G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; S. Dolson & Son, Norval.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1, 3 and 5, Brien; 2 and 4, Mark. Ewe, under one year: 1, 3 and 6, Mark; 2, 4, 5 and 7, Brien; 8, Stobbs. Three ewes, under one year: 1, Mark; 2, Brien. Wether, under one year: 1, 2 and 3, Brien; 4 and 6, Mark. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Brien; 2, Mark; 3, Dolson. Ram, under one year: 1 and 4, Mark; 2, 3 and 6, Brien; 5, Stobbs. Cotswold

pen: 1, Mark; 2, Brien. Champion ewe: Brien, on shearling.

LINCOLNS.—Exhibitors: J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton; H. M. Lee, Highgate; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; J. Linden, Denfield; J. Parkinson, Guelph.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, Patrick. Ewe, under one year: 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8, Patrick; 3, Stobbs; 6, Lee. Ewe, under one year: 1 and 2, Patrick; 3, Lee. Wether, under one year: 1 and 6, Parkinson; 2, Lee; 3, 4 and 5, Linden. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Linden; 2, Lee; 3, Parkinson. Ram, under one year: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Patrick; 5 and 6, Lee. Pen: 1, Patrick; 2, Lee. Champion ewe: Patrick, on shearling.

LEICESTERS.—Exhibitors: A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; J. S. Cowan, Atwood; J. E. Featherstone & Son, Hornby; A. Turnbull & Son, Galt.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1 and 5, Whitelaw; 2, 4 and 6, Cowan; 3, Featherstone. Ewe, under one year: 1, 2, 6 and 8, Whitelaw; 3, Featherstone; 4 and 7, Cowan; 5, Turnbull. Three ewes, under one year: 1 and 3, Whitelaw; 2, Featherstone. Wether, under one year: 1, 2 and 5, Whitelaw; 3, 4 and 6, Turnbull. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Turnbull; 3, Featherstone. Ram, under one year: 1, 2 and 6, Whitelaw; 3 and 4, Cowan; 5, Featherstone. Pen: 1, White-

law; 2, Cowan; 3, Featherstone. Champion ewe: Whitelaw, on shearling.

OXFORDS.—Exhibitors: F. T. Lee, Simcoe; A. A. Armstrong, Fergus; W. Johnston, Glencoe; B. Robinson, Wheatley.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1 and 2, Lee; 3 and 4, Armstrong. Ewe, under one year: 1 and 4, Robinson; 2, 3, 5 and 6, Lee; 7, Armstrong. Three ewes, under one year: 1, Lee; 2, Robinson; 3, Armstrong. Wether, under one year: 1, 2, 3 and 5, Lee; 4 and 6, Armstrong. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Lee; 2, Armstrong. Ram, under one year: 1, 2 and 3, Lee; 4 and 5, Armstrong. Pen: 1, Lee; 2, Armstrong. Champion ewe: Lee, on shearling.

SHROPSHIRE.—Exhibitors: J. D. Larkin, Queenston; R. Young, Glanford; J. R. Kelsey, Woodville; G. D. Betzner, Copetown; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; C. Stobbs, Leamington; C. W. Gurney, Paris.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1 and 4, Kelsey; 2 and 6, Betzner; 3 and 5, Larkin. Ewe, under one year: 1, 2 and 4, Gurney; 3 and 8, Larkin; 5 and 6, Kelsey; 7, Betzner. Three ewes, under one year: 1, Gurney; 2, Larkin; 3, Kelsey; 4, Betzner; 5, Young. Wether, under one year: 1, Stobbs; 2 and 3, Young; 4 and 6, Larkin; 5, Kelsey. Three ewes, under one year: 1, Young; 2, Stobbs; 3, Larkin; 4, Kelsey. Ram, under one year: 1 and 5, Larkin; 2 and 3, Kelsey; 4, Betzner; 6, Young. Pen: 1, Larkin; 2, Kelsey; 3, Betzner; 4, Young. Champion ewe: Gurney, on ewe under one year.

SOUTHDOWN.—Exhibitors: R. Young, Glanford; Robt. McEwen, London; C. Stobbs, Leamington; S. Dolson & Son, Norval.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1 and 2, McEwen; 3 and 4, Stobbs; 5 and 6, Young. Ewe, under one year: 1, 2, 3 and 6, McEwen; 4 and 5, Stobbs; 7, Dolson. Three ewes, under one year: 1, McEwen; 2, Stobbs; 3, Young; 4, Dolson. Wether, under one year: 1, McEwen; 2 and 4, Young; 3 and 5, Dolson. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Young; 2, Dolson; 3, Stobbs. Ram, under one year: 1, 2 and 5, McEwen; 3, Stobbs; 4, Young; 6, Dolson. Pen: 1, McEwen; 2, Stobbs; 3, Young; 4, Dolson. Champion ewe: McEwen, on shearling.

DORSET HORNS.—Exhibitors: W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; C. Stobbs, Leamington.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1, 3 and 5, Wright; 2 and 4, Stobbs. Ewe, under one year: 1, 2, 3 and 6, Stobbs; 4, 5 and 7, Wright. Three ewes under one year: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright. Wether, under one year: 1, 3 and 6, Stobbs; 2, 4 and 5, Wright. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Wright; 2, Stobbs. Ram, under one year: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Wright. Pen: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright. Champion ewe: Wright, on shearling.

HAMPSHIRE.—Telfer Bros., of Paris, had no competitors. They had entries in all the classes.

SUFFOLKS.—Exhibitors: A. Ayre, Hampton; Hastings Bros., Guelph; G. Henderson, Guelph.

Awards.—Ewe, shearling: 1 and 3, Henderson; 2 and 4, Hastings Bros.; 5, Ayre. Ewe, under one year: 1, 2 and 5, Henderson; 3, 6 and 7, Ayre; 4 and 8, Hastings Bros. Three ewes, under one year: 1, Henderson; 2, Ayre; 3, Hastings Bros. Wether, under one year: 1, 2, 3 and 4, Henderson; 5, Ayre; 6, Hastings Bros. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Henderson; 2, Ayre. Pen: 1, Henderson; 2, Hastings Bros. Champion ewe: Henderson, on shearling. Ontario Sheep Breeders' Cup, Long-wooled: G. H. Mark & Son (Cotswolds). O. S. B. Cup, Short-wooled: J. D. Larkin (Shropshires); reserve, Telfer Bros., Paris, (Hampshires).

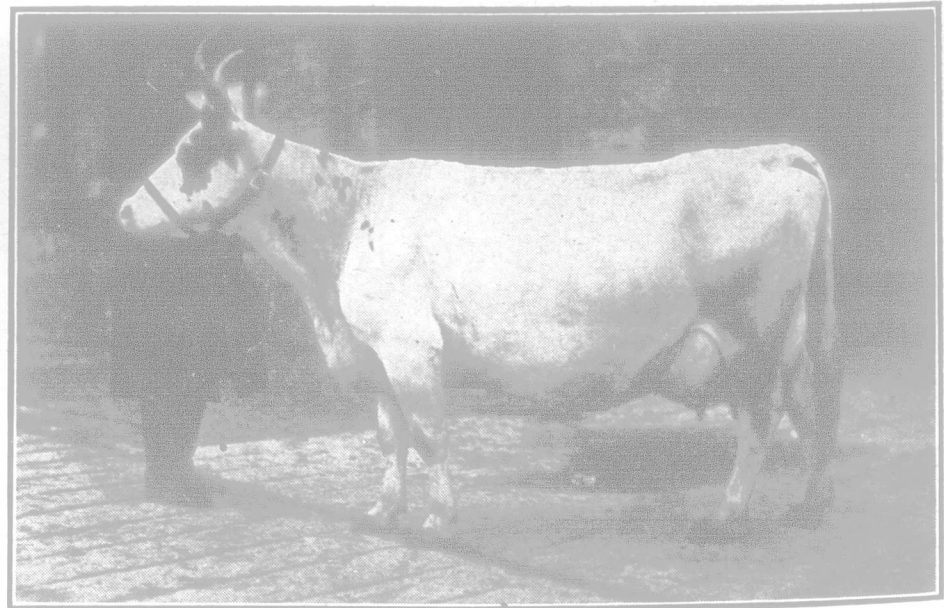
Fat Wethers.—Awards.—Long-wooled shearling wether, grade or cross: 1, Linden; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Brien; Wether, under one year: 1, 2 and 6, Brien; 3, Armstrong; 4, Parkinson; 5, Whitelaw. Three wethers, under one year: 1 and 4, Brien; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Armstrong; 5, Linden. Short-wooled shearling wether, grade or cross: 1 and 2, Kelsey; 3, McEwen; 4, 5 and 6, Young. Wether, under one year: 1, Armstrong; 2, Wright; 3, Larkin; 4 and 6, Kelsey; 5, Dolson. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Kelsey; 2, Armstrong; 3, Dolson; 4, Wright; 5, Young. Champion wether: Kelsey, on shearling.

Market Wethers.—Awards.—Short-wooled lamb,



Marion De Kol 2nd.

Winner of the Dairy Test at Guelph last week for J. G. Currie, Ingersoll. Her total score was 292.90 points.



Pearl of Balquido.

Leading Ayrshire cow in the Dairy Test at Guelph last week, and third in general standing for H. MacPherson, Norwich. Her total score was 265.77 points.

under one year, grade or cross: 1, McEwen; 2, Stobbs; 3, Dolson; 4, Young; 5, Kelsey; 6, Ayre. Five wether lambs, under one year, long-wooled: 1, Turnbull & Son; 2, Parkinson; 3, Armstrong; 4, Dolson; 5, Leslie; 6, Mark. Five wether lambs, short-wooled: 1, Dolson; 2, McEwen; 3, Kelsey; 4, Robinson; 5, Armstrong; 6, Stobbs. Five wether lambs, long-wooled: 1, Dolson; 2, Parkinson; 3, Turnbull; 4, Armstrong; 5, Leslie; 6, Mark.

Dressed Carcasses (Wethers).—Cotswold lamb: 1, Mark; 2, Brien; 3, Dolson. Lincoln lamb: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, Linden; 4 and 5, Parkinson. Leicester lamb: 1, 3 and 5, Turnbull; 2 and 4, Featherstone. Oxford lamb: 1, Lee; 2, 4 and 5, Armstrong; 3, Robinson. Shropshire lamb: 1, Wright; 2, Young; 3 and 4, Larkin; 5, Kelsey. Southdown lamb: 1, Dolson; 2, Young; 3, Robinson; 4, Stobbs. Dorset Horn lamb: 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Stobbs. Hampshire lamb: 1, Telfer Bros. Suffolk lamb: 1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Henderson; 3 and 4, Ayre. Long-wooled grade lamb: 1, Turnbull; 2, Dolson; 3, Whitelaw; 4, Parkinson; 5, Linden. Short-wooled grade lamb: 1, Robinson; 2, Kelsey; 3 and 5, Young; 4, Wright. Long-wooled shearling: 1, Brien; 2, Linden; 3, Whitelaw. Short-wooled shearling: 1 and 5, Wright; 2 and 3, Robinson; 4, Stobbs.

Fleece Wool.—Domestic, fine, medium combing: 1 and 4, Kelsey; 2, Mark; 3 and 5, McEwen; 6 and 8, Ayre; 7 Young. Medium combing: 1 and 2, Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg; 3 and 5, Kelsey; 4, Wright; 6, Telfer Bros.; 7, Young; 8, Betzner. Low medium combing: 1, 3 and 4, Barbour & Sons; 2, Mark; 5, Kelsey; 6, Ayre; 7 and 8, Young. Low combing: 1 and 2, Ayre; 3 and 4, Whitelaw; 5, Wright. Coarse combing: 1 and 4, Ayre; 2, Parkinson; 3, Mark.

Swine.

As usual, there was good competition in the different classes of hogs. The Yorkshire breed was possibly the strongest, there being as high as twenty-six entries in some classes. In the young stuff, Berkshires had as high as eighteen entries and there was a strong showing of the other breeds. In export bacon hogs the first place went to Brethour & Nephew, on Yorkshires, and the second to J. Lerch & Son. In dressed carcasses, Featherstone was first, and Dolson second. In butcher hogs, Brownridge was first and P. J. McEwen second. When they were dressed, Dewar, who was third and fifth, was first, and the winning lot on foot went third. When the carcasses were auctioned off, as high as \$22.25 per cwt. was paid. The breeding stock was in splendid condition, and the breeders reported a very good market for young stuff.

YORKSHIRES.—Exhibitors: Arthur Welstead, St. Catharines; G. A. Dewar, Wyoming; Henry Capes, Wyoming; J. Lerch & Sons, Preston; Chas. G. Jarvis, Milton; A. Stevenson, Listowel; J. K. Featherstone, Streetsville; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; E. E. Featherstone, Trafalgar; J. E. Featherstone, Hornby.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1, Capes; 2, Welstead; 3, Stevenson; 4 and 5, Brethour & Nephews; 6 and 7, E. E. Featherstone. Sow, under 15 months: 1, Lerch & Sons; 2 and 3, Brethour & Nephews; 4 and 5, Welstead; 6, J. K. Featherstone. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, 4 and 5, Brethour & Nephews; 2, J. K. Featherstone; 3, Lerch & Sons; 6 and 7, Jarvis. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7, Brethour & Nephews; 2 and 4, Stevenson; 8 and 9, Jarvis. Three pigs of one litter, bred by exhibitor; 1 and 2, Brethour & Nephews; 3, Lerch & Son; 4, Stevenson; 5, J. K. Featherstone; 6, Welstead; 7, Jarvis. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Lerch & Sons; 2 and 3, J. K. Featherstone; 4, Brethour & Nephews; 5, Jarvis. Champion sow: Lerch & Sons, on sow under 15 months.

BERKSHIRES.—Exhibitors: G. L. Smith, Meadowvale; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; John S. Cowan, Atwood; Wm. Boynton, Dollar; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; S. Dolson & Son, Norval; G. A. Dewar, Wyoming.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1, McEwen; 2, Brownridge; 3 and 5, Cowan; 4, Boynton; 6 and 7, Dewar. Sow, under 15 months: 1, Smith; 2 and 3, Brownridge; 4, Brien; 5, Cowan. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1 and 2, Brownridge; 3 and 7, Brien; 4, Cowan; 5, McEwen; 6, Smith. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 3, 6 and 7, Brownridge; 2, 4 and 5, McEwen. Champion sow: Brownridge, on young sow. Three pigs of one litter: 1 and 3, Brownridge; 2 and 5, McEwen; 4, Cowan; 6, Smith; 7, Dewar. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, 3 and 4, Brownridge; 2 and 5, McEwen.

TAMWORTHS.—Exhibitors: D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; S. Dolson & Son, Norval; C. B. Boynton, Dollar; W. J. Alexander, Georgetown.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Douglas; 2 and 4, Dolson; 5 and 6, Boynton. Sow, under 15 months: 1, 2, 4 and 5, Douglas; 3, Dolson. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, 3, 4 and 5, Douglas; 2 and 6, Boynton. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 4, Douglas; 3 and 6, Dolson; 5, Boynton. Champion sow: Douglas, on sow 6 months and under 9. Three pigs of one litter: 1, 2, 4 and 6, Douglas; 3, Alexander; 5, Dolson. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Douglas; 2, 3 and 4, Alexander; 5 and 6, Boynton.

CHESTER WHITE.—Exhibitors: Henry Capes, Wyoming; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; C. B. Boynton, Dollar.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 3, Capes; 2, Wright. Sow, under 15 months: 1, 2 and 3, Wright. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, 3 and 4, Wright; 2, Capes; 5 and 6, Boynton. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 5, Capes; 2, 3 and 4, Wright. Three pigs of one litter: 1, 3, 4 and 5, Wright; 2, Capes. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Capes; 2, 3 and 4, Wright. Champion sow: Wright, on sow under 15 months.

ANY OTHER BREED.—Exhibitors: Byron Robinson,

Wheatley; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; E. J. Mullins, Woodsley; Ed. McPharlin & Sons, Essex; R. F. Robinson, Leamington; Harry Newman, Cottam.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1, Mullins; 2 and 3, R. F. Robinson; 4 and 6, Byron Robinson; 5, Stobbs. Sow, under 15 months: 1, McPharlin; 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Byron Robinson. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, Newman; 2, R. F. Robinson; 3 and 6, Byron Robinson; 4 and 5, Stobbs. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3 and 6, Mullins; 4 and 5, Byron Robinson. Three pigs on one litter: 1 and 4, Stobbs; 2 and 5, Byron Robinson; 3, Mullins. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 3, Stobbs; 4 and 5, Byron Robinson. Champion sow: Stobbs, on sow under 6 months.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Exhibitors: Arthur Welstead, St. Catharines; Wm. Murdoch, Palmerston; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; J. Lerch & Sons, Preston; P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; Chas. G. Jarvis, Milton; S. Dolson & Sons, Norval; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; J. K. Featherstone, Streetsville; Wm. Boynton, Dollar; Chas. B. Boynton, Dollar; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, E. E. Featherstone, Trafalgar.

Awards.—1 and 6, Brethour & Nephews; 2 and 4, Lerch & Sons; 3, Welstead; 5, J. K. Featherstone; 7, Douglas & Sons; 8, Wm. Boynton; 9, Dolson & Sons; 10, Jarvis; 11, Murdoch; 12, J. K. Featherstone.

Dressed Carcasses: 1, J. K. Featherstone; 2, Dolson & Sons; 3, Jarvis; 4, Brethour & Nephews; 5 and 6, Murdoch; 7, Wm. Boynton; 8 and 11, Welstead; 9 and 10, Lerch & Sons; 12, Douglas & Sons.

Butcher Hogs: 1 and 6, Brownridge; 2 and 7, P. J. McEwen; 3 and 5, G. A. Dewar; 4, Boynton. Dressed Carcasses: 1, Dewar; 2, Wright & Son; 3 and 4, Brownridge; 5, Dolson & Son; 7, McEwen; 6, Smith.

Special for Farmers' Sons, pair of bacon hogs: 1 and 2, Lerch.

William Davies' Special for bacon hogs: 1, Brethour; 2, Lerch; 3, Welstead. Swift Canadian Prize, bacon hogs: 1, Brethour; 2, Lerch; 3, Murdoch; 4, Welstead. Duroc Jersey Specials.—Best boar, under 6 months: Mullins; Best sow, under 6 months: Mullins. Best sow, under 9 months: 1, Newman; 2, Robinson.

Poultry.

The poultry show at Guelph is undoubtedly the most important in Canada, and is very popular with purebred poultry breeders the Province over. Past years have shown very rapid progress in the number of entries and last year there were close to 7,000 entries made. This year entries fell off considerably but without detracting materially from the show. The falling off was due to a higher entry fee, which was raised to 75 cents, and brought out about 600 less pigeons and about 900 less poultry than last year. On the whole, however, it was the poorer stuff that stayed away, and by so doing left more room for the disposition of the remaining entries. Some of the classes at Guelph are very large, and among the breeds and varieties best represented were the following:

| Breed | Cocks | Hens | Cockerels | Pullets |
|---------------------------|-------|------|-----------|---------|
| Barred Rocks..... | 40 | 41 | 77 | 57 |
| S. C. White Leghorn..... | 23 | 20 | 68 | 42 |
| S. C. R. I. Reds..... | 20 | 15 | 52 | 54 |
| White Rocks..... | 27 | 24 | — | 25 |
| S. C. Minorcas..... | 42 | 36 | 57 | 37 |
| Light Brahmas..... | 21 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| S. C. Anconas..... | 13 | 14 | 31 | 31 |
| S. C. Brown Leghorns..... | 22 | 23 | 37 | 28 |
| Buff Orpington..... | 21 | 19 | 35 | 23 |

Among ducks, Mallard, East India, Runner, Cayuga, Rouen, Pekin, Muscovy and Aylesbury were all fairly well represented; Rouen showing the largest classes and East India the smallest.

Geese were best represented by Toulouse and Embden, but other classes for African and Chinese (white and brown) were fairly well filled. Slate, bronze and white Holland turkeys also showed good classes, the latter being the largest.

Judging Competition.

The judging competitions held at many of the fairs have proven to be of great value in the way of interesting young men in better live stock and in training them to become proficient judges. For a good many years farmers' sons and students at the O. A. C. have met in competition at the Guelph Winter Fair.

Six years ago the inter-county competitions were commenced, each county being represented by three men which were trained by the agricultural representative. A trophy was offered by the late Hon. J. C. Duff. This became the property of the Bounty winning it three times. The first year of the competition Oxford County was successful; then York County came to the front; the following year York won again; and then the race was on as to who would be the possessor of the Cup. Durham County was successful in coming to the fore, and last year the Oxford boys were first, making two wins for Oxford and York. Consequently the competition was particularly keen this year. J. C. Steckley, the Agricultural Representative in York County, and Ray Green, of Oxford County, worked untrigingly to bring the Cup home to their respective County. They did good work, but when the final score was tallied the York County boys were 198 points in the lead, with Oxford and Victoria Counties tying for second place. The competition this year was held at the Ontario Agricultural College, where good classes of stock were provided for the boys to work on. On Monday evening the Honorable Manning Doherty presented J. C.

Steckley and his team with the Duff Trophy. The boys were commended for the good work they had done. The Minister pointed out that while the boys had won the Tophy, a good deal of the honor for so doing rests with the representative who coached the team. The three York County boys on the team were: C. Playter, Newmarket; W. Hailes, Maple; and R. Anderson, Edgeley. Honorable Mr. Doherty announced that the trophy going permanently to York County need not necessarily terminate the competition, as he was prepared to offer a trophy to be competed for along similar lines. The following is a list of the counties competing followed by the winners in the different classes, together with the score which they made:

York, 2278; Oxford, 2080; Victoria, 2080; Halton, 2071; Essex, 1974; Waterloo, 1962; Wellington, 1954; Lambton, 1932; Wentworth, 1928; Durham, 1900; Peef 1873; Brant, 1851; Bruce, 1848; Simcoe, 1843; Middlesex, 1807; Huron, 1792; Grey, 1723; Ontario, 1660; Welland, 1659; Dufferin, 1651; Norfolk, 1630; Haldimand, 1624.

HEAVY HORSES.—1, Lorne McLean, Halton, 192; 2, Geo. Rogerson, Wellington, 191; 3, Dan McCorquodale, Oxford, 190; 4, A. R. Elvidge, Middlesex, 181; 5, Howard Hallock, Oxford, 179; 6, Howard Tarvey, Norfolk, 178.

DAIRY CATTLE.—1, Clifford Playter, York, 182; 2, Irvine Johnson, Essex, 169; 3, Norman Jamieson, Victoria, 165; 4, Harold Anderson, Wellington, 163; 5, Robt. A. Auld, Lambton, 159; 6, Clarence Ford, Halton, 157.

BEEF CATTLE.—1, Ewart Lochart, Simcoe, 191; 2, Elmer Ribey, Bruce, 185; 3, Burnett, Jamieson, Ontario, 182; 4, Clifford, Playter, York, 181; 5, Ivan Pettapiece, Essex, 179; 6, Oscar Bates, Simcoe, 175.

SWINE.—1, Howard Worsley, Victoria, 170; 2, Elgin Rowcliffe, Huron, 165; 3, Alex Edwards, Lambton, 164; 4, S. Lowrie, Halton, 163; 5, E. Hunsberger, Waterloo, 159; 6, Elwer Ribey, Bruce, 158.

SHEEP.—1, Wm. Hailes, York, 197; 2, Harold Anderson, Wellington, 186; 3, Ross Anderson, York, 178; 4, Robt. A. Auld, Lambton, 174; 5, Howard Worsley, Victoria, 168; 6, Elmer Hodgson, Victoria, 165.

JUDGING COMPETITION FOR O. A. C. STUDENTS AND FARMERS' SONS.

HEAVY HORSES.—1, Harold E. Wilson, Merrickville, 184; 2, A. Archibald, 167; 3, W. A. Rowlands, 156; 4, N. G. McCully, 155; 5, F. J. Gresney, 150; 6, J. W. Park, 146.

BEEF CATTLE.—1, W. M. Cockburn, 190; 2, Clare Deveau, 188; 3, W. L. Burke, 187; 4, R. E. White, 184; 5, J. A. Simpson, 181; 6, T. A. Trick, Clinton, 180.

DAIRY CATTLE.—1, Neil Bisonette, 179; 2, R. E. Balch, 174; 3, D. H. Hart, 171; 4, Clarence Anderson, Terra Cotta, 170; 5, P. L. Wilson, 169; 6, Robert Goodier, 167.

SHEEP.—1, Geo. Callister, 174; 2, L. H. Hanlan, 173; 3, L. Chapman, 172; 4, M. W. Staples, 167; 5, F. W. Walsh, 166; 6, J. H. Willmott, 154.

SWINE.—1, H. L. Trueman, 184; 2, C. Frey, 161; 3, Percy Mitchell, Fergus, 154; 4, Lloyd Snowden, Bowmanville, 146; 5, Geo. Edwards, 145; 6, W. E. Snowden, Bowmanville, 142.

POULTRY.—1, A. Wishard, 245; 2, J. A. Hall, 229; 3, W. H. Upshall, 228; 4, F. Hutt, 227; 5, R. E. Oldfield, 226; 6, G. Mutrie, 212.

Fourth year, 4616, 1st; second year, 4397, 2nd; third year, 4259, 3rd; first year, 4223, 4th. Four year wins "Day Trophy."

Seed and Grain.

For many years the seed and grain exhibits at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair did not amount to very much, but during the last few years greater interest has been taken in this department of the fair with the result that the seed exhibition is now a creditable affair. An event such as took place at Guelph last week is one that can be used to bring together all the various types and varieties of seed, including specimens of the very highest quality with the result that the thousands of farmers who annually visit the fair may be able to get the desirable types well fixed in their minds even if they do not take the occasion to make purchases for next season's use. There is abundant room still for the development of the seed and grain department and if a larger amount of space were available for exhibition and display purposes it would be easily possible to attract greater attention to this part of the fair.

The show this year was a quality show and those who have followed it for years were quite free in the opinion that the quality has never been better. No doubt the abundant crops that have blessed the Province this year have made it easier to gather together exhibits of good quality. In quality, too, the seed department was successful, but there is not a great deal of room available for expansion in this direction. The sale of seed brought prices that on the whole were fair for the good stuff, but the general level was more or less in accordance with the tendency toward lower prices all around. The following are the exhibitors and the awards in seed and grain, with the prices at which the first prize lots were sold in all cases where such prices were available:

Exhibitors: S. W. Bingham & Sons, Hillsburg; J. A. Cockburn & Sons, Puslinch; S. E. Griffin & Son, Acton, R. J. Robertson, Cainsville; Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; A. R. Wood, Fergus; G. R. Barrie & Son, Galt; Robt. Talbot & Son, Guelph; Robt. Watson, Woodbridge; H. A. Cormack, Arthur; Geo. E. Foster, Honeywood; R. Talbot & Son, Guelph; Knox Bros., Wroxeter; J. S. Knapp, Galt; Wm. Winer, Guelph; R. G. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake; Mack Leitch, Guelph; H. L. McConnell & Son, Pt. Burwell; H. L. Goltz, Bardsville; J. A. Dixon, Varney; H. M. Hassenauer, Rodney;

Wm. A. McCutcheon, Glencoe; Fred Luck, Paris; Russell See, Bolton; Richard Wilkin, Palmerston; Geo. Ruber, Arkell; R. H. Crosby, Markham; R. J. Johnston, Chatham; W. G. Woods, Maple; C. M. Blyth, Guelph; John J. Craise, Niagara-on-the-Lake; S. C. W. Hughson, Orangeville; Frank Kelley, Aylmer West, A. S. Maynard, Chatham; D. Frejd, Dryden; John Snobelen, Highgate; W. Moorehouse, Dryden; C. E. Howell, St. George; J. S. Corner, Oxdrift; S. Larson, Oxdrift; Geo. Gormley, Unionville; A. S. Campbell & Son, Blenheim; Stewart Campbell, Blenheim; Arch. Maccoll, Rodney; Jas. Brisley, Thamesville; Leslie High, Straffordville; B. R. Cohoe, South Woodlee; John Parks, Amherstburg; J. B. Cowieson & Sons, Queensville; C. H. Zavitz, Ilderton; W. M. Smith, Scotland; R. R. Moore, Norwich; John McKee & Son, Norwich; W. Attridge, Waterdown; W. Sinclair, Huntsville; D. Hamilton, River Charles, N. B.; W. J. Edmond, Dorion; Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg Station; Scanlon Bros., Elora; S. Merrill, Delaware; N. Dymont, Guelph; Geo. W. Haas & Son, Paris; Wm. Rogers, Tappen, B. C.

Awards: Fall wheat, white: 1, Cockburn & Sons, (Dawson's, \$7.25); 2, Bingham & Sons, (Early Windsor); 3, Griffin & Son, (Dawson's); 4, Schmidt, (Dawson's); 5, Robertson, (Dawson's). Spring wheat, except Goose: 1, Wood, (Marquis, \$5); 2, Watson (Marquis); 3, Bingham & Sons, (Marquis); 4, Talbot & Son (Marquis); 5, Barrie & Son (Marquis). Goose wheat: 1, Talbot & Son, (\$5); 2, Foster; 3, Cormack. Oats (Banner): 1, Bingham & Sons (\$5); 2, Goltz; 3, Griffin & Son; 4, Dixon; 5, Schmidt; 6, Robertson; 7, Dawson; 8, Knapp; 9, Leitch. Oats, O. A. C. No. 72: 1, Griffin & Son (\$3); 2, Luck; 3, Cockburn; 4, Winer; 5, Hessenauer; 6, Knox Bros.; 7, Schmidt; 8, See; 9, Watson. Oats, O. A. C. No. 3, Daubeny, or Alaska: 1, Ruber (Alaska, \$2.75); 2, Cormack (O. A. C. No. 3); 3, Crosby, (O. A. C. No. 3); 4, Knox Bros. (O. A. C. No. 3). Oats, A. O. V. White: 1, Winer, (Granary Filler, \$2.60); 2, Schmidt (Abundance); 3, Bingham & Sons (Sensation); 4, McCutcheon (Abundance); 5, Little, (Granary Filler); 6, Foster, (Abundance); 7, Blyth, (Victory). Barley, six-rowed: 1, Barrie & Son (O. A. C. No. 21, \$5.55); 2, Bingham & Sons (O. A. C. No. 21); 3, See, (O. A. C. No. 21); 4, Robertson (O. A. C. No. 21); 5, Schmidt (O. A. C. No. 21); 6, Foster, (O. A. C. No. 21); 7, Knox Bros. (O. A. C. No. 21); 8, McCutcheon, (O. A. C. No. 21). Rye: 1, Luck (Swedish, \$2.50). Buckwheat: 1, Talbot & Son, (\$2.75); 2, Crosby. Field Peas, small: 1, Talbot & Son (\$5.75); 2, Bingham & Sons (Golden Multiplier); 3, Cormack (Golden Vine); 4, Hughson, (Crown); 5, Dixon, (Arthur). Field Peas, large: 1, Wilkin (Canadian Beauty, \$9); 2, McCutcheon (Canadian Beauty). Field Beans, small white: 1, Maynard, (American Wonder, \$4.50); 2, Kelley; 3, Schmidt (Pea Bean); 4, McCutcheon (Michigan wonder); 5, Johnston, (Michigan Wonder); 6, Hessenauer; 7, Foster. Field Beans, large white: 1, McCutcheon (Marrowfat); 2, McConnell & Son (White Kidney Wax); 3, Hessenauer. Field Beans, Yellow: 1, McCutcheon (Yelloweye, \$5.50). Flax: 1, Cormack, (\$4.20); 2, Crosby. Red Clover: 1, Moorehouse (\$25.50); 2, Howell; 3, Frejd. Alsike: 1, Jones, (\$20); 2, Corner; 3, Kelley; 4, Larson. Sweet Clover: 1, Gormley (Albatrea, not sold); 2, Currie (White Blossom); 3, Murdock, (White Blossom); 4, Barrie & Son, (White Blossom); 5, Knox (White Blossom). Timothy: 1, Barrie & Son, (\$7.50); 2, McCutcheon; 3, Schmidt. Flint Corn, Longfellow, 10 ears: 1, Johnston; 2, Smith; 3, Hessenauer; 4, Craise; Flint Corn, Salzer's North Dakota, 10 ears: 1, Stewart Campbell; 2, Johnston; 3, A. S. Campbell; & Son; 4, Maynard; 5, Dawson; 6, Hessenauer. Flint Corn, A. O. V. 10 ears: 1, Smith; 2, Snobelen (King Philip); 3, McCutcheon (Gold Nugget); 4, Hessenauer, (Compton's Early); 5, Luck (Eloor Park Golden Flint); 6, Ayre, (Gold Nugget). Dent Corn, Bailey, 10 ears: 1, Smith; 2, Hessenauer; 3, McCutcheon. Dent corn, White Cap, Yellow Dent, 10 ears: 1, Cohoe; 2, Brisley; 3, High; 4, Maccoll. Dent Corn, Wisconsin, No. 7, 10 ears: 1, Cohoe; 2, Parks; 3, Maccoll. Dent Corn, Golden Glow, 10 ears: 1, Mitchell. Dent Corn, A. O. V., 10 ears: 1, Smith; 2, Craise. Sweet Corn, Golden Bantam, 20 ears: 1, Moore; 2, Smith; 3, Maynard; 4, Smith; 5, Luck; 6, Schmidt. Sweet Corn, A. O. V., 20 ears: 1, Moore; 2, McKee & Son. Sweet Corn, canning variety, 20 ears: 1, McKee & Son (Stowell's Evergreen); 2, Smith (Evergreen); 3, F. A. Smith, (Stowell's Evergreen); 4, Moore (Stowell's Evergreen). Corn, any Flint variety, 60 ears: 1, Johnston, (Longfellow, \$5); 2, Campbell & Son, (Salzer's North Dakota); 3, Stewart Campbell, (Salzer's North Dakota); 4, Maynard, (Salzer's North Dakota); 5, Smith (Gold Nugget); 6, Snobelen, (King Philip); 7, Hessenauer, (Salzer's North Dakota); 8, Brisley, (Salzer's North Dakota). Any Dent Variety, 60 ears: 1, Mitchell, (Golden Glow, \$8); 2, Cohoe, (Wisconsin No. 7); 3, Parks, (Wisconsin No. 7); 4, Maccoll, (Wisconsin No. 7). Potatoes, Green Mountain: 1, Edmond, (Carmen No. 1) \$5.50; 2, Sinclair, (Green Mountain); 3, Hamilton, (Green Mountain). Potatoes, Irish Cobbler: 1, Edmond (\$4). Potatoes, Green Mountain group, uncertified: 1, Goltz, (\$2.50); 2, Merrill; 3, Scanlon Bros.; 4, Wood; 5, Attridge; 6, Luck; 7, McCormack. Potatoes, Rural New Yorker group, uncertified: 1, Naismith, (Dooley, \$6); 2, Griffin & Son, (Dooley); 3, Wilton, (Dooley); 4, High, (Carmen No. 3); 5, Wood, (Dooley); 6, Schmidt, (Rural New Yorker); 7, Dymont, (Dooley); 8, Leitch, (Noxall). Potatoes, Irish Cobbler group, uncertified: 1, Dymont, (Irish Cobbler, \$6); 2, Naismith, (Irish Cobbler); 3, Talbot & Son, (Irish Cobbler); 4, Scanlon Bros., (Irish Cobbler); 5, McConnell & Son, (Bell's Deposit); 6, McCormack, (Early Eureka); 7, Merrill, (Irish Cobbler). Potatoes, A. O. V., uncertified: 1, Goltz, (Hebron, \$2.50); 2, Schmidt, (Canadian Standard); 3, Griffin & Son, (Early Ohio); 4, Merrill, (Early Ohio); 5, Leitch, (Roxbury); 6, Naismith, (Empire

State). Mangel seed: 1, Moore (Yellow Leviathan); 2, Haas & Son, (Yellow Leviathan); 3, Barrie & Son, (Yellow Intermediate); 4, Crosby. Sugar Mangel Seed: 1, Moore, (Moore's Giant White); 2, Haas & Son, (Giant White). Swede Seed: 1, Moore, (Canadian Gem). Beet Seed: 1, Moore, (Detroit Red Best); 2, Crosby. Carrot seed: 1, Moore (Chantenay). Onion seed: 1, Moore, (Danvers Yellow Globe); 2, Dymont, (Danvers Yellow Globe). Parsnip seed: 1, Rogers; 2, Moore, (Hollow Crown). Cucumber seed: 1, Moore, (White Spine); 2, Zavitz, (Improved Early White Spine). Tomato seed: 1, Moore, (Select Earliana). Seed beans: 1, Zavitz, ((Dwarf White Wax); 2, Hessenauer; 3, Crosby; 4, Moore, (Wardwell Wax). Seed Peas: 1, Moore, (Thomas Laxton). Autumn wheat, best 2 bushels of registered seed or seed eligible for registration: 1, Barrie & Son, (Dawson's Golden Chaff, \$4.50) Spring wheat, best 2 bushels registered seed or seed eligible for registration: 1, Goltz, (Marquis, \$5.75); 2, Barrie & Son, (Marquis). Best 2 bushels white oats: 1, Goltz, (O. A. C. No. 72, \$6); 2, Winer, (O. A. C. No. 72) 3, McCutcheon, 4, Dixon, (Banner); 5, Knapp, (Banner). Six-rowed barley, best 2 bushels registered seed or seed eligible for registration: 1, Barrie & Son, (O. A. C. No. 21, \$8); 2, Goltz, (O. A. C. No. 21); 3, (O. A. C. No. 21). Best 2 bushels field peas: 1, Goltz, (Canadian Beauty \$10.50). Best ten ears of corn from hand-selected seed plot, and 8-rowed variety flint: 1, Johnston, (Longfellow); 2, Smith, (Gold Nugget); 3, Maynard, (Salzer's North Dakota); 4, Hessenauer, (Salzer's North Dakota); 6, Maccoll, (Salzer's North Dakota). Best ten ears of corn from hand-selected seed plot, any 12-rowed variety flint: 1, Maccoll, (Compton's Early). Best ten ears of corn, any variety white dent (W. C. Y. D. included): 1, Parks (Wisconsin No. 7); 2, Cohoe, (Wisconsin No. 7); 3, Maccoll, (Wisconsin No. 7). Best ten ears of corn any variety, yellow dent: 1, Smith, (Bailey). Best ten ears of corn any variety Sweet Corn: 1, Moore, (Golden Bantam); 2, Smith, (Golden Bantam); 3, Cohoe, (Golden Bantam). Bushel of potatoes from hand-selected seed plot, round white type: 1, Naismith, (Dooley, \$7.50); 2, Goltz, (Davies' Warrior). Best Bushel of potatoes from hand-selected seed plot, long white type: 1, Goltz, (Empire State, \$3); Naismith, (Empire State); 3, Wood, (Empire State); 4, McConnell & Son, (Empire State). Best bushel of potatoes from hand-selected seed plot, rose type: 1, Naismith, (Rochester Rose, \$2.25); 2, Goltz, (Early Rose); 3, McConnell & Son, (Rochester Rose). Best bushel of potatoes from hand-selected seed plot, any early variety: 1, Naismith, (Irish Cobbler, \$6); 2, McConnell & Son, (Irish Cobbler); 3, Goltz. Special Sweepstakes Trophy: W. Moorehouse, Dryden, on red clover. Special Sweepstakes Trophy for selected seed: H. L. Goltz.

Standing Field Crop Competition.

Winners in the grain and roots from the prize-winning fields in the Standing Field Crop Competitions are given below. These exhibits always form an important part of the seed and grain exhibit of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, and this year the display was very good indeed. Two championships in the seed and grain department were included among the Standing Field Crop entries, one in oats and another in fall wheat.

OATS: 1, Wm. Hutcheson, Rockwood, (championship); 2, A. & W. McKague, Teeswater; 3, S. W. Bingham & Sons, Hillsburg; 4, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville; 5, S. E. Griffin & Son, Acton; 6, D. A. McNaughton, Puslinch; 7, Andrew Schmidt, Mildmay; 8, Fred Poole, Bronte; 9, J. A. Cockburn & Sons, Puslinch; 10, Alex. K. Campbell, Strathroy.

SPRING WHEAT: 1, John I. Baldson & Sons, Markham; 2, Wm. Hutcheon, Rockwood; 3, H. A. Cormack, Arthur.

FALL WHEAT: 1, J. A. Cockburn & Sons, Puslinch, (championship); 2, D. A. Henry, Millbrook; 3, H. MacPherson, Norwich; 4, David Roger, St. Mary's; 5, Wm. W. Harding, St. Mary's.

BARLEY: 1, R. J. Robertson, Chatham; 2, Russell See, Bolton; 3, Thos. Thomson, Cainsville.

PEAS: 1, A. Mielhausen, Lion's Head; 2, Wm. G. Bray, Sr., Lion's Head.

CORN (Flint): 1, R. J. Johnston, Chatham; 2, A. S. Maynard, Chatham; 3, W. T. Pegg, Blenheim; 4, Robt. G. Dawson, Niagara-on-the-Lake.

CORN (Dent): 1, B. R. Cohoe, S. Woodslee; 2, Thos. Deslippe, Amherstburg; 3, Ed. A. Deneau, North Malden; 4, W. A. Bailey, Amherstburg; 5, Arch. McColl, Rodney.

POTATOES: 1, Wm. Naismith, Falkenburg; 2, H. L. Goltz, Bardsville; 3, Wm. Attridge, Waterdown; 4, Thos. Fothergill, Bronte; 5, Wm. G. Woods, Maple.

MANGELS: 1, W. G. Rennie, Agincourt.

TURNIPS: 1, Jos. Martin, Paris; 2, W. G. Rennie, Agincourt; 3, Alfred Hutchinson, Mount Forest.

Ontario Seed Growers' Association.

Among the many meetings held during Winter Fair Week at Guelph was the annual meeting of the Ontario Seed Growers' Association, which took place on Tuesday, December 7. The President, Professor W. J. Squirrell, occupied the chair, and there were about 25 in attendance. This Association is at present largely made up of the exhibitors in the seed and grain section of the Provincial Winter Fair, but perhaps it would not be out of order to suggest here that the Association could be more effective in promoting seed improvement if a stronger effort were made to interest everyone interested in good seed, and especially all growers of pure-bred seed. Professor Squirrell pointed out the excellence of the seed exhibit this year, and remarked on the improvement over past years, and also thought

congratulations were due those men who had assisted in bringing Canadian-grown seed so prominently to the fore at the recent International Live Stock Show at Chicago, where Canadian entries won many of the most coveted prizes. The President also suggested the advisability of creating novice classes at Guelph with the idea of encouraging exhibits from those who now may be inclined to believe that they have no chance with the older exhibitors. He suggested classes for men who have never received a prize at a Provincial exhibition. This was the subject of considerable discussion, and in as much as the Association now has a surplus of about \$400 in the treasury, the Executive was authorized to spend the sum of \$100 for this purpose between Ottawa and Guelph Winter fairs next year.

Heretofore the Association has been known as the Western Ontario Seed Growers' Association, but it has now been made provincial in scope, and a change has accordingly been made in the name of the Association.

L. H. Newman, Ottawa, Secretary Canadian Seed Growers' Association, was called upon to briefly review the accomplishments of Canadian exhibitors at Chicago this year, and his report was certainly most encouraging. A display exhibit of Canadian seed had been planned at the request of the exhibition authorities, but the space allotted for this purpose was suddenly cancelled, and a last-minute effort was made to interest as many growers as possible in the regular competitive classes. Ontario competed in Region 2, and in oats, out of 100 entries, B. R. Cohoe, an Ontario exhibitor, was fortunate in winning first prize and reserve grand championship. The grand champion lot was also Canadian (Western), and won in a class which gave every place except sixth to Canadian entries. In hard red wheat, 21 out of 25 prizes were awarded to Canadians, including first, second and third, while Canada got 1, 2 and 3 in corn and 1, 2 and 5 in peas. Mr. Newman praised the arrangement of the seed this year, and also mentioned the excellent work in seed improvement being done in the Province of Quebec.

The officers, directors and representatives of the Association on various boards for the ensuing year are as follows:

Hon. Pres., Professor W. J. Squirrell; President, R. R. Moore; Vice-Pres., B. R. Cohoe; Sec.-Treas., F. C. Hart, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. Directors: Wheat, F. A. Smith; oats, B. R. Cohoe; barley, H. L. Goltz; corn, A. S. Campbell; peas, J. S. Moore; clovers and grasses, Prof. Squirrell; roots, R. R. Moore; potatoes, H. L. McConnell; vegetables, A. H. McLennan; beans, A. S. Maynard; rye and buckwheat, T. G. Raynor. Representatives: Royal Agricultural Winter Fair, W. J. W. Lennox; J. Lockie Wilson and Prof. Squirrell; Chicago International, President, Secretary and J. Lockie Wilson; Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Messrs. W. J. Lennox, Eddy, T. G. Raynor and A. W. Mason; Ottawa Winter Fair, Messrs. L. H. Newman, Gourlay, Bradley, and Clarke.

The following recently appeared in a news letter reaching this office from the Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner's Branch, Ottawa:

"A letter has been received at this office from a correspondent in the Argentine Republic, who discusses prevailing conditions regarding dairying in that country. It is pointed out that the land is still held by a comparatively few owners whose chief interest is in meat production rather than in dairying and the manufacture of butter is carried on under unfavorable conditions. The Argentine farmer (dairy) usually has from one hundred to one hundred and fifty cows which live out of doors at all seasons of the year, are only milked once daily, always in the open air, and the daily production of milk per cow is from four and one-half to six and one-half pounds. The gathered cream system prevails. The cream on the farm is not cooled and each successive lot of cream is added to the can without being cooled. In some cases the trip from the farm to the creamery or railroad station requires six to eight hours and is made only once in fourteen days.

"In addition to the unsatisfactory conditions surrounding the production of cream, the conditions under which the butter is manufactured are not favorable. Pasteurization or the use of pure culture has not been adopted. Preservative, to the extent of one-half per cent. is used.

"Some of the world's greatest cold storages are located in Buenos Aires. These cater to the meat trade. As the animals are sent to Buenos Aires or other ports to be slaughtered, a refrigerator car service has never been developed. Consequently the dairyman has been unable to get a satisfactory railway transportation service. The larger factories are located near Buenos Aires and do not feel the use of an iced car service as they would if located farther from the port, but new creameries operating farther away are handicapped and the development of the business is retarded.

"On the other hand several dairy schools have been started recently, and some of the larger firms are importing skilled dairymen of high educational standing; a dairymen's association has been organized, which has started publication of a journal devoted to dairying.

"For the week ending August 21, 1920, the Argentine Republic exported 773,144 lbs. of butter of which 722,300 lbs. came to New York."

The Department of Imperial Government Supplies has paid out the sum of £146,222,787 for New Zealand Produce purchased up to Sept. 30, 1920. Included in this is about £21,000,000 for cheese, £9,200,000 for butter £50,895,500 for wool and £51,285,784 for frozen meat.

On The annual Toronto Stock Exchange week exhibited and show show is n and is a stock for also incre which wa by a lar amountin 1918. It fat stock because probably is not yet the Unio The wea year whe son's lig air with around w

A fat Toronto value to managed animals also that as he sh that a c them wo For this upon the present Toronto far as th cerned, mals th taken to dividua viously v value in placing farmer: to be, th managin confus animals. have di competi show th Also, it a type our ma therefor person however beaten practical champie steer th cross-br the pri connect at this possible from th first pri for a hi The on practical present animals a grad and sh won se Prince sold to per pou than " also so sixty c bred S while i "Black that y "Mate Januar weigh quarter this str for the for M John E 1,390 \$950,8 impro the rig Elmo' Th shown 1,133 This c carloa year -cents.

Heavier Entries at Eleventh Toronto Fat Stock Show.

On Thursday and Friday of last week the eleventh annual Toronto Fat Stock Show was held at the Union Stock Yards. This event is always held during the week of the Guelph Winter Fair so that the fat cattle exhibited at Guelph can be taken immediately to Toronto and shown there again before being slaughtered. The show is managed by the Union Stock Yards Company and is a show of market stock rather than breeding stock for which Guelph is particularly noted. It is also increasing in popularity from year to year, a fact which was evidenced this year by heavier entries and by a larger attendance than last year, when entries amounting to 430 were out as compared with 230 in 1918. It was thought last year that there would be no fat stock show at the Union Stock Yards this year, because of the fact that the new Royal show would probably be in operation. The new show, however, is not yet an accomplished fact so that the show at the Union Stock Yards will probably continue until it is. The weather this year was somewhat better than last year when it was rather disagreeable under foot, although some light snow fell on Friday which brought cooler air with it and did not add to the comfort of standing around while the sale was progressing.

A fat stock show such as the one held annually at Toronto should be of very considerable educational value to all who attend, because of the fact that it is managed by those who must ultimately buy the meat animals that the farmer produces. It certainly is true also that the average farmer is not as well acquainted as he should be with the various market classes, and that a correct, or approximately correct, knowledge of them would be of considerable monetary value to him. For this reason a show which places special emphasis upon the buyer's point of view should do good. At the present time, however, the two shows at Guelph and Toronto apparently do not possess the same ideals so far as the comparative merits of fat animals are concerned, because it not infrequently happens that animals that have won very high honors at Guelph are taken to Toronto and are there placed below other individuals to which they were only a day or two previously declared superior. If consistency is of any value in judging live stock it should also be of value in placing the correct idea of marketing type before the farmer. Moreover, if co-operation is all it is claimed to be, there should be some effort on the part of those managing the two shows to see that the exhibitor is not confused by the setting up of two standards for meat animals. We recognize, of course, that two judges may have different opinions and that between two animals competing for the grand championship at a fat stock show there will probably not be a great deal of difference. Also, it is true that in most respects each will represent a type that is much superior to the type that reaches our markets in the greatest numbers, and both may, therefore, be taken as object lessons by the average person who wants to learn. At Toronto this year, however, the grand champion steer at Guelph was beaten by a second-prize steer at Guelph. Last year practically the same thing happened when the grand champion steer at Guelph was beaten in Toronto by a steer that was beaten at Guelph in the class for grade or cross-bred steers. This criticism may be extended to the prices paid for steers at the auction sale held in connection with the Toronto show. We believe that at this show the animal should be sold as nearly as possible according to comparative market values and if, from the market standpoint, one individual is given first prize over another, the first-prize animal should sell for a higher price than an individual from a lower placing. The only exception should be in the case of animals practically tied as far as quality is concerned. At the present time it sometimes happens that second-prize animals sell for more money than do first-prize animals.

The grand champion steer this year was "St. Elmo," a grade Angus senior calf dropped October 5, 1919, and shown by G. A. Guthrie & Son, New Dundee. He won second as a senior calf at Guelph and was sired by Prince Bravo of Larkin Farm. At this auction sale he sold to Anderson Bros., London, for seventy-five cents per pound and weighed 1,120 pounds, or 170 pounds less than "Black Hector," the grand champion of 1919 that also sold for seventy-five cents per pound. In 1918 sixty cents per pound was paid for "Shorty," the pure-bred Shorthorn steer that won the grand championship, while in 1917 a dollar per pound was the price paid for "Black George," Leask's grand champion. The steer that won the grand championship at Guelph was "Matchless Pete," a grade Shorthorn yearling calved January, 1919, and sired by Gainford Matchless. He weighed 1,440 pounds and was sold for eighteen and a quarter cents per pound. It is interesting to note that this steer and the three that won the grand championship for the best three cattle in the show were all sired by Gainford Matchless, and were out of grade cows owned by John Kopas and Sons, Elora. The other three averaged 1,390 pounds each, and the four sold for a total of \$950.85 or 16.94 cents per pound. Presumably the same improvement due to the use of a pure-bred sire of the right type may be pointed out in the case of "St. Elmo" the grand champion.

The champion carload of 15 dehorned steers was shown by White & Cameron, Guelph. They averaged 1,133 pounds each and sold for 14 cents per pound. This compares with 21 cents received for the champion carload last year that weighed 22,050 pounds. Last year the highest price for sheep and lambs was 41 cents. This was paid for a pen of ten short-wooled

lambs, either wethers or ewes, under 100 pounds. This year a pen of three shown by J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, was sold for 29 cents per pound, which constituted the highest price. A pen of six lambs under 90 pounds shown by Wm. Murdoch, Palmerston, sold for 27 cents. The highest price for hogs was 21½ cents for a pen of three barrows averaging 216 pounds in weight. J. E. Brethour & Nephews secured 20¼ cents for a litter of eight hogs in the United Farmers' Special. These averaged 212 pounds each. The highest price last year was 50 cents per pound for the winning lot in this class.

Cattle.

Below are the exhibitors in cattle, sheep and swine. Immediately after the name of the winner will be found the weight and selling price of each lot at the auction sale that took place on Friday.

Exhibitors.—G. A. Guthrie & Sons, New Dundee; Campbell Bros., Shedden; A. Elcoat, Seaforth; Oril Williamson, Jarvis; W. A. Douglas & Sons, Caledonia; J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas; J. H. Turner, Paisley; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; John Barr, Blyth; A. W. Etherington, Hensall; H. V. Hook, Seagrave; John Brown & Sons, Galt; John Mitchell, Nashville; John Kopas & Sons, Elora; Jacob Lerch & Sons, Preston; John Brown & Sons, Galt; J. E. Leask, Seagrave; Jas. McPherson & Sons, Dundalk; Henderson Bros., Guelph; D. J. Lerch, Preston; Harvey Real, Seagrave; Wilbur Turnbull, Brussels; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; W. W. Revington & Sons, Lucan; Bertwin Blackburn, Uxbridge; Orvil Burton, Claremont; Frank Frankland, Port Perry; Andrew Hicks & Sons, Centralia; H. Cormack, Paisley; Ernest Cochrane, Ayr; R. L. & R. Short, Elora; Chas. Pilkey, Ashburn; Alfred Paul, Kirkton; Byron E. Hicks, Centralia; T. L. Marquis, Sunderland; St. Mary's U. F. O., St. Mary's; Elmer Powell, Whitby; J. J. Reid, Teeswater; Thos. Mullin, Ferguson; Andrew Hicks & Sons, Centralia; White & Cameron, Guelph; W. J. Taylor, Varna; Peter McCuaig, Beaverton; Sprucedale Farm, Woodbridge; W. F. Boles, Rockwood; Ackert Bros., Holyrood; J. M. Knight & Sons, Brussels.

Awards.—Pure-bred steer, 2 years and under 3: 1, Campbell Bros., (1,650 lbs. at 16½c.); 2, Elcoat, (1,320 lbs. at 13c.). Pure-bred steer, 1 year and under 2: 1, Williamson, (1,350 at 16c.); 2, Douglas & Sons, (1,166 lbs. at 14½c.); 3, Ferguson & Sons, (1,360 lbs. at 14½c.); 4, Turner, (1,240 lbs. at 15¼c.). Pure-bred steer, under 1 year: 1, Amos & Sons, (champion pure-bred, winner of Walker House Cup, 920 lbs. at 20c.); 2, Barr, (930 lbs. at 16½c.); 3, Etherington, (900 lbs. at 16¼c.); 4, Douglas & Sons, (910 lbs. at 16¼c.). Grade steer, 2 years and under 3: 1, Hook, (1,360 lbs. at 14½c.); 2, Brown & Sons, (1,420 lbs. at 15c.); 3 and 4, Campbell Bros., (1,620 lbs. at 15c., and 1,210 lbs. at 12½c.); 5, Mitchell, (1,370 lbs. at 11¼c.). Grade steer, 1 year and under 2: 1, Kopas & Sons, (1,440 lbs. at 18¼c.); 2, Lerch & Sons, (1,490 lbs. at 15¼c.); 3, Brown & Sons, (1,320 lbs. at 15¼c.); 4, Leask, (1,270 lbs. at 15¼c.); 5, McPherson & Sons, (1,280 lbs. at 15¼c.). Grade steer, under 1 year: 1, Guthrie & Son, (St. Elmo, grand champion and champion grade or cross-bred steer, 1,120 lbs. at 75c., sold to Anderson Bros., London); 2 and 5, Guthrie & Son, (1,230 lbs. at 20c., and 1,020 lbs. at 18¼c.); 3 and 4, Henderson Bros., (1,110 lbs. at 18¼c., and 1,000 lbs. at 19¼c.). Boys' Steer Feeding Competition: 1, D. J. Lerch, (reserve grand champion, winner Royal Purple Calf Meal Special, 1,020 lbs. at 26c., Anderson Bros., London); 2, Real, (920 lbs. at 19¼c.); 3, Turnbull, (800 lbs. at 18¼c.). Heifer, 2 years and under 3: 1, Bowman, (1,390 lbs. at 14¼c.); 2, Revington & Sons, (1,020 lbs. at 11c.); 3, Brown & Sons, (1,240 lbs. at 11¼c.). Heifer, 1 year and under 2: 1, Blackburn, (870 lbs. at 19c.); 2, Barton, (900 lbs. at 17c.); 3, Frankland, (1,020 lbs. at 14¼c.). Heifer, under 1 year: 1, Hicks & Sons, (830 lbs. at 20¼c.); 2, Cormack, (890 lbs. at 16¼c.); 3, Cochrane, (820 lbs. at 15¼c.). Three Shorthorn steers, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1, Lerch & Sons, (2,490 lbs. at 16¼c.); 2, Short, (2,770 lbs. at 16¼c.); 3, Cochrane, (2,520 lbs. at 16¼c.); 4, Pilkey, (2,430 lbs. at 15¼c.). Three Hereford steers, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1, John Brown Jr., (2,680 lbs. at 17¼c.); 2, Lerch & Sons, (2,570 lbs. at 14¼c.); 3, Paul, (2,470 lbs. at 15¼c.); 4, Ferguson & Sons, (2,120 lbs. at 10¼c.). Three Angus steers, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1 and 3, Henderson Bros., (2,770 lbs. at 16¼c., and 2,490 lbs. at 15¼c.); 2, Ferguson & Sons, (2,400 lbs. at 16¼c.); 4, Hicks, (2,380 lbs. at 14¼c.). Three steers, any breed, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1 and 4, Paul, (2,840 lbs. at 17¼c., and 2,350 lbs. at 11¼c.); 2, Marquis, (2,460 lbs. at 14¼c.); 3, St. Mary's U. F. O., (2,560 lbs. at 14c.). Three Shorthorn steers, over 1,000 lbs.: 1, Kopas & Sons, (grand champion best pen three cattle in the Show, 4,170 lbs. at 16¼c. (sold to Harris Abattoir Co.)); 2, Leask, (3,420 lbs. at 16¼c.); 3, Powell, (3,280 lbs. at 15¼c.); 4, Elcoat, (3,330 lbs. at 12¼c.). Three steers, any breed, over 1,000 lbs.: 1, Brown & Sons, (3,610 lbs. at 17c.); 2, Reid, (3,620 lbs. at 13c.); 3, Revington & Sons, (3,940 lbs. at 12¼c.). Three heifers, 2 years and under 3: 1, 2 and 3, Revington & Sons, (3,030 lbs. at 12c., 3,130 lbs. and 3,130 lbs. at 11¼c.). Three heifers 1 year and under 2: 1, Mullin, (3,150 lbs. at 14¼c.); 2, Elcoat, (2,330 lbs. at 12¼c.); 3,

Hicks & Sons, (2,900 lbs. at 12¼c.). Three heifers, under 1 year: 1, Short (2,700 lbs. at 16¼c.); 2, Hicks, (2,580 lbs. at 16¼c.); 3, Henderson Bros., (2,320 lbs. at 17c.). Carload 15 dehorned steers under 900 lbs.: 1 and 2, White & Cameron, (11,520 lbs. at 15¼c., and 12,600 lbs. at 15c.). Carload 15 dehorned steers, 900 to 1,099 lbs.: 1, White & Cameron, (15,050 lbs. at 14¼c.); 3, Taylor (15,740 lbs. at 10¼c.). Carload 15 dehorned steers, 1,100 to 1,299 lbs.: 1, White & Cameron, (champion carload 15 dehorned steers, 17,000 lbs. at 14c. (sold to Robert Simpson Company)); 2, McCuaig, (17,300 lbs. at 10c.). Carload dehorned steers, 1,300 lbs. and over: 1, Sprucedale Farm (21,770 lbs. at 14¼c.); 2, Bull, (20,980 lbs. at 13¼c.); 3, Ackert, (20,900 lbs. at 12¼c.). Farmers' carload class: 1, Reid, (20,150 lbs. at 13c.); 2, Sprucedale Farm, (19,390 lbs. at 13c.); 3, Knight & Sons, (19,020 lbs. at 13c.).

Sheep.

Exhibitors: J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Robt. E. Cowan, Galt; A. Elcoat, Seaforth; J. A. Dale, Clinton; T. Harris, Ripley; J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas; C. E. Meggs, Paris; Elliott & Reid, Brucefield; John Mitchell, Nashville; J. S. Baker, Burford; C. J. Brodie, Stouffville; Stuart J. Robertson, Hornby; Hampton Bros., Fergus; Frank Ward, Brampton; Brown & Ferguson, Galt; Wm. Murdoch, Palmerston.

Awards.—Long-wools, pen, 3 wethers or ewes, under 1 year: 1, Brethour & Nephews, (340 lbs. at 13¼c.); 2, Cowan, (300 lbs. at 13c.); 3, Elcoat, (230 lbs. at 13c.). Carload, 50 fat sheep: 1, Dale, (7,730 lbs. at 6¼c.); 2, Harris, (7,390 lbs. at 5¼c.). Carload, 40 lambs, wethers or ewes: 1, Ferguson & Sons, (5,190 lbs. at 13¼c.); 2, Meggs, (4,490 lbs. at \$13.80); 3, Elliott & Reid, (5,260 at 13¼c.). Pen of 10 lambs, wethers or ewes, under 100 lbs. each, Swift Canadian Company Special: 1, Elcoat, (920 lbs. at 16c.); 2, Mitchell, (950 lbs. at 14¼c.); 3, Ferguson & Sons, (920 lbs. at 14¼c.). Short-wools, pen of 3 wethers or ewes, 1 year and under 2: 1 and 2, Baker, (300 lbs. at 18c., and 280 lbs. at 17¼c.); 3, Brodie, (320 lbs. at 15c.). Pen of 3 wethers or ewes, under 1 year: 1, Brethour & Nephews, (290 lbs. at 29c., the highest price for any lot of sheep); 2, Robertson, (250 lbs. at 24c.); 3, Hampton Bros., (250 lbs. at 21¼c.). Car lot, 50 fat sheep: 1, Ward, (6,102 lbs. at 7¼c.). Car lot, 50 lambs, wethers or ewes: 1, Meggs, (4,350 lbs. at 16c.); 2, Cowan, (4,100 lbs. at 16c.); 3, Brown & Ferguson, (4,490 lbs. at 15¼c.). Pen of 10 lambs, wethers or ewes, under 100 lbs. each, Swift Canadian Company Special: 1, Brethour & Nephews, (880 lbs. at 25¼c.); 2, Murdoch, (840 lbs. at 21c.); 3, Brodie, (800 lbs. at 20c.). Pen of 6 lambs, wethers or ewes, under 90 lbs. each, Swift Canadian Company Special: 1, Murdoch, (470 lbs. at 27c.); 2, Brodie, (430 lbs. at 20c.); 3, Brown & Ferguson, (450 lbs. at 18¼c.).

Swine.

Exhibitors: J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Jacob Lerch & Sons, Preston; Leo Chard, Lambton Mills; Oscar Lerch, Preston; G. Graham, Udonia; Elsie Chard, Lambton Mills; L. D. McCormick, Shedden; Campbell Bros., Shedden; Chas. H. Witty, Woodbridge; Henry Wade, Pickering; Frank Hands, Dollar; D. J. Lerch, Preston; F. J. Vacher, Woodbridge.

Awards.—Pen, three barrows, 170 to 225 lbs.: 1, Featherston, (640 lbs. at 20c.); 2, Brethour & Nephews, (630 lbs. at 19¼c.); 3, Lerch & Sons, (610 lbs. at 19c.). Boys and Girls' Hog Feeding Competition: 1, Oscar Lerch, (670 lbs. at 19¼c.); 2, G. Graham, (660 lbs. at 19c.); 3, Elsie Chard, (590 lbs. at 19¼c.). Pen of three bacon type hogs, 174 to 225 lbs. Swift Canadian Company Special: 1, Brethour & Nephews, (610 lbs. at 20c.); 3, McCormick, (650 lbs. at 18c.). Pen of three barrows, 170 to 225 lbs., Gunns Limited Tankage Special: 1, Campbell Bros., (650 lbs. at 21¼c., the highest price received for swine). Pen of 10 hogs, 170 to 225 lbs., Swift Canadian Company Special: 1, Featherston, (2,060 lbs. at 19¼c.); 2, Witty, (2,200 lbs. at 17¼c.); 3, Campbell Bros., (2,080 lbs. at 17¼c.). Pen of 5 barrows, 170 to 200 lbs., William Davies Company Special: 1, Leo Chard, (980 lbs. at 20c.); 2, Featherston, (960 lbs. at 18c.); 3, Wade, (940 lbs. at 18¼c.). Litter, one brood, 5 or more, 170 to 200 lbs., Wm. Davies Company Annual: 1, Hands, (1,590 lbs. at 20c.); 2, Graham, (1,380 lbs. at 17¼c.); 3, D. J. Lerch, (21,00 lbs. at 17¼c.). Litter, 7 or more hogs, 170 to 225 lbs., United Farmers' Special: 1, Brethour & Nephews, (1,700 lbs. at 20¼c.); 2, Vacher, (1,430 lbs. at 18¼c.); 3, McCormick, (1,650 lbs. at 18c.).

The New Zealand Co-operative Dairy Company, Ltd., reported the following amount of business done during the year at the first annual meeting of shareholders held on Sept. 16: "The dairy produce sales for the year were £1,908,703 17s. 11d., and the trading sales amounted to £109,070 4s. 1d., making a total turnover of £2,017,774 2s. During the year the quantity of milk received for butter making was 65,750,346 lbs. and 58,289,198 lbs. for cheese making. The quantity of cream received was 32,043,057 lbs. The total butter-fat for butter making was 16,190,639 lbs. and the butter made 19,527,269 lbs., the overrun being 20.60. The butter-fat for cheese making was 2,183,372 lbs., the pounds of cheese being 5,709,947, 2.60 lbs. of cheese (average) being made from one pound of butter-fat. The quantity of casein made was 866,032 lbs.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Comment on week ending December 9.
Quotations on last Monday's Markets.

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

Receipts and Market Tops.

| | CATTLE | | | | | | CALVES | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|--|
| | Week Ending | Sales Same Week | Week Ending | Top Price | Good Steers | Week Ending | Sales Same Week | Week Ending | Top Price | Good Calves | Week Ending | |
| | Dec. 9 | 1919 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 9 | 1919 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 9 | 1919 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 9 | 1919 | |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.) | *4,616 | 11,495 | 4,655 | \$12.50 | \$13.75 | \$10.25 | *497 | 1,092 | 715 | \$16.00 | \$20.00 | |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.) | 549 | 2,290 | 1,503 | | 11.25 | | 304 | 470 | 287 | 15.00 | 15.00 | |
| Montreal (East End) | 658 | 2,431 | 1,202 | | 11.25 | | 507 | 491 | 681 | 15.00 | 15.00 | |
| Winnipeg | 7,139 | 9,812 | 7,811 | 8.50 | 12.00 | 9.00 | 402 | 630 | 507 | 8.50 | 10.00 | |
| Calgary | 2,675 | 6,987 | 2,661 | 7.75 | 10.75 | 7.75 | 363 | 346 | 386 | 6.90 | 8.50 | |
| Edmonton | 1,428 | 1,035 | 1,966 | 8.00 | 13.00 | 8.00 | 112 | 39 | 253 | 8.25 | 8.50 | |

| | HOGS | | | | | | SHEEP | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|---------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-----------|------------|-------------|--|
| | Week Ending | Sales Same Week | Week Ending | Top Price | Selects | Week Ending | Sales Same Week | Week Ending | Top Price | Good Lambs | Week Ending | |
| | Dec. 9 | 1919 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 9 | 1919 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 9 | 1919 | Dec. 2 | Dec. 9 | 1919 | |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.) | *5,214 | 1,380 | 10,400 | \$15.25 | \$16.75 | \$15.75 | *8,558 | 11,059 | 10,643 | \$13.50 | \$17.00 | |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.) | 1,851 | 1,220 | 1,094 | 16.50 | 16.75 | 16.50 | 793 | 1,088 | 1,165 | 13.50 | 15.00 | |
| Montreal (East End) | 868 | 958 | 1,667 | 16.50 | 16.75 | 16.50 | 1,596 | 1,528 | 2,274 | 13.50 | 15.00 | |
| Winnipeg | 2,375 | 6,390 | 3,569 | 13.75 | 16.00 | 14.00 | 1,808 | 1,094 | 1,310 | 12.00 | 14.00 | |
| Calgary | 1,213 | 1,374 | 377 | 13.25 | 15.75 | 14.25 | 1,584 | 1,862 | 2,016 | 11.00 | 12.50 | |
| Edmonton | 574 | 770 | 472 | 13.25 | 15.50 | 14.25 | 321 | 521 | 950 | 10.00 | 11.50 | |

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

Sales during the week were made to the extent of 7,115 cattle, 558 calves, 6,160 hogs and 12,212 sheep. In addition, 537 cattle and 32 hogs were received on through billing. On Monday the market remained steady with the previous week for common and medium grades, with prices a little stronger for choice butchers. The general quality of the cattle offered was quite an improvement on that of the last few months although common scrub cattle continue to arrive. Shipments from the Western Provinces are falling off considerably and are expected to practically cease during the next two weeks. Choice butcher cattle sold from \$10 to \$11.50, good kinds from \$9 to \$10, medium from \$7 to \$9, and common kinds as low as \$4. Choice butcher cows were in demand and moved from \$8 to \$9 with as high as \$10 paid for one animal. Bulls were also stronger, choice selling generally around \$9, and common bulls from \$4 to \$6. Milch cows and springers continue steady at prices from \$100 to \$150 each. Trading in stockers and feeders was very poor, enquiries being light and the offerings generally inferior in quality. Towards the close of the week all interest was centered in the Fat Stock Show. There were about four hundred entries in all classes, and these made up the largest show yet held in the Union Stock Yards. Cattle entries consisted of three hundred, whilst there were twenty entries in the carload class alone, against less than half that number last year. The grand championship was awarded to an Aberdeen-Angus steer under one year, shown by J. A. Guthrie & Sons of New Dundee. This steer also won the Aberdeen-Angus Association special prize. The reserve championship went to J. Kopas & Sons, of Elora, on the steer which won the grand championship at Guelph. Three carload prizes and the grand championship car load prize awarded on a load of steers averaging twelve hundred and twenty five pounds, were taken by White & Cameron of Guelph. The calf receipts for the week were small. Choice veal sold at prices about \$1 lower than during the previous week. The bulk of the run was of very common quality and sold at low prices.

Choice lambs sold on a steady market all week at prices from \$12.50 to \$13.50. Thin lambs have been numerous and a little hard to dispose of at prices from \$7 to \$8. Sheep were hard to sell and prices have naturally suffered. Handy-weight sheep moved generally from \$6 to \$7. Yearlings have been few and with a good demand, sales were made as high as \$10. The heavy run of lambs seems to be about finished for the year. From now on light runs are expected.

Hogs remained steady all week despite the effort of buyers to reduce prices. The run of hogs was light and the demand strong. Prices closed steady at \$15 for selects, fed and watered. The total receipts from January 1

| CLASSIFICATION | No. | TORONTO | | | | MONTREAL | | | |
|-------------------------------|-------|------------|-----------------|-----------|-------|------------|--------------|-----------|--|
| | | Avg. Price | Price Range | Top Price | No. | Avg. Price | Price Range | Top Price | |
| STEERS heavy finished | 152 | \$10.00 | \$ 9.75-\$10.25 | \$12.00 | | | | | |
| STEERS good | 442 | 9.50 | 9.25- 9.75 | 12.50 | 1 | | | | |
| STEERS 1,000-1,200 common | 217 | 8.50 | 8.00- 9.00 | 9.00 | | | | | |
| STEERS good | 595 | 8.67 | 8.25- 9.75 | 14.00 | 84 | 6.75 | 6.00- 7.00 | 7.50 | |
| STEERS 700-1,000 common | 262 | 5.75 | 5.50- 6.00 | 9.50 | | | | | |
| HEIFERS good | 417 | 9.50 | 9.00- 10.00 | 12.25 | 2 | | | | |
| HEIFERS fair | 94 | 8.50 | 8.25- 8.75 | 9.00 | 144 | 6.50 | 5.75- 7.50 | 7.50 | |
| HEIFERS common | 149 | 5.50 | 5.00- 6.00 | 6.00 | | | | | |
| COWS good | 182 | 7.59 | 7.25- 8.00 | 10.25 | 6 | 7.50 | 7.00- 8.00 | 8.00 | |
| COWS common | 425 | 5.60 | 5.00- 6.00 | 7.00 | 90 | 5.75 | 5.00- 7.00 | 7.00 | |
| BULLS good | 50 | 8.00 | 7.50- 8.50 | 10.00 | 1 | | | | |
| BULLS common | 134 | 4.61 | 4.00- 5.00 | 5.50 | 65 | 4.75 | 4.50- 5.50 | 6.00 | |
| CANNERS & CUTTERS | 679 | 3.50 | 3.25- 3.75 | 5.00 | 139 | 3.50 | 3.00- 4.00 | 4.50 | |
| OXEN | | | | | | | | | |
| CALVES veal | 479 | 12.66 | 12.00- 14.00 | 16.00 | 104 | 12.50 | 10.00- 14.00 | 15.00 | |
| CALVES grass | | | | | 200 | 5.25 | 5.00- 5.50 | 5.50 | |
| STOCKERS good | 583 | 8.00 | 7.50- 8.50 | 8.50 | | | | | |
| STOCKERS fair | 181 | | | | | | | | |
| FEEDERS good | 54 | 8.50 | 8.00- 9.00 | 10.75 | 17 | | | | |
| FEEDERS fair | | | | | | | | | |
| HOGS selects | 5,080 | 15.15 | 14.75- 15.25 | 15.25 | 1,140 | 16.05 | 16.00 | 16.50 | |
| HOGS heavies | 4 | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14.25 | 14 | | | | |
| HOGS (Fed and watered) lights | 18 | 13.00 | 12.75- 13.25 | 13.25 | 163 | | | | |
| HOGS sows | 110 | 11.63 | 10.75- 12.25 | 12.25 | 5 | | | | |
| HOGS stags | 2 | | | | 5 | | | | |
| LAMBS good | 6,024 | 12.75 | 12.50- 13.00 | 13.50 | 318 | 13.00 | 12.50- 13.50 | 13.50 | |
| LAMBS common | 456 | 8.98 | 8.00- 10.00 | 10.00 | 216 | | | | |
| SHEEP heavy | 83 | 6.86 | 6.50- 7.25 | 7.75 | | | | | |
| SHEEP light | 1,402 | 5.85 | 5.50- 6.50 | 6.50 | 111 | 5.60 | 5.50 | 6.00 | |
| SHEEP common | 593 | 3.50 | 3.00- 4.00 | 4.00 | 148 | 4.75 | 4.50- 5.00 | 5.00 | |

Montreal hogs quoted on basis of off-car weights.
NOTE: Thursday's grading at Toronto not included on account of Fat Stock Show.

to December 2, inclusive, were, 274,796 cattle, 71,855 calves, 281,058 hogs and 241,135 sheep; compared with 350,484 cattle, 63,571 calves, 367,238 hogs and 273,569 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Montreal.

The number of cattle offered for sale on the two markets during the week amounted to less than one-third of the number for the corresponding period of 1919. While it is claimed that there is plenty of dressed meat in store there is some evidence that packers are feeling some concern over the possibility of a continuation of extremely light runs of cattle and especially over the lack of animals of quality. The action of the market this week would lead one to believe that prices have reached the lowest level and that any new changes will have an upward tendency. There were four loads of Winnipeg cattle on sale and of these the best steers were sold at prices ranging from \$8 to \$9. Eleven head of fairly heavy steers were sold at \$8.75. There were not enough good cattle of any kind sold to establish market prices. The best cattle offered were in most cases

weighed with stock of poorer quality at a straight price. Eight cows, grading from common to medium and eighteen light steers averaging, cows and steers together, eight hundred and twenty-five pounds, were sold for \$6.75, and a few fairly smooth little heifers averaging eight hundred and fifty pounds brought \$7.50. Prices for this grade of stock were said to be 50 cents to 75 cents higher than those paid the previous week. The balance of the cattle were all of very common quality and were sold in nearly all cases at \$5 to \$6 for anything that could be used for butchers' purposes; \$2.75 and \$3 for canners and \$4.50 to \$5.50 for bologna bulls. One smooth butcher bull, weighing twelve hundred pounds and of dairy type, not fat, brought \$7.25. Grass calves were commonly quoted around the yards at \$5. Sales were made on Monday up to \$5.50 and on Wednesday a couple of lots were bought as low as \$4.50. Veal calves remained about steady with few sales, however, above \$14.

The market for lambs was much stronger and sales were made up to \$13.50. Some lots were sold for \$12.50 and the price finally rested at \$13. Sheep brought

a top of \$6. One lot, containing a number of yearlings was sold for \$6.50.

On account of comparatively light receipts and a stiff demand from the local butchers, the price of hogs held at \$16 on Monday and was advanced to \$16.25 and \$16.50 during the week, closing at \$16.25 for selects off cars. Sows were weighed out at \$4 less than the price paid or the balance of the shipment. Sows sold in small lots to outside buyers, brought a top of \$14.

Whatever good cattle are to be marketed at Montreal for the Christmas trade will likely be offered during the week of December 13th.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—The total receipts from January 1 to December 2, inclusive, were 43,021 cattle, 65,365 calves, 69,901 hogs and 105,809 sheep; compared with 62,511 cattle, 70,396 calves, 81,505 hogs and 101,312 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

EAST END.—The total receipts from January 1 to December 2, inclusive, were 49,376 cattle, 56,634 calves, 62,225 hogs and 73,608 sheep; compared with 69,269 cattle, 56,370 calves, 58,259 hogs and 70,335 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1919.

Markets

Agriculture, Live Stock Division

| Good Calves | |
|-------------|---------|
| Week Ending | Dec. 2 |
| 00 | \$18.00 |
| 00 | 15.00 |
| 00 | 15.00 |
| 00 | 8.00 |
| 50 | 7.25 |
| 50 | 7.00 |

| Good Lambs | |
|-------------|---------|
| Week Ending | Dec. 2 |
| 00 | \$14.00 |
| 00 | 11.50 |
| 00 | 11.50 |
| 00 | 10.50 |
| 25 | 10.50 |
| 50 | 9.50 |

| Top Price |
|-----------|
| 7.00 |
| 7.50 |
| 8.00 |
| 7.00 |
| 5.50 |
| 6.00 |
| 4.00 |
| 4.50 |
| 15.00 |
| 5.50 |
| 16.50 |
| 13.50 |
| 6.00 |
| 5.00 |

Containing a number of \$6.50. Comparatively light demand from the price of hogs held and was advanced during the week, selects off cars at \$4 less than balance of the shipment. Small lots to outside of \$14. The total receipts for the Christmas offered during the week, 634 calves, 62,225 pigs, compared with 81,505 hogs received during the week of 1919. The total receipts for the week of 1919, 634 calves, 62,225 pigs, compared with 81,505 hogs received during the week of 1919.

Toronto Produce.

Breadstuffs.

Manitoba Wheat.—No. 1 northern \$1.96½; No. 2 northern, \$1.94½; No. 3 northern, \$1.89½; No. 4 wheat, \$1.76½. Manitoba Oats.—No. 2 C. W., 56c.; No. 3 C. W., 52½c.; extra No. 1 feed, 51¼c.; No. 1 feed, 49¼c.; No. 2 feed, 46c. Manitoba Barley.—No. 3 C. W., 95c.; No. 4 C. W., 80c.; rejected, not quoted; feed, not quoted. Ontario Wheat.—F.o.b. shipping points, according to freight, \$1.90; No. 2 spring, \$1.80 to \$1.85. American Corn.—Prompt shipment, No. 2 yellow, track, Toronto, \$1.15. Ontario Oats.—No. 3 white, 50c. to 53c., according to freights outside. Barley.—Maltling, 85c. to 90c., according to freights outside. Ontario Flour.—Winter, in jute bags, prompt shipment straight run bulk, seaboard, \$7.25, nominal. Peas.—No. 2, \$1.75 to \$1.80, outside. Manitoba Flour.—Track, Toronto: First patents, \$11.10; second patents, \$10.60, according to freights outside. Markets, nominal. Buckwheat.—No. 2, \$1 to \$1.05. Rye.—No. 2 nominal; No. 3, \$1.50 to \$1.55. Millfeed.—Carlots, delivered, Toronto freights, bags included: Bran, per ton, \$38.25 to \$40.25; shorts, per ton, \$42.25; white middlings, \$47.25; feed flour, \$2.75 to \$3.

Hides and Wool.

Country Hides, delivered Toronto—Beef hides, flat cured, 7c.; green hides, 6c.; deacon or bob calf, 25c. to 50c.; horsehides, country take-off, \$2.50 to \$3.50; No. 1 sheepskins, 40c. to 65c.; horsehair, farmers' stock, 33c. City Hides.—City butcher hides, green flats, 8c.; horsehides, city take-off, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels, 8c. to 9c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 5c. to 6c.; cakes, No. 1, 10c. to 11c. Wool.—Unwashed, coarse, 11c.; medium, 15c.; fine, 21c.

Poultry.

Poultry was a weak trade at lower price levels. Large quantities were received by dealers and most lots were of inferior quality. Quotations were as follows: Crate-fed chickens, per lb., alive, 20c. to 22c.; old hens, over 6 lbs. each, 25c. old hens, over 5 lbs. each, 23c.; old hens, 3½ to 5 lbs. each, 17c.; old roosters, over 5 lbs. each, 14c. to 15c.; choice ducks, over 5 lbs., 25c.; choice ducks, under 5 lbs., 22c.; turkeys, choice, young hens, 38c. to 40c.; turkeys, choice young gobblers, 35c. to 38c.; turkeys, old hens, 25c.; choice geese, 18c.

Dressed Poultry.

Crate-fed chickens, bled and picked clean to wing tips, 30c. to 32c. Choice ducks, heads off, over 5 lbs. each, picked clean, 32c. to 35c.; ducks, heads off, under 5 lbs each, picked clean, 28c. to 32c.; old hens, over 6 lbs. each, 27c.; old hens, over 5 lbs. each, 25c.; old hens, 3½ to 5 lbs. each, 22c.; old roosters, over 5 lbs. each, 18c.; choice young hen turkeys, 42c. to 45c.; choice young gobblers, 38c. to 40c.; old hen turkeys, 30c. to 32c.; choice geese, 23c. to 25c.

Farm Produce.

Trade in butter on the wholesale market was slow and unsatisfactory and most dealers were of the opinion that prices were working toward lower levels. Eggs were firm and a couple of cents higher in price. Cheese was steady at unchanged quotations. Butter.—Fresh-made creamery, lb prints, 60c. to 62c.; choice creamery, lb prints, 56c. to 59c.; medium creamery, 54c. to 57c.; best dairy, 49c. to 50c. Eggs.—No. 1's, 67c. to 69c.; selects, 73c. to 75c.; selects in cartons, 77c. to 80c.; new-laid, 90c. to 95c. Cheese.—New, large, 26½c. to 27½c.; twins, 27c. to 28c.; old, large, 33c. to 34c. Pure Lard.—Tierces, lb., 25½c. to 26c.; 50-lb. tubs, 26c. to 26½c.; pound prints, 28½c. to 29c. Honey.—Choice comb, \$7.50 to \$8 per case of 15 combs; bulk, 5's 26c. to 27c.; 10's, 25c. to 26c.; 60's, 24c. to 25c. Maple Syrup.—Imperial gallons, \$3.25 to \$3.50. Smoked Meats.—Rolls, 36c. to 38c.; hams, medium, 41c. to 42c.; heavy 36c. to 37c.; cooked hams, 58c. to 61c.; backs, boneless, 56c. to 59c.; breakfast bacon,

44c. to 49c.; breakfast bacon, fancy, 50c. to 55c.; cottage rolls, 39c. to 40c. Beans.—Canadian, hand-picked, bushel \$4 to \$4.25; primes, \$3 to \$3.50; Limas, Madagascar, \$10.50; Japans, 9½c.

Fruits and Vegetables, Wholesale.

Trade on the wholesale fruit and vegetables was slow during the entire week. Prices on all kinds showed but little change from those of the previous week. Apples, Spys, No. 1 per bbl, \$8 to \$9; No. 2, per bbl., \$6.50 to \$7.50. Greenings, Baldwins and other varieties, per bbl., No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6.50; No. 2 per bbl., \$4 to \$5. Ontario box apples, unwrapped: Spys, No. 1, \$4 per box; Snows, No. 1, \$3.50 per box; No. 2's, \$2.50 per box. Ontario box apples, wrapped: Talmans Sweets, Spitz, Greenings, Wagener, Wealthy, Peewaukee, No. 1's, \$3.50 per box; No. 2's, \$2.50 per box. B. C. Apples—\$4 per box. Cranberries—\$17 to \$18 per bbl. Oranges—Florida, \$6 to \$6.50; Cal., \$8 to \$8.50 per case. Pears—50c. to 65c. per 11-quart basket. Grape Fruit—Florida, \$5 to \$6.50 per case. Beets—\$1 per bag. Cabbage—50c. to 75c. per doz. Carrots—\$1 per bag. Cauliflower—50c. to \$2.50 per doz. Celery—50c. to \$1 doz. Lettuce—Leaf, 30c. to 35c. per doz.; Canadian head, 75c. to \$1.50 per doz. Onions—\$1.50 to \$1.75 per 100-lb. sack; pickling yellow, 50c. per 11 quart; white, \$1 to \$1.50 per 11-quart basket. Parsnips—\$1.25 per bag. Potatoes—\$2 to \$2.25 per bag. Sweet Potatoes—\$3 to \$3.50 per hamper. Squash—75c. to \$1.50 per doz. Pumpkins—75c. to \$1.50 per doz. Turnips—65c. to 75c. per bag. Hay and Straw—Farmer's Market. New hay, No. 1 per ton, \$38 to \$40; mixed, \$32 to \$35; straw, rye, per ton, \$25 to \$28; straw, loose, per ton, \$13 to \$14; straw, oat bundled, \$18 to \$20.

Seeds.

Dealers are quoting the following prices on seeds at country points: Alsike, No. 1 fancy, \$13.50 to \$14.50 No. 1, \$12.50 to \$13.50; No. 2, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 3, \$10 to \$11; rejected, \$6 to \$9.50; clover, red, No. 1, \$11.50 to \$12.50; No. 2, \$10.50 to \$11.50; No. 3, \$8.50 to \$10.

Montreal.

Horses.—Heavy draft horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., were quoted at \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$250 each; light horses, \$175; culls, \$75 to \$100 and fine saddle and carriage animals, \$250 to \$300 each. Dressed Hogs.—The tone of the market for dressed hogs is firm. Abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock was quoted at 24c. to 24½c. per lb., and country-dressed, 21c. to 23c. per lb. Potatoes.—While no actual change has taken place in the market for potatoes, the undertone is easy, due to liberal supplies and a small demand. Quebec stock was quoted at \$1.80 to \$1.90 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, and in a wholesale jobbing way at \$2 to \$2.25 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store. Poultry.—The features of the poultry market are the strength in the price of ducks, on account of small receipts, and the weakness in the prices of chickens and fowl owing to liberal supplies. Turkeys are holding firm. Quotations: Choice turkeys, 51c. to 52c. per lb., good turkeys, 48c. to 50c.; chickens, 32c. to 35c.; fowl, 25c. to 30c.; geese, 29c. to 31c., and ducks, 36c. to 40c. Honey and Maple Products.—Maple syrup was \$1.65 to \$1.90 per gallon in wood, and \$1.90 to \$2.20 per tin of one gallon, according to quality. White clover comb honey was 18c. to 25c. per section. Eggs.—Prices for all grades of eggs were firm. Strictly new-laid were quoted at 85c. to 90c. per dozen; selected C. S. stock, 72c.; No. 1 C. S., 64c., and No. 2 C. S. stock 52c. to 54c. Butter.—There is a moderately good demand for butter and prices were firm. Finest full grass made creamery butter was quoted at 52c. to 53c. in round lots and finest current receipts at 50c. to 52c.

per lb. Fodder made creamery was quoted at 45c. to 47c. per lb.

Cheese.—An improved demand was reported for cheese, but the prospects for any increased activity in the near future are not encouraging. A few carlots of finest western full-grass-made goods have been sold to western buyers at 26c. per lb. White cheese was selling at 17c. and colored at 18c. per lb. delivered.

Grain.—The local cash grain market continues dull and uninteresting. No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at 77½c.; No. 3 Canadian Western at 73c.; extra No. 1 feed at 71c.; No. 1 feed at 69c., and No. 2 feed at 66c. per bushel, ex-store. Ontario No. 3 white oats in transit were quoted at 65½c. per bushel, ex-track.

Flour.—The tone of the market for flour is steady. Carlots of first patents were quoted at \$11.10; second patents at \$10.60 and strong bakers at \$10.40 per barrel in jute bags, ex-track, less 10c. per barrel for spot cash. Winter wheat flour was quoted at \$8.75 to \$9 in carlots and in smaller lots at \$9.25 to \$9.50 per barrel in second hand jute bags, ex-store. Winter wheat patents in broken lots were \$10 to \$10.25 per barrel, in new cotton bags, ex-store.

White corn flour was \$9 to \$9.10 per barrel, in jute bags, delivered to the trade. Millfeed.—Prices of millfeeds are holding steady. Manitoba bran was quoted at \$40.25 per ton, and shorts at \$42.25 in carlots, including bags, ex-track, less 25c. per ton for spot cash. Pure barley meal was quoted at \$52 to \$54; dairy feed at \$45 and mixed grain mouille at \$42 per ton, including bags, delivered to the trade.

Standard grades of rolled oats were quoted at \$3.90 per bag of 90 lbs. delivered, with car lots at \$3.80, ex-track net cash.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 timothy hay was quoted at \$31 to \$32 per ton; No. 3 timothy at \$29 to \$30, and the lower grades at \$25 to \$27 per ton, ex-track.

Hides & Skins.—The market for hides and skins is still demoralized and further declines are reported in prices. Steer-hides were 10c. per lb.; cowhides 8c.; bull hides 5c.; calfskins, 8c. to 10c.; kips, 8c. Lambskins were 50c. each and horsehides, 2 to \$3 each.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle was a very unsatisfactory affair again last week, declines of as much as a dollar and more being noted on some classes, as compared with the week before. Receipts for the week's opening reached around 180 cars, around 50 loads of which were Canadians, and as a rule offerings ran toward a medium and less desirable kind. Altogether there were not over fifteen loads of shipping cattle and very little that even approached the fair order was included, none selling above \$11.50, with common kinds ranging on down to \$9, trade on these being the worst had here for a long time back. Killers generally were in search of good killing handy cattle and anything on this order sold close to steady with the week before, in fact the range on steers weighing under 1,000 pounds was higher than for some weeks back, up to \$12 being paid for two loads weighing 1,021 pounds, with part of a load of yearlings that were only fair bringing up to \$13. Butchering heifers of the better kinds ranged from \$9.50 to \$10.50, and the prices looked steady with the week before, while on a medium and less desirable kind of handy and light heifers sellers insisted that the trade was bad and a half under the previous Monday. Fat cows generally, excepting canners and cutters, which sold steady, looked a good half lower, about the best in the fat cow line landing very little above \$7. Bull market was generally steady, stockers and feeders were slow, \$7 to \$7.50 taking the best stockers, with best feeders landing at \$8 and \$8.50. Milk cow and springer trade remained about the same as the week before. Trade continued very slow all week and the close of each day showed several loads going over unsold. Receipts for the week were 4,300 head, being against 4,150 head for the week previous and 6,175 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and lambs.—Lamb market got a lower start last week, but after Tuesday the trade was considerably improved. The first two days showed tops selling at \$12.50, with culls \$9.50 down and the next three days the bulk of the choice lambs landed at \$13, with culls bringing up to \$10.

Monday's Live Stock Markets

Montreal, December 13. Cattle.—Receipts, 1,426. There were a few loads of good butcher cattle on the market for the first time in weeks. The prices offered early did not prove satisfactory and these cattle were not sold readily. Market for other grades of butcher cattle stronger. Light heifers and steers, averaging around 800 pounds, brought \$7.50; canners strong at \$3, and bulls, in the majority of cases, \$5 and over. Quotations: Butcher steers, common, \$6.50 to \$8; butcher heifers, medium \$7.50 to \$8.50; common, \$5.50 to \$7.50. Butcher cows, medium, \$5 to \$7.50; canners, \$3; cutters, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Bologna bulls, common, \$4.75 to \$6.

Calves.—Receipts, 284. Grass calves about steady; an odd veal calf was sold for \$17 per cwt. Quotations: Good veal, \$14 to \$15; medium, \$9 to \$13; grass, \$5 to \$5.50.

Sheep.—Receipts, 2,523. Good lambs remained firm at \$13, with selected lots up to \$13.50. Sheep were not closely graded and were sold at \$6 for the best lots. Quotations: Ewes, \$4 to \$6. Lambs, good, \$13 to \$13.50; common, \$9 to \$11.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,592. Selects \$16, with sales reported as high as \$16.50. Quotations, off-car weights: selects, \$16; sows, \$12.

Toronto, December 13. Cattle.—Receipts, 2,545. There were some good loads of butcher cattle on the market, and prices were steady. Trade is a little dull, the demand being for baby beef for the Christmas trade. These were selling at from 12 to 14 cents. One choice cow sold at 9½ cents. Two loads of steers, 1,200 pounds, sold for 11 cents. Common grades were slow but steady. Trade in stockers and feeders very dull. Quotations: Butcher steers, choice \$10 to \$11.50; good, \$9 to \$10; medium, \$7 to \$9; common, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Butcher heifers, choice, \$9.50 to \$11; medium, \$6.75 to \$8.50; common, \$4 to \$6. Butcher cows, choice, \$7 to \$9.50; medium, \$5.50 to \$6.50; canners and cutters, \$3.25 to \$5. Butcher bulls, good, \$7 to \$9; common, \$4 to \$6. Feeding steers, good, \$9.50 to \$10.75; fair, \$8 to \$9.50. Stockers good, \$8 to \$9; fair, \$6.25 to \$7.50.

Calves.—Receipts, 132. Very few choice veal were received. Tops steady with last week at 16 cents. Quotations: Choice, 14 to 16 cents; medium, 11 to 13 cents; common, 5 to 10 cents. Milch cows, choice, \$100 to \$150; springers, choice, \$110 to \$155.

Sheep.—Receipts, 3,545. Best lambs were selling at from 12½ to 13 cents; good sheep around 7 cents; yearlings, 8½ to 10 cents. Quotations: Lambs, 12 to 13 cents.

Hogs.—Receipts, 1,224. With light receipts, hogs were another quarter stronger in places. Quotations, fed and watered basis: Selects, \$15.25 to \$15.50; lights, \$13.25 to \$13.50; heavies, \$14.25 to \$14.50; sows, \$11.25 to \$12.50.

Buffalo, December 13. Cattle.—Receipts, 3,500. Cattle were slow and 25 to 50 cents lower. Canadian yearlings sold at \$14.50; best fancy medium-weight native steers, \$12 to \$12.25; best Canadians offered \$8.50 to \$9.

Hogs.—Receipts, 20,000. Lights and high, \$11; other grades mostly \$10.50; a few brought \$10.75.

Sheep.—Receipts, 12,000. Best native lambs, \$13; Canadians, \$11 to \$12; best ewes, \$5.

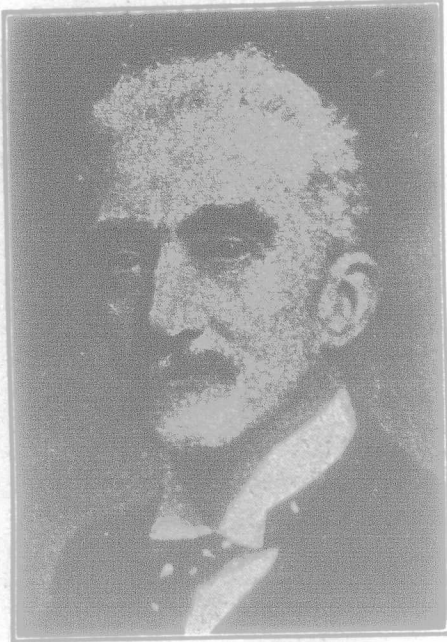
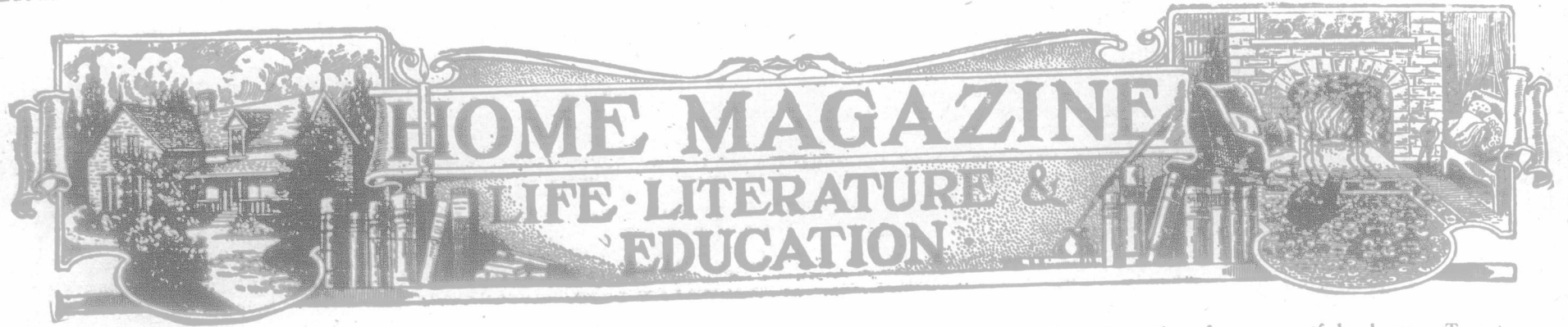
Calves.—Receipts, 2,000. Tops, \$16.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, beef and butcher cattle closing around steady; some medium and good killing heifers showing slight gains in value; Bologna bulls fully 25c. higher; fat bulls dull; light and handy veal calves mostly \$1.50 lower; heavies, weak to lower; stockers and feeders, steady.

Hogs.—Top, \$9.85; bulk, \$9.60 to \$9.75; pigs, 25c. to 35c. higher; bulk desirable, 90 to 130-pound pigs, \$9.35 to \$9.60.

Sheep.—Compared with week ago, fat lambs and matured wethers 75c. to \$1 lower; yearlings, \$1 lower; fat ewes, breeding and feeding stock, steady.



Paul Hymans (Belgian).
President of the League Assembly.

Rest.

BY J. S. DWIGHT.
Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to its sphere.

'Tis loving and serving
The highest and best;
'Tis onwards, unswerving,
And that is true rest.

—The Globe.

The "Parliament of Men" Geneva, Switzerland.

SOMETIMES, because things are going on right in our own day, we fail to grasp the real significance of them. A world-cataclysm such as the great War, may rivet our attention and hold our interest, but a less spectacular event such as that which has been going on during the past weeks at Geneva, Switzerland, may be passed over with comparatively little thought or care.

And yet the meeting of the League of Nations is infinitely more important than the War. Constructive things are always more important than destructive things. The War meant death, destruction, misery, starvation, the disruption of commerce and prosperity; the League of Nations at least aims for peace, a better understanding among the nations, goodwill to men. It is not yet the ideal "Parliament of Man," which Tennyson, with prophetic eye foretold, but it is the germ from which that ideal Parliament may grow. As such, it is one of the most significant events of our century.

It began on November 15th, and on that day although the whole city of Geneva was fluttering with the flags of all the nations whose representatives had come, there was no color, no bunting in the old Hall of the Reformation in which the delegates assembled—two hundred and forty-one of them, representing forty-one nations and nearly two-thirds of all the people of the world. In Geneva the flags still fly, but in the grim old hall the bare, brown rafters still look down upon the earnest faces below. And indeed it seems meet that a gathering fraught with such tremendous importance to all the nations of the world should assemble with simple dignity. Nor was that intuition misplaced. Says Literary Digest: "Charles A. Sedden, a New York Evening Post correspondent, who was present when Congress declared war, saw the German delegates walk into the Hall of

Mirrors to sign the Treaty of Versailles, and shared the thrill of armistice night in France, reports that 'as an emotional experience none of these things had the reach or depth of this meeting in the little old Quaker meeting-house-like structure in Geneva. They were endings of old things; this the beginning of something new.'

A strange and lamentable fact in connection with the conference is that although, by virtue of his good offices President Wilson was the one selected to call the Assembly, the United States, because of recent political upheavals in the United States, is not represented at the meeting. On the other hand, President-elect Harding's pre-election statements that he was not in favor of the League of Nations, but of a somewhat similar organization, seem likely to fall rather flat, if one may judge by reports from Geneva. After the Assembly had been in session only one week, a correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune cabled: "The League threatens to grow in influence faster than most persons anticipated and some desired. America will be disappointed if it expects to find some deserters from this League to another association with a similar object."

Perhaps, however, the League as yet is too political to accomplish the greatest results, for, says the same Tribune correspondent, "It would be inaccurate to say that the spirit of internationalism predominates, for nationalism still dominates the Assembly." Indeed, already there have been serious disagreements, and the Argentine delegation has withdrawn. Nor, possibly, can the greatest results be accomplished until every nation in the world is admitted. Nevertheless, as a germ, the Assembly is fraught with tremendous possibilities. The problems to be met are legion, and new ones may arise in the future, but it seems as though the very fact of the meeting must be a step in evolution. Evolution may work slowly and be beset by many a mishap, but it is the law of the Universe and nothing can permanently hinder it or destroy it. It must go forward "from glory into glory" until the full law of Being is fulfilled.

The Central Women's Institute Convention. Toronto, Nov. 9 to 11.

BY MRS. WM. TODD.

[NOTE.—Owing to the fact that Mrs. Todd was not well, the report is a little late, but not too late, it is hoped, to serve the greater number of readers.]

BROWNING'S words:—

"The common problem, yours, mine,
everyone's,
Is not to fancy what were fair in life,
Provided it could be—but finding first
What may be—then find how to make it
fair
Up to our means."

find their most practical illustration in a Women's Institute convention: given imagination the Central Ontario Women's Institute Convention, which opened on Nov. 9 at 2 p.m., in the Central Technical School, Toronto, with about five hundred delegates present, and continued its sessions for three days, was like the unrolling of the map of this great Province with its diverse local interests and problems, each one of which in turn was the subject of consideration from the constructive point of view. "These are our living conditions, educational, social, hygienic, moral, and this is what we have done, or are attempting to do to improve these conditions: what more can we do?" was the keynote of the excellent reports read, and of the bright, snappy dis-

cussions which followed. Not five, six or seven hundred women were present, but one felt in these representatives the presence and pulsing life of the thirty-nine thousand women of Ontario back of this convention.

The Board of Directors had met the day before, and the deputations which usually crowd upon our convention programme were received by them instead; in this way it was hoped to keep the convention strictly for our own work—and it was really the Women's Institute convention. A press-woman, a regular attendant at conventions of all kinds, said lately: "Our Women's Institutes have the sanest, most level-headed and most far-sighted members to be found anywhere." Add to these qualities, the enthusiasm which never waned, the insatiable desire for information upon all matters before them, and you have all the elements for the inspiration to press forward more strongly than ever before; the conclusion of the whole matter is that in the closing hours of the convention, a definite decision was reached to double our membership this year and so live up to our slogan—"If you know a good thing, pass it on."

Our evening programmes were particularly good; much assistance was rendered by the "Girl Guides," whose demonstration was most interesting as showing the aims of this movement to be quite in harmony with our own; in a few words Mrs. L. A. Hamilton introduced this work to the favorable notice of the convention.

The folk-dancing and choral singing by pupils from Perth Ave. and William St. schools, led by Miss Shrigley, were of much interest, as suggestive of future possibilities under consolidation. A feature much appreciated also was the singing of Mr. Geo. Neil, the Scottish tenor, who delighted the delegates and their many city friends who crowded the hall to capacity each evening.

Mrs. B. O. Allen, of Fort William, presided at the first evening session, and gave a concise report of the First Northern Ontario Convention held in Ft. William on Oct. 19 and 20, at which about 100 delegates from Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder Bay Districts were present.

The speaker of the evening was Prof. J. B. Reynolds, President O. A. C., Guelph, who spoke on "Rural Values and Rural-mindedness," an address published in the "Advocate" of September 2.

The second evening session was presided over by Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Ontario Women's Institutes, who reviewed the movement in Ontario, giving as evidence of growth the present gathering as compared with that of ten years ago. The growing independence of the women themselves, the increasing desire of other organizations, governmental and voluntary, to link up with the Women's Institutes for community good, and the very definite wish for health education, as well as for better facilities for rural education, are all indications, Mr. Putnam said, of much greater service being rendered to the whole people through the Women's Institutes.

The speaker of the evening was the Hon. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, who expressed his deep interest in the work of the Women's Institute, and especially commended the development of community interest in better schools and in public health. This public service was of more value when associated with home-loving and home-making ideals in our womenkind. With regard to the trend of young life from the farm to the city, the Premier made the suggestion that the door be opened to permit the city youth, with desire for country life, ("and there are many such") to come to the farm better fitted for its work; this could be done if "Farm Schools," with a

few acres of land, near Toronto, were opened; here the city boy could learn to milk, to harness a team and to handle a plow. Entrance into industrial life is made easier by our Technical Schools; why not a similar establishment to encourage entrance into country life?

At each evening session Mr. Alex. MacLaren, Sec'y., Peel Co., Y. M. C. A., Brampton, led in community singing.

One whole afternoon was devoted to "Health." Dr. Margaret Patterson, Conventor of the Standing Committee of "Public Health and Child Welfare" of the Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, presided.

A film on "Nursing" was shown, showing the daily life of the nurse-in-training. Dr. J. W. S. McCullough spoke of the "Work of the Provincial Board of Health," and especially commended to the practical helpfulness of the Women's Institutes, the new work just launched this fall in the sending out of sixteen nurses into the eight health districts of the Province.

Dr. Helen MacMurchy, Chief of the "Child Welfare" Section of the Federal Department of Health, Ottawa, spoke on "Child Welfare for Canada," and the keynote of her able address was the "mother"—her education, her care, her environment, as the biggest business either Government or people can engage in.

Dr. S. B. Sinclair, of the Department of Education, spoke on "Consolidated Schools," enlisting the women present to become informed on the many advantages to our rural life of such a system.

Dr. Waugh, Department of Education, Toronto, presented "Medical Inspection of Schools" most ably. This is always assured of a sympathetic hearing from the Women's Institutes, under whose department it was first started.

"Rural School Fairs," in the absence of Mr. R. S. Duncan, was very clearly presented by Mr. F. Jackson, of the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, as a subject to be studied by the Women's Institutes. Some of the points emphasized were: (1) "Distribution Days" when, from central places, seeds may be distributed and eggs given out with better results generally. (2) "School Fair Parades." Group competition is helpful to community life. (3) "Plot Inspection," discontinued during the war, should be restored, as it enhances the value of the school fair work. (4) "Proper and Careful Judging" as to quality, size and conformation to type, which should be suitable for household use. And lastly, township fairs should be followed by county or championship fairs, where the winners in the smaller groups could come together in competition. As a result of such meets, twenty boys—farmers' sons—will be "personally conducted" to Chicago's live stock fair this season.

A hot discussion followed, led by Mrs. J. Sexsmith, Havelock, who contended that the Department should permit an entrance fee to be charged to provide the necessary funds with which to "carry on"; that the judging of rural school children's work should not be done by townspeople, and that every such "fair" should feature "Baby Welfare" exhibits—not baby shows.

"House Planning and Home Conveniences," was given by Miss Ethel Chapman, as reported in a former convention. Amongst the many excellent reports given were those of the Standing Committees. Some of these have already been reported upon as "Education and Better Schools," by Miss K. I. McIntosh; "Immigration," by Miss D. M. Sutherland, and "Publicity," by Miss Ethel Chapman. The report on "Agriculture," by Mrs. R. G. Leggett, Newboro, was most interesting, as indicating



great possibilities for future work rather than present accomplishment. "Home Economics," by Miss M. U. Watson, Ayr, was valuable in the same way; it stimulated interest in this line of work, and when better understood, our Standing Committee's work will be recognized to be the very sinews of the movement, and will receive the unqualified support of all our members. The report of the Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Chas. MacCoun, Campbellford, gave much satisfaction, in that it showed a ready response in cash where the "Federation" and its object were understood. Mrs. MacCoun presented the objects to which the funds were applied very clearly, pointing out that by far the larger part was used in order that every section of the Province might have equal voice in our woman's business "For Home and Country."

Mrs. Wm. Todd presided at the opening of the convention, and again on the closing day. In opening Mrs. Todd, as President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario, spoke briefly of the Provincial Federation as a means to strengthen, to stimulate, and to economize in all lines of our work; the value of being able to take corporate action; of pooling our experience and information that greater help may be available to all Branches, and asked for loyal support of their own organization.

Two outstanding events of this convention were the visit of Her Excellency, the Duchess of Devonshire on the morning of Armistice Day. The Duchess was received at the door by the Superintendent, Mr. Putnam, and the Vice-Presidents of the Federation, and welcomed on the platform by the President and the Board of Directors, and by the whole assembly, most royally. In reply to the few words of welcome from the Chairman, Her Excellency addressed the convention, expressing her appreciation of the scope of the work of the "Women's Institutes" and making a very effective plea that the better things we looked for for the children is better health and greater facilities for education, should not stop short of the whole round circle of social betterment; to create tastes in our children for wider, fuller life were cruel indeed if nothing were provided for the proper development of these tastes.

Her Excellency remained, a very interested member of the convention, during Dr. Waugh's address, and the discussion which followed. Mrs. Buchanan was called to the chair to permit of the retirement of the Duchess with the Board of Directors to be photographed on the steps. In fact, it was all delightfully informal, and Her Excellency, as Patroness of our Federated Women's Institutes of Canada, is much more than a name to us now.

The second event, and the only social one indulged in, was the "Luncheon" in the Parliament Buildings, for the representatives charged with the duty of electing the Board of Directors. The Department and Federation co-operating, were happy in having as their guests on this occasion Mrs. E. C. Drury, wife of the Premier of the Province; Mrs. Manning Doherty and Mrs. Peter Smith. A short, impromptu programme was carried out: Mrs. Edwards, of Komoka; Mrs. Yates, of Athens; Mrs. Allen, Ft. William; Mrs. Mead, of Blenheim; Mrs. Buchanan, and Miss Guest taking part in this. In replying on behalf of the cabinet ladies Mrs. Manning Doherty spoke in a very happy vein, showing herself alive to our common interests as home-makers, after which adjournment was made to the reception room for the business in hand. A very pleasant item in the proceedings on "Armistice Day" was the suggestion made to the chair by Mrs. Irwin, that as a convention we lay an offering of flowers on the centotaph at the city hall to commemorate our fallen heroes. Mrs. Buchanan's suggestion to take up a collection was immediately followed, and the sum of \$52.03 was received, and Mrs. Irwin and a small committee named to spend the generous gift in remembering our dead and our living heroes in various hospitals in the city—Christie Street Hospital, Euclid Hall and Pearson Hall were the recipients of several barrels of apples and dozens of chrysanthemums. Before bringing this convention, "the best ever," to a close, Mrs. Jas. Patterson spoke briefly to the women, and every one echoed the wish that this address might have been heard by a fuller house—so full of practical suggestion was it. Resolutions? Why yes, a whole

budget of them, for they were gathered from the whole Province. And the "School"?—yes, on Friday over 100 delegates remained and Miss Guest and Miss Sutherland conducted a very successful "school"; in fact, some of those present said it was the best part of the whole convention. Mrs. Horace Parsons spoke during the morning on "Parliamentary Procedure"—and this led to very valuable discussion. "The School for Institute Technique" is an established fact as a forward movement in the organization. The following is the list of the new Board of Directors, elected on the Wednesday evening, and the officers elected by the Board immediately thereafter:

Board of Directors 1920-21.

EASTERN ONTARIO: 1, Dundas, Glen-garry, Prescott, Stormont—Miss E. McGee, Chesterville; 2, Carleton, Lanark, Renfrew—Miss Jennie Craig, North Gower; 3, Addington, Amherst Isd., Brockville, Frontenac, Grenville, Leeds, Lennox—Mrs. Chas. Yates, Athens.

CENTRAL ONTARIO: 4, Hastings, Northumberland, Prince Edward—Mrs. M. E. Mabee, Trenton; 5, Durham, Haliburton, Peterboro, Victoria—Mrs. Sexsmith, Havelock; 6, Ontario, York—Mrs. Robert Cronk, Pickering; 7, Dufferin, Grey—Mrs. Jas. Gardiner, Owen Sound; 8, Halton, Peel, Wellington—Miss H. L. Beardmore, Port Credit; 9, Haldimand, Lincoln, Welland, Wentworth—Mrs. Jos. Peart, Cayuga; 10, Brant, Norfolk, Oxford, Waterloo—Miss E. D. Watson, Ayr; 11, Muskoka, Simcoe—Mrs. Wm. Todd, Orillia; 12, Parry Sound, Temiskaming—Mrs. J. Dunbar, Sundridge; 13, Algoma, Manitoulin, St. George Isd., Nipissing—Mrs. W. Hunt, Webbwood; 14, Kenora, Rainy River, Thunder Bay—Mrs. B. O. Allen, 629 S. Vickers St., Fort William.

WESTERN ONTARIO: 15, Bruce, Huron, Perth, Union—Mrs. J. Patterson, R. R. 1, Gad's Hill; 16, Lambton, Middlesex—Mrs. Geo. Edwards, Komoka; 17, Elgin, Essex, Kent—Mrs. W. T. Meade, Blenheim, R. R. No. 3.

EXECUTIVE: Hon. Pres., Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, Superintendent, Dept. of Agriculture, Toronto; President, Mrs. William Todd, Orillia; Vice-Pres., Miss E. D. Watson, Ayr; Mrs. Chas. Yates, Athens; Mrs. Geo. Edwards, Komoka; Recording Secretary, Mrs. B. O. Allen, 629 S. Vickers St., Ft. William; Corresponding Sec'y., Mrs. Chas. Macoun, R. R. No. 4, Campbellford. Executive—The President, Vice-Presidents, Recording Secretary, and the following directors: Mrs. B. O. Allen, Mrs. Sexsmith and Miss Beardmore, Mrs. Meade, Blenheim, and Miss Craig, North Gower.

Resolutions of the Ontario Women's Institutes Provincial Convention, 1920.

Your Board of Directors beg to submit for the approval of the convention the following resolutions:

1. That the resolution from the district of North Lanark asking for a more rigid censorship of moving picture advertisements be heartily endorsed, and that the Board of Censors encourage a more general use of educational films.—Carried.

2. Resolution from Western Ontario Women's Institutes disapproving of the Act of the Dominion Government rescinding the order-in-council prohibiting the importation of liquor into the Province, the effect of such Act being to practically render void the vote of the people in the Province enacting prohibition to the full extent allowed by the Provincial Government.

Your Committee endorse the proposed legislation prohibiting the importation of liquor into any province, which by a vote of the people has enacted prohibitory legislation, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. the Prime Minister at Ottawa and Toronto.—Carried.

3. Regarding the resolution from the Western Ontario Women's Institutes regarding the safeguarding of the highways of the Province, the Committee desire that the Ontario Motor League be requested to provide more stringent legislation regarding the safeguarding of the highways of the Province.—Carried.

4. Resolution from the Western Ontario Women's Institutes regarding public bathing houses, the Committee considered this a local matter and not of a sufficiently general character to call for action by this convention.

5. The Committee puts themselves on record with the Muskoka Districts as

SEND TO London, Eng., FOR YOUR SUIT & SAVE MONEY



The WELL-DRESSED MAN

inspires confidence. To be well-dressed is not to be over-dressed, but to be attired in suitable clothing.

THIS is where we specialise. We are practical tailors, who have given years of study to the question of men's clothes. That is why our business is so large to-day. We make friends and customers; which is not very difficult, but we do even more—we keep them.

SUIT or OVERCOAT TO MEASURE \$22.50

OUR CLOTHING to Measure has gained for us a world-wide reputation. This is not altogether surprising, because the value is marvellous. Every garment produced by us is an embodiment of grace. Our garments are really tailored. Apart from the quality of the fabric, the "Curzon" tailoring alone imparts an air of distinction to a man's clothes. It is something to be "CURZON" CLAD.

WRITE FOR FREE PATTERNS

We invite you to write us at once for free patterns, when by return you will receive a collection which, for beauty and variety, are unequalled by any selection in any tailor's shop or store. These patterns are sent carriage paid free of cost.

Together with patterns you will receive Latest Fashion-plates and an interesting Booklet explaining our methods of business. Included in this Booklet is a Self-Measurement Form, cleverly arranged, whereby you may take your own measurements in your own home with the certainty of accuracy. We will also send you a testimonial Booklet, incorporating letters of appreciation from clients all over the world.

Gentlemen requiring Urgent delivery of a London Made Suit can have same despatched in 10 to 14 days after order reaches us, on giving us particulars of shade and kind of cloth desired and enclosing remittance for the value.

READ THIS

Hotel Griswold, Detroit, Mich. September, 1920.
TO THE EDITOR.—As a subscriber and a close reader of your daily, and noting the hints you are having with profilers of many varieties, let me give you an experience in the purchase of clothing. To a London firm on July 1 I sent a draft for six pounds sterling, for which I paid my bank \$84.50. I had my measure for the clothes in detail as my local tailor would have them, describing about the patterns as I best I could, and left the balance to them, realising that for that money I could not lose much at the most. Every clothing expert to whom I have submitted the goods placed the cost at \$25 to \$28. With due care I will never wear the suit on, its quality is so good and for a fit there can be no criticism. The London tailors are CURZON BROS. LTD., and anyone can get these samples and prices on application, and prove what I have stated for themselves.
HENRY VINCENT.

OUR GUARANTEE

If our garments fail to give absolute and unequalled satisfaction, we undertake to refund money in full. This is our guarantee.

SUIT or OVERCOAT To Measure

CARRIAGE AND DUTY PAID, \$22.50, \$25.50, \$28.00, \$31.00.

Write to CURZON BROS. LTD., THE WORLD'S MEASURE TAILORS.

61-64 CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C. 1, ENGLAND.

Pure, Clean, Economical

Preserved & sold only in Sealed air-tight packets to preserve its native goodness.

"SALADA"

Used in Millions of Tea-Pots Daily

MILTON BRICK

Buy NOW—We never had a better assortment of Milton Brick for immediate delivery and prices are as low as we can make them. Write us for samples and prices of our Red and Buff Pressed Brick and our famous Rug Brick.

MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO., LIMITED
Head Office: Milton, Ont. Toronto Office: 48 Adelaide St., W.

Piano Playing Ability Means Added Popularity

How often have you wished and wished as you stood by and watched someone playing the piano at a party, house dance or summer resort that you had taken the trouble to study piano music when younger.



Made in Canada

Your boy or girl may some day be in the same position you are to-day, wishing and wishing he or she had learned to play the piano.

SHERLOCK-MANNING
20th Century Piano
The Piano worthy of your home

Because of its purity of tone and its unusually strong construction, makes the ideal piano for your home. Why not order a Sherlock-Manning to-day and start "them" on the road to future happiness?

There is a Sherlock-Manning dealer in almost every community. Write us direct for the name of the one nearest dealer to you.

SHERLOCK-MANNING PIANO COMPANY, LIMITED
LONDON, CANADA

"GALT"

Galvanized Steel Shingles



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

We also manufacture

Corrugated Sheets Barn Ventilators
Silo Roofs Barn Roof Lights

THE GALT ART METAL COMPANY, LIMITED
Galt, Ontario

strongly disapproving of the tendency at the present time to immodest dress, and would further add that they consider one of the chief causes of this is the lack of home training and the generally relaxed discipline of the home.—Carried.

6. That the resolution from the Western Ontario Women's Institutes "That legislation be introduced raising the age of consent in seduction cases under the criminal code from 16 to 18 years" be endorsed.—Carried.

7. That the resolution from the Western Ontario Women's Institutes, "That, in the opinion of this association, the Dower Act should be so amended that a woman's interests in her husband's real property should be absolute and not dependent upon his death. AND FURTHER that every married woman whose husband is the owner of real property should be entitled to vote at municipal elections, be endorsed.—Carried.

8. We are grateful for the assistance heretofore given us by the Department, and trust that by our service to home and country, we may merit continued support.—Carried.

9. WHEREAS, some of the Institutes have already granted life membership and WHEREAS it is desirable to place the granting of life membership upon a definite basis, BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED

(a) That life memberships already granted by Branch and District Institutes be recognized.

(b) That Branch Institutes be empowered to grant life membership upon the payment of \$5.00 to the local Branch.

(c) That District Institutes be empowered to grant life membership upon the payment of \$10.00 to the District and \$5.00 to the Branch.

(d) That the Provincial Federation be empowered to grant life membership upon the payment of \$10.00 to the Federation; \$10.00 to the District and \$5.00 to the Branch.

(e) That life membership will entitle

AVOID RUSH!

About the end of December our clerks are obliged to work day and night. Kindly send us your subscription as early as possible, and please send \$3.00, and thus pay for two years in advance.

All new subscribers you send us will receive the handsome Christmas Number while the extra number printed lasts.

Remember, your own label will be advanced six months for each new subscriber you send us.

Liberty



Washer

\$70

A.R. LUNDY, Mfr.
257 KING ST. W., TORONTO

When writing advertisers kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

the holder to voting power in the Branch Institutes only.

10. THAT in the development of the Hydro Electric System of the Province, every consideration be given to the needs of the farm and farm home.—Carried.

Among the Books

New Books Among Christmas Offerings.

Bonnie Prince Fellar.—Another animal story—a pony story this time—by Marshall Saunders, whose fame was made by "Beautiful Joe." McClelland and Stewart, Publishers, Toronto.

Dennison Grant. by Robert Stead. A story of the West, in which Grant's ideas on economics are more interesting than his love story.

A Prairie Mother. by Arthur Stringer. Stringer is pre-eminently a story-teller, and he tells his stories with a compelling sprightliness of style. McClelland & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto.

The Forging of the Pikes. by Anison North. This story ran serially through "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." Publishers, McClelland & Stewart, Toronto.

Penny Plain. by O'Douglas. A pretty and wholesome tale. Hodder & Stoughton, Publishers.

Birth Through Death. by A. D. Watson. A continuation of the revelations set forth in "The Twentieth Plane." McClelland & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto.

The Affable Stranger. by Peter McArthur. Reflections on modern conditions. Allen Pub. Co., Toronto.

The Girls of Miss Cleavelands. by Beatrice Embree. A book for girls. Musson Book Co., Toronto.

Your Health.

Prenatal Care.

A letter asking for instruction on this subject has been received. The best thing the writer can do is to send for a little pamphlet prepared by The Department of Public Health, Toronto (address letter to the Parliament Buildings.) The name of the pamphlet is "To The Prospective Mother."

A few of the directions given in this little book for the benefit of the prospective mother are:

- Diet: (a) Do not try to "eat for two."
(b) Stick to an ordinary common-sense diet.
(c) Do not eat foods that disagree.
(d) Avoid things known to be harmful, e. g. alcoholic liquors, strong tea or coffee, greasy foods, and spices.
(e) Try to cultivate a taste for milk, as it is the one food that is indispensable for the mother of a nursing baby.
(f) Meat once a day is enough for any one.
(g) Drink plenty of water.

Condition of the bowels: (a) Constipation must be overcome; the bowels should be made to move freely at least once every day. To ensure this, get the habit, go regularly to the closet at the same hour every day, drink a glass of water each morning on getting out of bed, eat plenty of raw or cooked fruit, plenty of vegetables and coarse bread, and drink water between meals. Do not resort to drugs without the advice of your doctor.

Exercise: Fresh air and exercise are essential, therefore do not get into the habit of staying in the house. Continue your housework but never get over-tired. A couple of miles walk daily will supply the exercise and fresh air necessary for most people. Avoid jarring. Do not run upstairs. Sleep with the window open; ventilate the house daily.

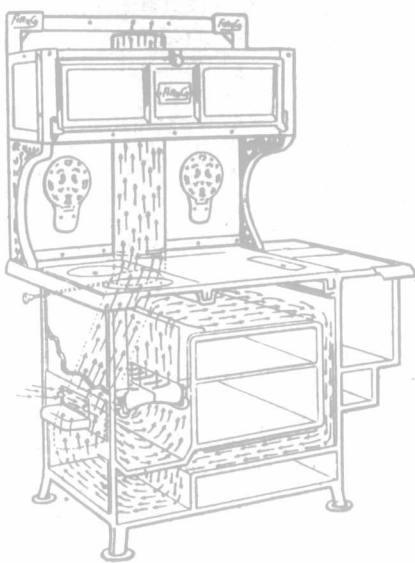
Clothing: Wear warm loose clothing supported from the shoulder. Avoid tight corsets, tight bands, ring garters, tight shoes. Wear comfortable shoes with low heels. Union garments are best and should be changed frequently. Toward the end of pregnancy a maternity corset or abdominal support may be found necessary.

Cleanliness: Keep the skin clean. Brush teeth night and morning. Keep clothing clean.

As soon as you think there is a possibi-

No Black-Bottom Cooking Utensils with the

FireCo
RANGE



THE **FireCo** System does it work quicker without lifting lids than others do by lifting them.

For further particulars write to

The Hall Zryd Foundry Company
Limited
Hespeler, Ontario

THE MOLSONS BANK

Incorporated 1855

Capital and Reserve, \$9,000,000

Over 130 Branches

Start to Save Now!

The cost of living is dropping, and by depositing your weekly savings with The Molsons Bank you will soon have a reserve to aid you in time of need.

LEARN DRESSMAKING AT HOME

We have a complete system of 20 lessons on Dressmaking. These lessons teach how to cut, fit and put together everything from plainest waist to most elaborate toilette. You can learn at home in spare time. Cut down the high cost of living by making your own garments. If you do not want to be a professional dressmaker, the cost to learn is so small that it will pay you to take this course if only to do your own sewing. Write for free booklet, which gives full information and terms. We also teach a two weeks' Cutting and Fitting Course here at School beginning on first of each month. If you prefer, personal instructions, Address:

ELLISON DRESSCUTTING CO.
DEPT. L, KITCHENER, ONT.



America's
Pioneer
Dog
Remedies

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES, And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author,

H. Clay Glover Co.
Inc.
118 West 31st Street,
New York, U.S.A.

When writing please mention Advocate

lity of pregnancy consult a good doctor and arrange for medical attention. To call in a doctor only at the last is unfair to the physician and may be very dangerous for the patient. Most of the diseases of pregnancy are preventible; see your doctor early. If you cannot afford a private doctor go to a good maternity hospital for advice; most hospitals have maternity wards in which free medical advice is given. If you are to be confined at home a good nurse should be engaged. Do not employ a midwife; the practice of midwives is illegal.

Send your doctor a 6 oz. bottle of fresh urine every month.

Calamine Lotion.

For J. M. K.: Calamine Lotion, for any kind of skin disease where there is redness and itchiness, is made by mixing the following: Calamine, 15 grains, zinc oxide 15 grains; lime water, 80 drops; glycerine 20 drops; water to make 1 ounce

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Overflowing Joy.

I am filled with comfort, I overflow with joy in all our affliction.—2 Cor. 7:4. (R. V.)

St. Paul's words in our text are certainly startling. His joy overflows, though he is in great affliction. It is trying enough to be "afflicted on every side" and to have "fightings without"; but it is worse to find "fears within." But St. Paul's heart was reaching up to Christ and out to his friends. The Presence of his loved Master filled him with continual joy, and the good news which Titus had brought of the repentance and zeal of his friends in Corinth made his joy overflow. And so he says: "In our comfort we joyed the more exceedingly." He was so interested in the welfare of other people that the weight of his own heavy afflictions was forgotten.

We are only too apt to be selfish in times of trouble. We cherish our sorrows, fixing our whole attention on ourselves, and so we fail utterly to let our light shine. Of course in that way we make life a burden to ourselves, but we also block the light which should flow through us into the lives of others.

Yesterday a white-haired lady told me how God had long ago sent her a message through the words of an atheist. She gave me permission to pass on to you her experience, in the hope that it may help you. When she was a girl in her teens she had a great sorrow. Her betrothed died, and she mourned for him as if she had no trust in the Father's goodness and wisdom. She thought she was proving the faithfulness of her love. At the same time she thought she was a loyal Christian; and was trying one day to convince an unbelieving friend of the truth of the Gospel. He said to her, with startling frankness: "I can't believe in Christianity and you are the cause. It is easy to see that your belief has no power to comfort you. You say that God is Love, and yet you are very unhappy."

The arrow went straight to the mark. It was useless to preach Christ with her words, while in her life she was denying His love and wisdom. It is a truism that actions speak louder than words. The fruit of the Spirit is "joy" as well as love. If we are not happy in heart there is something wrong with our religion. It was written of a people who were terribly persecuted for Christ's sake, that they "did eat their meat with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God, and having favor with all the people. And the Lord added to the church daily such as should be saved."

It was "the Lord" who added daily to their numbers; but their gladness and thankfulness helped to attract outsiders. There is nothing attractive about a gloomy face and a mournful voice. It is to be hoped that we have left behind for ever that old idea of "getting religion" which was so contrary to the scriptural command to "rejoice in the Lord always—the idea, I mean, that piety and a long face were inseparable.

One reason why the soldiers loved Canon Scott, and were always ready to listen to him, was his boyish lightheartedness. He looks so happy that it is a

pleasure to watch his face. I heard him say that when people praised him for going to the front he was forced, in honesty, to answer: "I never had such fun in my life." And yet he faced the horrors of war without belittling them. His overflowing joy was constantly welling up from within and lighting up the great darkness without.

A business man prayed every day that he might always be able to smile into the eyes of his wife across the dinner-table, having nothing to conceal from her which she had a right to know, and that he might be kept young enough to laugh with his children.

A wise man has said that a merry heart doeth good like a medicine. We all want to accomplish some good while we are passing through this stage of our life, and it is a comfort to know that poverty is no bar to usefulness. Overflowing joy is one of the good things we can constantly give away without being any the less rich ourselves.

It is said of Henry Ward Beecher that he saw two ragged little boys selling papers one bitterly cold night. He gave them a few coppers and a friendly smile, saying: "Poor little chaps, aren't you very cold?" One of them answered eagerly: "Yes, sir, we were cold till you spoke to us."

Our lives are bound to tell—for God or against Him. There is a story told of a dying woman who said to her daughter: "You say I am going to be at peace, but how do you know? I daresay I am going to hell, but if I do I don't care. I don't care where I go so long as it is somewhere where there aren't any more husbands, and housekeeping, and home, weary, weary home, and complaints about food. I don't want ever to see again anything that I have known here. I am so tired of everything."

If your home is not a happy one, whose fault is it? Though you may think it is the fault of other people, it may possibly be partly your fault. Are you given to self-pity? Do you feel injured because you can't have everything you want? Are you hugging your troubles, brooding over them in secret and losing your interest in other people? Are you poisoning your own joy, and the will of family happiness, by cherishing a grudge against someone who has injured you? Is there some secret sin, hidden away out of sight in your life, that is festering and spoiling your gladness? Christmas and the New Year should be a time for taking stock and making a fresh start. People are apt to make merry over New Year resolutions; but that is because they are usually so quickly forgotten. Open the book of the past before the Master Who loves you and can give you strength to do better next year. We are only too ready to try and glue together some of the pages. The things we wish to hide from His kindly gaze are the very things we need to spread frankly before Him.

Perhaps some who read this Quiet Hour are, like Saul of Tarsus, "kicking against the pricks." They are refusing to make the great decision, though in their hearts they know that the Master of the world has a right to their whole-hearted service. They are miserable and irritable, because they are swinging between two opinions. They would like to follow Christ, but are afraid of sacrificing their own happiness.

Do you remember the choice of Moses in his early manhood? He lived in a palace and saw his own people suffering slavery. He only had to go in where he was, but his loyal affection for his kindred made luxury a misery to him. He preferred to "suffer affliction with the people of God" rather than to "enjoy the pleasure of sin for a season." He made his choice without any self-pity, because he esteemed "the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures in Egypt."—Heb. 11:24-26. He had courage to turn his back on the palace, and spend his life in uplifting a nation of slaves, because his eyes were lifted to Him Who is invisible. Unless we know the peace of God in our hearts we can find very little joy in outside things.

Joy is not a lasting thing. It must come afresh from the Giver every moment. We rejoiced in His Presence yesterday, therefore we come to Him again to-day, and say—

"Fill my cup this morning with the Waters of Life,
That I may give to him that is athirst:
Put into my heart living words from Thee,
That nothing I say may fall to the ground."

COOKS!

You will immensely improve the tastiness of dishes and add tremendously to their nourishing value if you use plenty of

BOVRIL

No Risk With Diamond Dyes



Each package of "Diamond Dyes" contains directions so simple that any woman can diamond-dye a new, rich, fadeless color into worn, shabby garments, draperies, coverings, everything, whether wool, silk, linen, cotton or mixed goods. Buy "Diamond Dyes"—no other kind—then perfect results are guaranteed even if you have never dyed before. Druggist has "Diamond Dyes Color Card"—16 rich colors.

FREE Wonderful Book

Learn by mail. A pamphlet for men and women. Fascinating. Success guaranteed. Write for illustrated book. It's delight you'll never forget. Write for full information. Address: The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd., 147 St. James Street, Toronto, Ontario.

BRIGHTEN UP WITH Elastica Paints and Varnishes

We want you to become acquainted with us and our mode of doing business with the farmer.

Write us at once for "a Postal Slide Scale"—FREE.

SCOTT PAINT-VARNISH CO.
398 Clarence St., London, Ont.

TWEED SANITARY ODORLESS CLOSET

A SENSIBLE SANITARY CONVENIENCE FOR EVERY HOME WITHOUT A WATER SYSTEM.

Put a Tweed Odorless Closet in any room in your home and enjoy comfort and convenience. Easily installed—sanitary, durable, economical.

Write for full information.
THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO., Ltd.
147 St. James Street TWEED, Ont.

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs Procured in all Countries. Special attention given to patent litigation. Pamphlets sent free on application.
RIDOUT & MAYBEE

156 Yonge Street Toronto, Ontario

You can earn a lot of money by securing New Subscribers to the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Write for instructions.



Many a Boy Sold His Dad the Tractor Idea

A quick way to discourage your boy with the farm life, kill his ambition, is to keep him behind a plodding team of horses while the neighbor's boy runs a tractor.

The keen mind of the boy will be quick to note the difference. He will soon figure out the advantages of a tractor, and he will either sell you the idea or lay down on the job sooner or later.

Many Boys are Operating Hart-Parr Tractors

The most enthusiastic letters we get are from the young fellows who are operating the tractor for Dad. The Hart-Parr 30 is a tractor that appeals to the boy because it is so simple for him to understand. The working parts are easy to get at. It doesn't take him long to feel that he's a "full-fledged" mechanic.

You can understand this better when you go over the Hart-Parr 30 catalog and note the simple and accessible construction of this tractor. Write for a copy today.

HART-PARR COMPANY
 Founders of the Tractor Industry
 487 Lawler St. Charles City, Iowa

Many of the old Hart-Parrs that plowed the virgin prairies of the Northwest are still in use today. The great grand-daddy of all Tractors was old Hart-Parr No. 1, built in 1901.

A POWERFUL STURDY, THREE-PLOW, KEROSENE TRACTOR
HART-PARR 30
 BUILT BY THE FOUNDERS OF TRACTOR INDUSTRY



One Robe a Lifetime

That is all you need to buy—provided you buy a genuine "Saskatchewan" Buffalo Robe

Every "Saskatchewan" robe bears the registered trade mark—The Buffalo. It is guaranteed wind, water and moth proof, and will not crack when thrown over a motor radiator.

The Ideal Robe for Sleigh or Motor

Sold by merchants in almost every village, town and city in Canada.

Made by the originators, who are the largest manufacturers of imitation Buffalo Robes in Canada.

NEWLANDS & CO., Limited
 GALT, ONTARIO

It is very little use to preach Christ to others unless we find joy in Him ourselves. We shall only be blocking His path to their hearts. Why should a follower of the Crucified be unhappy over a few thorns?

A French priest, who was a prisoner in Germany, was preaching to prisoners on New Year's Day, 1915. He pointed to a picture of Christ, which had been painted by one of them, and said: "You profess to be followers of Him Who wore a crown of thorns, but you expect to have a crown of roses."

We are only too apt to lose our joy when called to give up our own will. But perhaps we may learn in the coming year to "endure hardness" in the spirit of our brave and cheerful soldiers.

If your cross is hard to bear, remember that you are invited to be one of a goodly company:

"Where now with pain thou treadest trod
 The whitest of the saints of God,
 To show thee where their feet were set
 The Light which led them shineth yet."
 DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

A Walkerton reader—Miss A. G. S.—sent two dollars for the shut-in. Three packages of papers also arrived this week, which I will give away in the hospital—they are greatly appreciated there.

DORA FARNCOMB,
 6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Ingle Nook

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

LAST winter I told you something about our little Emerson Club. It is going again full force (there are only ten members in all) but this winter, although still retaining the name associated with the beloved memory of Emerson, we are diverging widely into various subjects. Last evening, for instance, was spent in reading aloud, and talking over, passages from H. G. Wells' book, "First and Last Things."

One may not always agree with all that H. G. Wells says or believes, but that is no reason for not reading him.—He does say so very many fine things, and, perhaps more than any other writer to-day, he keeps one thinking. That is something, isn't it? —to be set thinking, balancing, accepting or rejecting, using our judgment. For we cannot exercise these faculties in any one respect without finding them strengthened for every need of our life requiring such faculties—right down to the domestic things of our daily life. Always, but especially in his later books, H. G. Wells is tonic.

The one passage I remember best, of those read last night, stated Mr. Wells' firm conviction that every one of us, and everything in the Universe, down to the most insignificant (apparently) is a definite part of the plan of the Ages, filling an important part—or getting ready to fill an important part—in the Things that are to be. Of course it is just the words of Jesus of Nazareth stated anew, "Ye are of more value than many sparrows," but sometimes we are arrested by a new stating. If we could let the idea of the real need of us in all that is or will be sink into us and stay there, how it would dignify everything we have to do!—sweeping floors, and washing dishes, and doing all the other things that sometimes seem to mean nothing but drudgery. After all *We* are not doing those things; *We* are thinking and only our hands and feet are especially busy with "the daily round the common task" (that very necessary task) done so often that it becomes almost mechanical. What a great thing to remember—that *We* (the Ego, the Ourselves) are thinking! For right thinking is the greatest thing in the world. It is the foundation of all character, the wellspring of all purposeful action.—Do you get what I am trying to express?

SPEAKING of "community work," which is a topic so much to the fore in Canada of late,—have you heard that in some parts of the United States

"community civics" is being taught in the higher classes in the schools? Reports from these places tell of "clean-up campaigns," "fire-prevention campaigns," "health campaigns," and other equally important things, carried out more or less efficiently according to the originality and enterprise of the teacher, school-board and others, directing the activities of the boys and girls. . . . Another idea that has been launched by our cousins over the border is a "Better English Week," Every year this week is appointed, not only for the schools, but for everybody else as well. During that week special talks are given on speaking correctly ("grammar", pronunciation and enunciation); articles on the same subjects, written in a popular style, appear in the papers, placards made by the school boys and girls, and warning against one mistake or another, are put up about the streets, roads and in the schools; "fines" are playfully enforced for slang; and any other measures resorted to that ingenuity can suggest. . . . Are these ideas worth adopting in Canada?

RECENTLY we had our annual caucus, up here in the "Advocate" office, to talk over the work for the coming year,—just as you W. I. women, and U. F. women plan over your programs for the next twelvemonth. I am glad to tell you that Vincent G. Perry is to write for us a series of his delightful little "puppy stories"—and that will make all the children happy. Another new feature will be a Women's Institute Question Drawer, once a month, conducted by Mrs. Alfred Watt, M. B. E., too well known in Women's Institute circles to need any introduction here. A similar privilege will be granted to the United Farm women upon request; they have only to ask for it. Although *The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine* has always steadfastly refused to be the official organ of any organization, it wishes to help every movement that looks to helping Canada, and especially Canada's farm population, in every way that is broad and big.

PERHAPS I may be pardoned for going back once more to the Conventions,—and now I am speaking particularly to those among you who heard Prof. Reynolds' lecture on "The Deserted Village" or read it in our pages last August. I hope you all enjoyed it as much as I did, for it seems to me that he has got hold of a very big idea in recommending decentralization of cities and a return, to a certain extent, to the old days when more was done in the country towns and villages and less in huge manufacturing, the days when a man made a wagon (that lasted) from start to finish, and the village blacksmith had plenty to do, and both were men of influence and dignity, serving the whole country round about. The days when the same was true of many other kinds of workers besides these.

Of course President Reynolds did not really mean us to go back to the siddle—he is a literary man, and was only illustrating a point there in a literary way—one must not take him too literally—but he sees a danger towards which we are heading, and would warn us off the rocks. Think this over, won't you? pondering over every side of it. He says he feels like "a voice crying in the wilderness." He would not feel so if numbers of us caught the spirit of his message.
 —JUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

"The Stone Age had garments for women and children that made far better bodies than those which modern life deems essential."—Beatrice Forbes Robertson.

"The American wife often is nothing short of a shop window."—Beatrice Forbes Robinson.

Milk Curdling.

Dear Junia.—Our W. I. for the last two years has discussed hot school lunch for our school, but have dropped it because the water from the drilled well was so charged with minerals that it curdled the milk when boiled, or if while boiling it was poured over the milk. Can you help us? Is there anything which could be added to the water to prevent it acting in that way? Thanking you in advance for the

DECEMBER
 trouble. V
 have been
 answer to
 your paper
 enjoyed by
 Haldima
 Really I
 notes or r
 curdled
 some rea
 tried ad
 making,
 should not
 of serving
 and the r
 put in, t
 Never let
 boil up.
 curdle.
 F
 Can "E
 a copy of
 Now" so
 1914, or
 address o
 "If you
 In the
 Some
 through
 of plays.
 by repr
 Alice M.
 by "Jou
 lished b
 New Yor
 of this co
 When
 than th
 The les
 stove th
 that m
 too muc
 taste in
 A writ
 furnishi
 reason;
 ers pro
 with su
 kind of
 burner
 promine
 The f
 separab
 other u
 added
 they ar
 in creat
 of good
 ment.
 plains
 conspic
 taste)
 soon fi
 membe
 upon a
 Natu
 for hea
 meat
 suet p
 would
 less m
 weath
 especia
 they
 which
 remed
 for it
 one's
 under
 stocki
 shoul
 by an
 going
 woolle
 neath
 day a
 nesses
 pinne
 pins v
 To
 the d
 place
 are so
 they
 tight.
 are v
 old s
 When
 if the

trouble. We so often read just what we have been wanting to know in your answer to others. Grandpa has taken your paper for years, and it is thoroughly enjoyed by all the family.

Haldimand Co., Ont. W. I. MEMBER.

Really I can find nothing among my notes or recipes which deals with milk curdled by mineral water. Perhaps some reader can answer. Have you tried adding a little soda? Also, when making, say a soup, with milk, the salt should not be added until the very moment of serving. If it is put in too soon, and the milk stands or boils after it is put in, the soup is likely to curdle. Never let a milk soup more than just boil up. Boiling after that may make it curdle.

Re Author of Poem.

Can "Beatrice Johnson," who sent us a copy of a little poem entitled "Do It Now" sometime during the summer of 1914, or can any other reader, tell us the address of the author? The poem begins:

"If you have a gray-haired mother
In the old home, far away."

Book of Plays.

Some weeks ago someone enquired, through this department, about books of plays. A new book, "Short Plays," by representative authors, edited by Alice M. Smith, is highly recommended by "Journal of Education." It is published by The Macmillan Company, New York. Probably the Toronto branch of this company could supply the book.

The Scrap Bag.

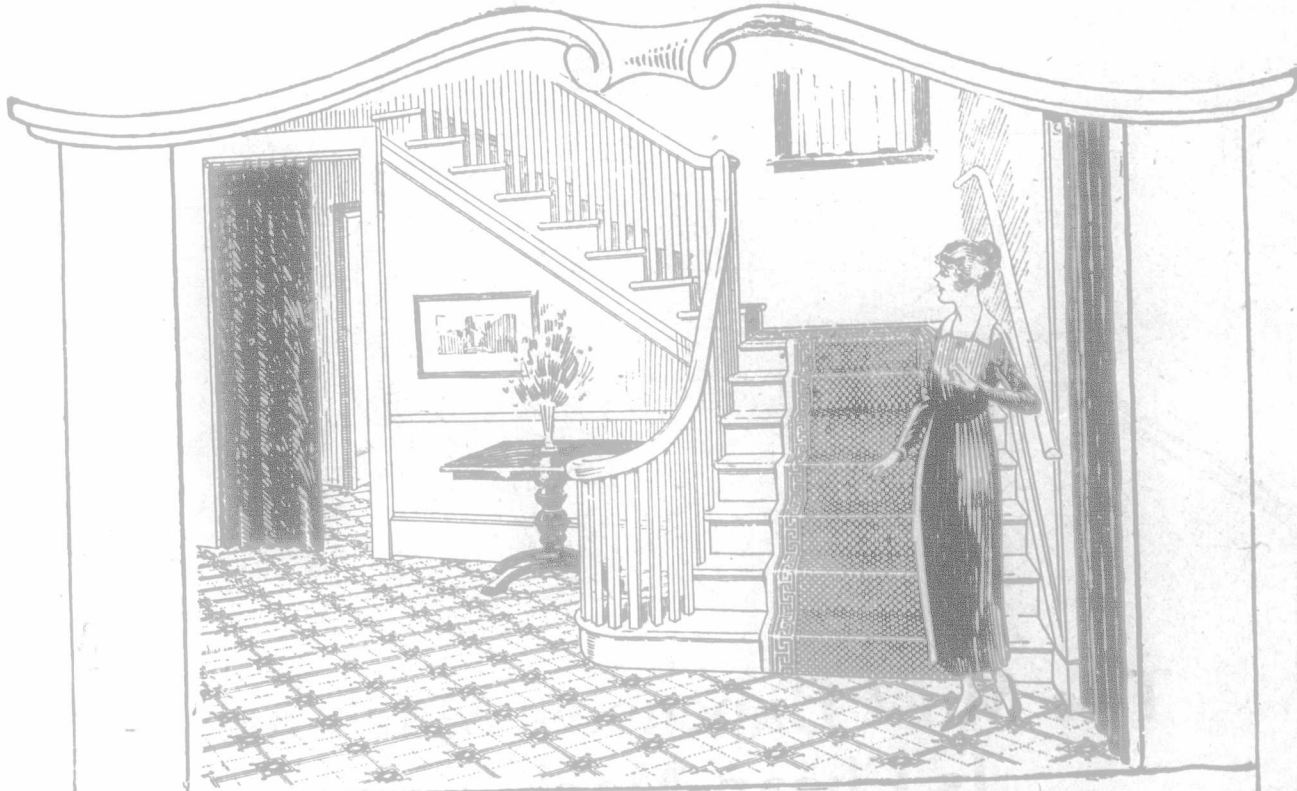
Choosing a Stove.

When you buy a stove look to more than the baking or heating qualities. The less "fancywork" there is about a stove the more easily it is cleaned, and that means a great deal. Moreover too much ornament is a mark of poor taste in stoves as in everywhere else. A writer on good furnishing in a house-furnishing magazine asks, with good reason; "Why do not stove manufacturers produce heaters that will harmonize with surroundings of good taste? What kind of a setting should the average base burner and heating device with all its prominent parts heavily nickled, demand? The foolish nickled urn seems an inseparable crown to all such creations, and other unnecessary parts are so frequently added and excused for the reason that they are nickled." The cure rests in creating a demand for plain iron stoves of good proportions and with little ornament. If people persistently buy the plainest stoves (which are the least conspicuous, and therefore in the best taste) plain stoves of good design will soon find a place on the market. Remember the beauty of a stove depends upon a visible fire, not upon decoration.

Keeping Warm.

Naturally, in winter, the body calls for heat-creating foods. We want more meat and sugar, then; we can enjoy a suet pudding in winter which our appetite would turn from in summer. Nevertheless many people really suffer from cold weather, whenever they go out and in bed especially, and from cold feet whenever they walk over the floors of a house which is not heated by a furnace. One remedy, of course, is additional clothing, for it is not safe to be cold, or to have one's feet cold. All-wool stockings and underwear, loose shoes permitting heavy stockings, and woven woollen overights, should be accepted as a matter of course, by anyone who suffers from cold. When going out wear a warm coat, with a woollen "spencer" or sweater underneath, if necessary. Upon a very windy day a chamois jacket, or even a few thicknesses of newspaper or brown paper pinned inside of the coat with safety pins will be found a great help.

To keep the feet warm all through the day nothing helps more than insoles placed in the shoes. Deerskin insoles are sold for this purpose, but sometimes they are so thick that they make the shoes tight. Much better, unless one's shoes are very loose, are insoles cut from any old soft felt hat, or piece of thick cloth. When going out old-fashioned overshoes, if they can be got, will defy Jack Frost:



Attractive · Sanitary · Economical

Cover up unsightly floors, replace worn-out carpets, form an attractive yet inexpensive background for rugs with

LINOLEUM

FLOOR OILCLOTH AND FELTOL. With these Canadian made floor coverings every floor in the home can be attractively and economically covered.

These artistic floor coverings find ready approval—their smooth, long-wearing surfaces, their cleanliness, their resilience and their all-round durability make them especially suitable for Halls, Stairways, Kitchens and Bedrooms, and places subject to constant wear and tear.

Linoleum, Floor Oilcloth and Feltol—difficult to get during the past few years are now obtainable and are being sold at prices which, upon comparison, will be found lower than most other floor coverings. Wide variety of artistic patterns are available.

For sale at all leading Dry Goods Houses, Departmental Stores, Furniture, House Furnishings and General Stores throughout Canada



Rural Service Department



Special attention given to Farmers' problems. Use our Rural Exchange Service.

If you have livestock, feed or seed grain to sell, or wish to purchase, list it on our Bulletin Board. Auction Sale Registers furnished free of charge. Have you received one of our Farmer's Account Books? Have you been supplied with a "Breeding and Feeding Chart"? Call in and see us—we are interested in your welfare.

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864. With its 149 branches in Ontario, 47 branches in Quebec, 1 branch in New Brunswick, 3 branches in Nova Scotia, 44 branches in Manitoba, 44 branches in Saskatchewan, 87 branches in Alberta and 14 branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively. WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

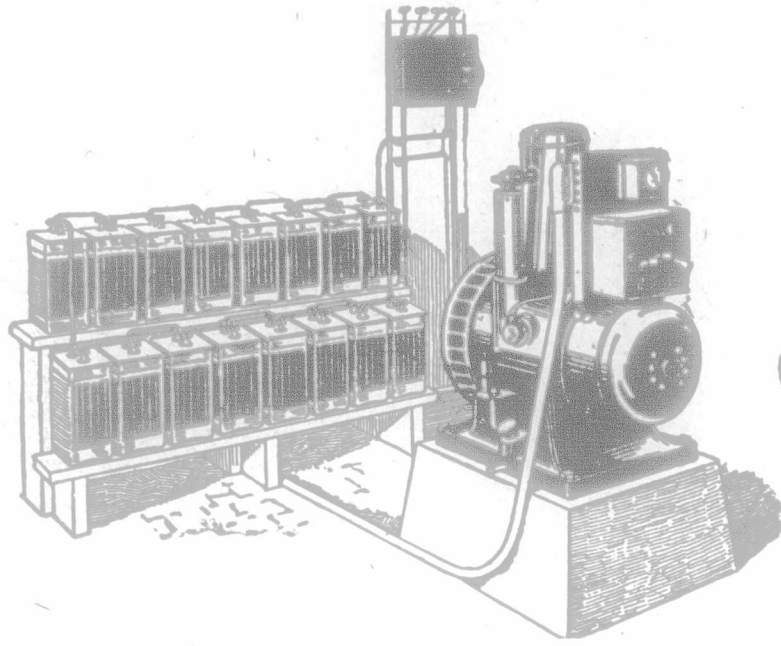
they have been quite fashionable in the United States for the last two or three winters.

A good idea is to have a huge padded "pocket" on the inside of the cutter-robe. It should be loose enough to slip one's feet and legs easily into, and will be found a great help in keeping out the wind. A similar pocket made of old blanket and high enough to reach over the knees will keep the feet from being cold in bed. It should be quite large enough to give entire freedom in moving the limbs.

Don't for Christmas.

Don't give Bobbie a drum and then scold him for beating it. Did you think he was going to use it for a collar-box or a writing-desk?

Don't buy three or four dollars' worth of foolish tinsel and glass decorations for the tree. Think of the added games and candy and little toys you could have got for that money. Make the tree



The Most Expensive Machinery Is Cheap Machinery

Quality is the predominant feature of every Dominion Light Plant. The quality idea begins with the selection of parts and material, continues through the manufacture and never ceases.

You have only to examine a Dominion Light Plant and this is apparent. You find the finest materials of proper weight and strength. You find expert workmanship. You find these plus rigid inspection. The result is the plant par excellence.

To you Dominion quality means absence of lighting worries the minute your Dominion plant is installed. It means an efficient, reliable plant with ample reserve power. It means economy of fuel and low upkeep expense.

Write for descriptive booklet and name of nearest dealer.

Specifications

Generator rated at one K. W. (1000 watts) with a continuous overload capacity of 20% or more. Battery of 160 ampere hours, 8 hour rating. Air-cooled engine with 3 S. K. F. Ball Bearings operates on kerosene. Loads, sixty 20 watt lights with engine running or thirty 20-watt lights from battery alone for eight hours.

DOMINION STEEL PRODUCTS CO. LIMITED

Department I

BRANTFORD, CANADA

"If you want the best, buy a Dominion"



decorations at home and prove both your economy and originality.

Don't give your poor little friend a "pair of sensible shoes." Shoes are not a sensible present for a youngster, no matter how poor he is. He wants skates or a sled. The very best present you can give him is something to make him happy. That's all there is to Christmas.

Don't give a baby a whole bag of candy together with cheap toys from which he may chew the paint. Remember it is Christmas and the family doctor would like a few minutes to himself during the day.

Don't sit right down and take charge of Willie's toy train and Susie's toy piano and baby's jumping-jack. As long as they are for the children, why not allow them to play with them?

Don't give Uncle William a copy of "Pilgrim's Progress," just because you think it would do him good. Such uncles can generally be put into a more Christmas-like frame of mind with a box of cigars.

Don't give an invalid a volume entitled

"Thoughts of Death," or "Preparing for the Hereafter." Prepare the invalid for the "right now" with a lot of laughs and a lot of hope by giving him or her some jolly books of plot and fun and travel, and add some interesting puzzles to keep the mind occupied. —Sel.

Serial Story.

"The Money Moon."

BY JEFFREY FARNOL.

Serial rights secured from Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

CHAPTER X.

HOW BELLEW AND ADAM ENTERED INTO A SOLEMN LEAGUE AND COVENANT.

"LOOK at the moon to-night, Uncle Porges!"

"I see it."

"It's awfully big, an' round, isn't it?"

"Yes, it's very big, and very round."

"An'—rather—yellow, isn't it?"

"Very yellow!"

"Just like a great, big golden sovereign, isn't it?"

"Very much like a sovereign, my Porges."

"Well, do you know, I was wondering—

if there was any chance that it was a

—Money Moon?"

They were leaning out at the lattice,

Small Porges, and Big Porges. Anthea and

Miss Priscilla were busied upon house-

hold matters wholly feminine, where-

fore Small Porges had drawn Bellew to

the window, and there they leaned, the

small body enfolded by Bellew's long arm,

and the two faces turned up to the silvery

splendour of the moon.

But now, Anthea came up behind them,

and, not noticing the position of Bellew's

arm as she leaned on the other side of

Small Porges, it befell that her hand

rested upon Bellew's hand, hidden as it was in the

shadow. And this probably began it.

The air of Arcadia, as has been said

before, is an intoxicating air; but it is

more, it is an air charged with a subtle

magic whereby the commonest objects,

losing their prosaic, matter-of-fact shapes

become transfigured into things of wonder,

and delight. Little things that pass

as mere ordinary common-places,—things

insignificant, and wholly beneath notice

in the every day world, become fraught

with such infinite meaning, and may

hold such sublime, such undreamed of

possibilities — here in Arcadia. Thus,

when it is recorded, that Anthea's hand

accidentally touched, and rested upon

Bellew's—the significance of it will be-

come at once apparent.

"And pray," said Anthea, laying that

same hand in the most natural manner in

the world, upon the Small Porges' curls,

"Pray what might you two be discussing

so very solemnly?"

"The moon," answered Small Porges.

"I was wondering if it was a Money

Moon, an' Uncle Porges hasn't said if it is,

yet."

"Why no, old chap," answered Bellew,

"I'm afraid not."

"And pray," said Anthea again, "what

might a Money Moon be?"

"Well," explained Small Porges, "when

the moon's just—just so, then you go out

an'—an' find a fortune, you know. But

the moon's got to be a Money Moon,

and you've got to know, you know, else

you'll find nothing, of course."

"Ah Georgy dear!" sighed Anthea,

stooping her dark head down to his

golden curls, "don't you know that

fortunes are very hard to get, and that

they have to be worked for, and that no

one ever found one without a great deal

of labor, and sorrow?"

"Course—everyone can't find fortunes,

Auntie Anthea, I know that, but we shall,

—my Uncle Porges knows all about it,

you see, an' I know that we shall. I'm

sure as sure we shall find one, some day,

'cause, you see, I put it in my prayers now,

—at the end, you know. I say: 'An'

please help me an' my Uncle Porges to

find a fortune when the Money Moon

comes,—a big one, world without end—

Amen!' So you see, it's all right, an' we're

just waiting till the Money Moon comes,

aren't we, Uncle Porges?"

"Yes, old chap, yes," nodded Bellew,

"until the Money Moon comes."

And so there fell a silence between them,

yet a silence that held a wondrous charm of

Twentieth Annual Ottawa Winter Fair and Pure-bred Bull Sale

OTTAWA, ONTARIO

January 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 1921

\$25,000 in cash prizes. Augmented prizes in all departments

Entries close January 3rd, 1921

For Prize Lists, Entry Forms and information address:

B. PHELAN, Assistant Secretary, OTTAWA

President, WM. SMITH, M.P.
Columbus, Ont.

Manager, W. D. JACKSON, ESQ.
Ottawa, Ont.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Annual General Meeting, held 6th December, 1920
To 103rd Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank of Montreal was held on Monday, December 6th, at the Bank's Headquarters. The President, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart., occupied the chair and presented the annual report of the Directors.

Before moving the adoption of the report, Sir Vincent Meredith gave a comprehensive review of the economic situation. During the year, he said, an overwhelming demand for credit had taxed resources to the utmost. It had been difficult to make men who had grown accustomed to high prices recognize the fact that economic conditions, which no artificial means can alter, alone are the cause of price decline. "The demand for intervention through Government control is still insistent in some quarters," he said. "Canada alone cannot control world-wide conditions, and it is idle to turn to the Government for relief from falling prices. This applies to wheat as well as to other commodities."

Summing up, he said: "The situation in Canada at present, as I view it, is that while there does not appear to be any cause for apprehension, there is every reason for the exercise of the utmost measure of caution. Canada cannot disassociate herself from world conditions, and world conditions are not satisfactory. On this continent the two years supervening upon the Armistice have been marked by unexampled trade activity and prosperity, a circumstance common to the conclusion of all great wars, but the reaction has set in and may not yet be in full play. Happily, Canada is well buttressed on many sides, and the exercise of prudence and sagacity should enable her to meet the shock of falling prices, restricted credits and deflated currency, without serious impairment of her commercial and financial vitality."

Expansion of Business in Canada.

The General Manager, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, in reviewing the operations of the Bank during the year, said the payment of a bonus of 2% to the shareholders was not the outcome of higher rates of interest on current loans in Canada but a reflection of the increase in current loans and on high interest rates on call loans in New York, the volume of which was governed by the Bank's requirements in liquid reserves. One anomaly which attracted attention was that with credit restriction as acute here as it was across the line, the price of money was materially lower in the Dominion. This condition, he said, was regarded as a tribute to Canada's good banking system.

Dealing with the growth of the Bank's operations, he said: "It is noteworthy that the greatest expansion of the Bank during the past few years has been in our own country. This is revealed in our greatly increased loans and deposits in Canada and in the number of branches opened during the period."

| | Loans in Canada | Deposits in Canada | Branches in Canada |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1914. | \$123,147,000 | \$168,557,000 | 173 |
| 1920. | 240,725,000 | 358,878,000 | 302 |

The annual report was unanimously adopted and the retiring directors were re-elected. The shareholders gave approval to the motion by Lord Shaughnessy to increase the number of directors from 16 to 18 and to the two new positions on the Board were elected Sir Lomer Gouin and General Sir Arthur Currie.

At a subsequent meeting of Directors, Sir Vincent Meredith, Bart, was re-elected president, and Sir Charles Gordon, G.B.E., was re-elected vice-president.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR ABSORBINE

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free

ABSORBINE JR., for mankind, the antiseptic liniment for Blisters, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drugists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. N. F. YOUNG, Inc., 258 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

its own; a silence that lasted so long that the coppery curls drooped lower, and lower upon Bellew's arm, until Anthea, sighing, rose, and in a very tender voice bade Small Porges say 'Good-night!' The which he did, forthwith, slumberous of voice, and sleepy eyed, and so, with his hand in Anthea's, went drowsily up to bed.

Wherefore, seeing that Miss Priscilla had hustled away into the kitchen, Bellew sauntered out into the rose-garden to look upon the beauty of the night. The warm air was fragrant with dewy scents, and the moon, already high above the tree-tops, poured down her gentle radiance upon the quaint, old garden with its winding walks, and clipped yew hedges, while upon the quiet, from the dim shadow of the distant woods, stole the soft, sweet song of a nightingale.

Bellew walked a path bordered with flowers, and checkered with silver patches of moon-light, drinking in the thousand beauties about him, staring up at the glory of the moon, the indigo of the sky, and listening to the voice of the lonely singer in the wood. And yet it was of none of these he was thinking as he paused under the shadow of "King Arthur,"—nor of Small Porges, nor of any one or anything in this world but only of the sudden, light touch of a warm, soft hand upon his.

"Be that you, sir?" Bellew started and now he found that he had been sitting, all this while, with an empty pipe between his teeth, yet content therewith; wherefore he shook his head, and wondered.

"Be that you, Mr. Beloo, sir?"

"Yes Adam, it is I."

"Ah! an' how might you be feelin' now—arter your exercise wi' the pitchfork, sir?"

"Very fit, I thank you, Adam. Sit down, and smoke, and let us converse together."

"Why thankee sir," answered Adam, producing the small, black clay pipe from his waistcoat pocket, and accepting Bellew's proffered pouch. "I've been up to the 'ouse a visitin' Prudence, the cook,—an' a rare cook she be, too, Mr. Beloo sir!"

"And a rare buxom girl into the bargain, Adam!"

"Oh, ah!—she's well enough sir; I won't go for to deny as she's a fine, up-standing, well-shaped, tall, an' proper figure of a woman as ever was, sir,—though the Kentish lasses be a tidy lot, Mr. Beloo sir. But, Lord! when you come to think of her gift for Yorkshire Puddin', likewise jam-rollers, and seed-cake,—(which, though mentioned last, ain't by no manner o' means least),—when you come to think of her brew o' ale, an' cider, an' ginger wine,—why then—I'm took, sir, I'm took altogether, an' the 'Old Adam' inside o' me works hisself into such a state that if another chap—especially that there Job Jagway gets lookin' her way too often, why it's got to get took out o' him, or took out o' me in good 'ard knocks, Mr. Beloo, sir."

"And when are you going to get married, Adam?"

"Well sir, we was thinkin' that if Miss Anthea has a good season, this year, we'd get it over an' done wi' some time in October, sir,—but it's all accordin'."

"According to what?"

"To the 'ops, sir,—the HOPS—'ops, sir. They're comin' on fine,—ah! scrumptious they be! If they don't take the blight, sir, they'll be the finest 'ops this side o' Maidstone. But then, if they do take the blight,—why then my 'opes is blighted likewise sir,—B-L-I-T-E-D,—blighted, Mr. Beloo sir!" which said, Adam laughed once, nodded his head several times, and relapsed into puffing silence.

"Mr. Cassilis was over to-day, Adam," said Bellew, after a while pursuing a train of thought.

"Ah sir!—I seen him,—'e also seen me. 'E told me as Job Jagway was up and about again,—likewise Jog Jagway will be over 'ere to-morrow, along wi' the rest o' 'em for the sale, sir."

"Ah yes,—the sale!" said Bellew, thoughtfully.

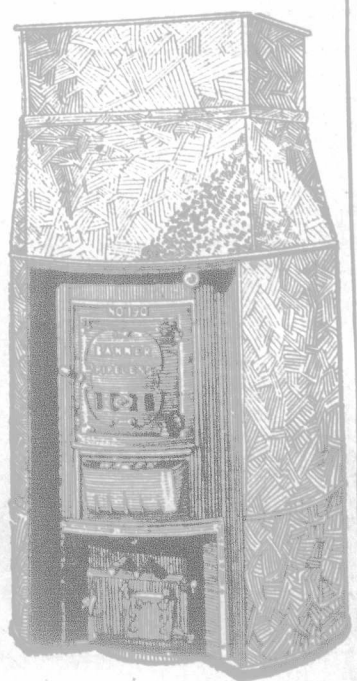
"To think o' that there Job Jagway a coming over here to buy Miss Anthea's furnitur' do set the old Adam a workin' inside o' me to that amazin' extent as I can't sit still, Mr. Beloo sir! If that there Job crosses my path to-morrer—well—let 'im—look out, that's all!" saying which, Adam doubled up a huge, knotted fist and shook it at an imaginary Job.

"Adam," said Bellew, in the same

A furnace for the farm home

ONE register which reaches from the centre top of the Banner Pipeless Furnace to the hall floor, heats the whole house comfortably. No warmth is lost, or wasted through needless pipes. The rooms are made cosy in a natural way, not through heat forced up pipes already filled with cold air. For this reason, the Banner burns one-fifth less fuel than the pipe furnace.

The cellar, too, is cool. You can keep vegetables there indefinitely without fear of spoilage. Either coal or wood can be burned in the



BANNER PIPELESS FURNACE

Its wide-mouthed door will take bulky wood knots with ease. Installations can be made in winter as easily as in summer—one day is all that is required, and there is no need to disturb anything.

rooms and dimensions of house and our heating engineers will specify a furnace best suited to your needs. We will also mail you a copy of our booklet, "Winter Comfort in Your Home," which gives complete information about the Banner Pipeless Furnace.

Send rough plan showing location of

The Galt Stove and Furnace Company, Limited
Galt, Ontario, Canada

Notice to Producers

Canadian Wheat Board Participation Certificates

In terms of Participation Certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board, no claim made under or in respect of these Certificates will be paid unless such claim is made and Certificates surrendered to the Board on or before the 31st day of December, 1920.

PARTICIPATION CERTIFICATES MUST BE SURRENDERED TO THE BOARD ON OR BEFORE THE 31ST DAY OF DECEMBER, 1920.

Send Certificates to 206 Royal Bank Bldg., Toronto.

By order of

THE CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

JAMES STEWART
Chairman
Winnipeg, Man., Nov. 29, 1920

H. TOOLEY
Secretary

Leading Farmers!

You must be acquainted with many good farmers who are not subscribers to

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

and who should read it regularly. If you will send us their names, rural routes and post office addresses, we will send them a sample copy.

If you send us their subscription we will advance the label on your paper six months for each new name; \$3 for two years, or \$2 for one year, payable in advance.

No other publication gives such a variety of high-class and instructive reading for every member of the family.

Premium Clydesdales

chance to show or tell you what we have.

Premium Horses for Sale or Hire—We invite you to inspect our Clydesdale stud before purchasing a stallion or hiring a premium horse for next spring. Give us a chance to show or tell you what we have. Watch this space in future issues.

BRANDON BROS., Forest, Ont.

Pear Lawn Farm

winner of six first prizes; one Hackney rising two years. These are A1 show horses. A choice lot of Shorthorn heifers in calf and calves at foot.

Offers Three Beautiful Black Percherons For Sale. One Stallion rising three, inspected and enrolled in Form 1; One Stallion rising two years; one Imp. mare rising three, a winner of six first prizes. These are A1 show horses. A choice lot of Shorthorn heifers in calf and calves at foot.

HERBERT J. MILLER, Peterboro' Co., Keene P. O.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at five cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS BEAUTIFULLY barred, bred off my Guelph champions. Excellent laying strain. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville, Ont.

FIVE BEAUTIFUL BRED-TO-LAY WHITE Wyandott's cockerels, from Martin's special bred-to-lay pens, at \$5.00 each, or two for \$9.00. W. S. Bennett, R. 1, Freeman, Ont.

LARGE PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE. Bred from exhibition stock. Prices reasonable. E. E. McCombs, Fenwick, Ont.

LAYERS, PAYERS AND BEAUTY COMBINED in Barred Rocks, also Light Brahmas. Good strong cockerels either breed, five dollars each. Walter Bennett, Box 43, Kingsville, Ont.

PURE-BRED YOUNG TOULOUSE GESE and ganders, also old trio. R. H. Crosby, Markham, Ont.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED Cockerels, winter laying strain; three dollars. Alex. McKinney, Erin, Ont.

MY BARRED ROCK WON THE CANADIAN Laying Contest, Ottawa, laying 272 eggs. Cockerels and hens for sale. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

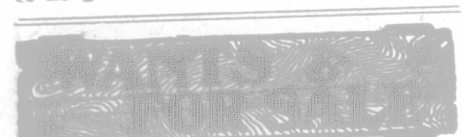
NINETY PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE turkeys; extra large and healthy; unrelated trio. African geese. Jos. A. Spence, Brewer's Mills, Ont.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS FROM PRIZE stock. Finely-barred laying strain. M. C. Mulholland, R.R. 1, Branchton, Ont.

Sell Your Poultry to the Best Market

We can handle any quantity of good poultry, either live or dressed, at good prices. It will pay you to sell to

C. A. MANN & CO.
78 King Street London, Ontario



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

TERMS—Five cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 75 cents.

FOR LALE—TWO SCOTCH COLLIE BITCH puppies, pure-bred, \$10.00 each. W. W. Irwin, Ripley, Ont.

FOR SALE—SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS, FROM extra good cattle dog. J. A. Campbell, Glanworth, Ont.

WANTED—POSITION AS HERDSMAN, 18 years' experience with registered dairy cattle. Best of references. Box 10, St. Ann's, Ont.

WORKING MANAGER WANTED FOR hundred-acre dairy and fruit farm in Niagara District. House, wood, fruit, vegetables and quart of milk daily. Prefer party who can furnish all the labor. State experience and salary in first letter. Must be competent and reliable, as owner does not live on farm. Box 80, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANT TO HEAR FROM PARTY HAVING farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Advocate St., Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin.

CLYDESDALES

Pure-bred Clydesdales for sale. Both stallions and fillies. Some rising one year old, others rising two years. All prize winners. Description and breeding given on application. Apply to

S. McCOMB
Malde Lane Farm - R. 4, Kincardine, Ont.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co.
Halse Grange - Brackley, England
Exporters of all Breeds of Pedigree Live Stock.

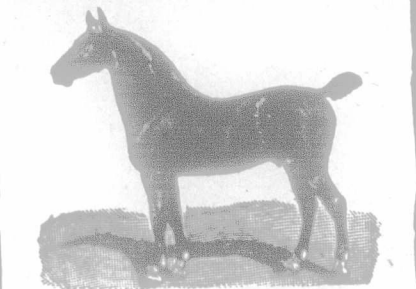
Send for an illustrated catalogue and see what we can do for you. Whether you want show or breeding stock, buy direct from England and save money.

Red Polled Cattle

Dual-Purpose, milk, beef, hornlessness, uniform red color. The practical breed for the farmer. Less work, more profit. For bull calves, also Oxford Down ewes and rams, write to

RED ARROW FARMS
Canonto, Frontenac Co. Ontario

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
Has Imitators But No Competitors.
A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.
As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Gombault's Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address
The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

thoughtful tone, "I wonder if you would do something for me?"
"Anything you ax me, sir, so long as you don't want me to—"
"I want you to buy some of that furniture for me."
"What!" exclaimed Adam, and vented his great laugh again, "well, if that ain't a good 'un, sir! why that's just w'ot I'm a going to do! Ye see, I ain't w'ot you might call a rich cove, nor yet a millionaire, but I've got a bit put by, an' I drew out ten pound, yesterday. Thinks I,—here's to save Miss Anthea's old sideboard, or the mirror as she's so fond of, or if not—why then a cheer or so,—they ain't a going to get it all,—not while I've got a pound or two, I sez to myself."

"Adam," said Bellew, turning suddenly, "that sentiment does you credit, that sentiment makes me proud to have knocked you into a ditch,—shake hands, Adam." And there, beneath the great apple tree, while the moon looked on, they very solemnly shook hands.
"And now, Adam," pursued Bellew, "I want you to put back your ten pounds, keep it for Prudence,—because I happen to have rather more than we shall want,—see here!" And, with the words, Bellew took out a leathern wallet, and from this wallet, money, and bank-notes,—more money, and more bank-notes than Adam had ever beheld in all his thirty odd years, at sight of which his eyes opened, and his square jaw relaxed, to the imminent danger of his cherished clay pipe.
"I want you to take this," Bellew went on, counting a sum into Adam's nerveless hand, "and to-morrow, when the sale begins, if any one makes a bid for anything, I want you to bid higher, and, no matter what, you must always buy—always, you understand?"
"But sir,—that there old drorin'-room cab'-net w' the—carvings—"
"Buy it!"
"An' the silver candle-sticks,—and the four-post bed-steed,—an' the—"
"Buy 'em, Adam,—buy everything! If we haven't enough money there's plenty more where this came from,—only buy!—You understand?"
"Oh yes sir, I understand! 'w much 'ave you give me? Why, here's—forty-five,—fifty,—sixty,—Lord!"
"Put it away, Adam,—forget all about it till to-morrow,—and not a word, mind!"
"A hundred pound!" gasped Adam,
"Lord! Oh I won't speak of it, trust me, Mr. Belloo, sir! But to think of me a walking about w' a hundred pound in my pocket,—Lord! I won't say nothin'—but to think of Old Adam w' a hundred pound in his pocket, e'Cod! it do seem that comical!" saying which, Adam buttoned the money into a capacious pocket, slapped it, nodded, and rose.
"Well sir, I'll be going, there be Miss Anthea in the garden yonder, and if she was to see me now there's no sayin' but I should be took a laughin' to think o' this ere hundred pound."
"Miss Anthea! where?"
"Goin' through the rose-gardin. She's w' the old Mother Dillbin. They say Mother Dillbin a witch, an' now as

she's down w' the rheumatics there ain't nobody to look arter 'er,—'cept Miss Anthea,—she'd ha' starved afore now if it 'adn't been for Miss Anthea, but Lord love your eyes, an' limbs, Mr. Belloo sir! Miss Anthea don't care if she's a witch, or fifty witches, not she. So good-night, Mr. Belloo sir, an' mum's the word!"
Saying which, Adam slapped his pocket again, nodded, winked, and went upon his way.

Current Events

The Ontario Legislature will open on Tuesday, Jan 25th.

The Provincial Government of Ontario is going to co-operate in reforesting from 5 to 10 acres, as "demonstration blocks," in any township that will meet with required conditions.

At the Canadian Council of Agriculture in Winnipeg the third parliamentary group in the House of Commons was formally recognized, and Hon. T. A. Crerar chosen as leader by the delegates from six provinces. He was also recommended as the national leader to all the Provincial organizations affiliated with the Council. The Council chose as the name of the new party the "National Progressive" party. The platform of the party was really constructed in 1918, no important changes have been added.

Active steps are to be taken by the Newfoundland Government to develop the coal areas of Newfoundland.

President Wilson has appealed to the United States to aid starving China, and has formed a Committee of prominent men to conduct the campaign.

Martial law has been proclaimed by Dublin Castle over Cork, Limerick, Tipperary and Kerry. Premier Lloyd-George has stated that the British Cabinet is ready to meet with certain members of the Sinn Fein and consider how peace can be brought about in Ireland.

A peace between Armenia and the Turkish Nationalists under Kemal Pasha was signed at Alexandropol. The despatches state that the terms almost wipe out Armenia, forcing the Armenians to hand over nearly all of their arms, and reducing their territory to the districts of Erivan and Lake Golkcha. A Bolshevik wireless announces that a Soviet regime has been set up at Erivan, and that accord will be made between the Soviet republics of Armenia, Russia, Azerbaijan and the Kemalists.

Dr. Michal Hamisch was elected President of Austria by the Naticra Assembly.

Eugene Chen, a member of the Chinese delegation at Geneva, has uttered a warning against Japan, if Japan is permitted to exploit and dominate China. Chen asked that China be recognized as a sovereign state.

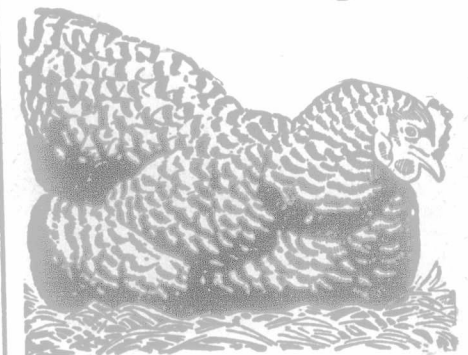
Sale Dates Claimed.

- Dec. 21, 1920.—Elgin Pure-bred Holstein Breeders', St. Thomas, Ont.
- Jan. 19, 1921.—H. Matthews, Putnam, Ont.—Holsteins.
- Jan. 26-27, 1921.—Peninsular Live Stock Breeders' Association, Chatham, Ont.—Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus, etc.
- Feb. 9, 1921.—Dryden-Miller Sale, Toronto, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Feb. 10, 1921.—Robt. Miller, Toronto, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Feb. 22, 21.—Estate of W. G. Bailey, Paris, Ont.—Holsteins.
- March 2, 21.—Guelph Fat Stock Club Guelph, Ont.—Pure-bred stock.

Coming Events.

- Dec. 14-17.—U. F. O. Conventions, Toronto.
- Jan. 6-7, 1921.—Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Cobourg.
- Jan. 12-13, 1921.—Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, London.
- Jan. 17-21, 1921.—Ottawa Winter Fair, Ottawa.
- Jan. 25-28, 1921.—Corn Show, Chatham.

50 Eggs a Day



"More Eggs' Tonic is a Godsend," writes Mrs. Myrtle Ice, of Boston, U.S. She adds, "I was only getting 12 eggs a day and now I get 50." Give your hens a few cents' worth of "More Eggs", the wonderful egg producer, and you will be amazed and delighted with results.

Hens Lay While Moulting

During moulting your hens will need "More Eggs" to get them over the moult quickly and easily, to revitalize their organs and put them in fine laying condition. Just read the letters below telling how users actually got eggs during moulting! You, too, can make your hens moult fast, get eggs sooner and more eggs all fall and winter. This scientific tonic has been tried, tested and proven by over 400,000 chicken raisers. Try Reefer's "More Eggs" on your iron clad money-back guarantee of satisfaction.

\$1.00 Package FREE

If you wish to try this great profit maker, simply send \$1.00 today to E. J. Reefer, the poultry expert, 60000 Reefer Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., and ask for his special free package \$1.00 offer. Mr. Reefer will send you two \$1.00 packages of "More Eggs"; the extra package being free. The Million Dollar Merchants Bank of Kansas City, Mo., guarantees if you are not absolutely satisfied, your dollar will be returned at any time, within 30 days—on request. No risk to you. Write today for this special free offer.

Read These Letters Showing Wonderful Results of "More Eggs"

- First Time Hens Laid During Moulting**
I have used your "More Eggs" Tonic since last fall and can surely say it has amply paid me. I have had chickens for 7 years and this is the first time they have ever laid through their moulting season.
MRS. C. DUGINBUHL, Norwood, Ohio.
- Loafers Before, Layers Now**
My hens have laid through moulting this year. It is the first time since I had chickens. They have always been loafers until I used "More Eggs", now they are good layers.
MRS. H. J. SCHULZE, Pittsburgh, Kans.
- Gets Eggs All Year**
Have several friends that wish to use your "More Eggs" Tonic after seeing that I have been so successful in getting eggs all through the year and moulting season.
MRS. J. MEDARIS, Dale, Texas.
- 24 Eggs a Day During Moulting**
Your "More Eggs" Tonic certainly puts hens in good condition for laying. I had 175 hens that were moulting and I began feeding them your Tonic and got nearly 2 doz. eggs a day.
S. J. FRANKENBERGER, Loganston, Penn.

Send Coupon!

Just fill in and mail coupon today and enclose only \$1.00. You will be sent, at once, two \$1.00 packages of "MORE EGGS" the extra package being FREE. Don't wait—take advantage of this free offer TODAY! Reap the BIG profits "MORE EGGS" will make for you. Have plenty of eggs to sell when the price is highest. Send TODAY—NOW!

\$1 Package FREE

E. J. Reefer, Poultry Expert, Dept. 299, Fort Erie, Ont.
Dear Mr. Reefer:—I accept your offer. Send me the two \$1.00 packages of Reefer's "More Eggs" for which I enclose \$1.00, the extra package being free. You agree to refund me \$1.00 if at any time within 30 days, if both of these packages do not prove satisfactory in every way.

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

More Eggs Day



"More Eggs" is a Godsend, like the Ice, of Boston, Ky. Only getting 12 eggs a day. Give your hens a "More Eggs", the producer, and you will be delighted with results.

More Eggs Lay Moulting

Your hens will need help over the moult quickly. They lose their feathers and put on new. Just read the how users actually got eggs, too, can make your hens moult sooner and more eggs all winter. "More Eggs" has been used by over 400,000 chickens. "More Eggs" on my iron guarantee of satisfaction.

More Eggs Package FREE

This great profit maker, today to E. J. Keefer, the owner of Bldg., Kansas City, Mo., free package \$1.00 offer. Mr. Keefer says: "I have had two \$1.00 packages of 'More Eggs' being free. The Millionaire of Kansas City, Mo., guaranteed their moult season. Absolutely satisfied, your dollar goes through 30 days—on to you. Write today for this offer."

More Eggs Letters Showing Results of "More Eggs"

"More Eggs" Laid During Moulting. "More Eggs" Tonic since last fall has simply paid me. I have had and this is the first time they moult through the year and moulted. L. DUGINBUHL, Norwood, Ohio.

More Eggs Before Layers Now

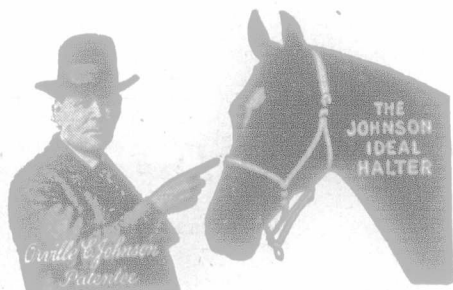
Through moult this year. It is a fact that I had 175 hens that were moulted. I had 175 hens that were moulted. MRS. J. MEDARIS, Dale, Texas.

More Eggs Day During Moulting

Tonic certainly puts hens in good luck. I had 175 hens that were moulted. MRS. J. MEDARIS, Dale, Texas.

More Eggs Package FREE

Dept. 299, Fort Erie, Ont. Write for your offer. Send me the two \$1.00 packages of 'More Eggs' for which I enclose \$1.00. You agree to refund me \$1.00 if you do not like them. If both of these packages do not suit you, I will refund you the money in any way.



The four essential points are here Strength and Looks—Price and Wear Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Sarnia, Ontario

BE AT THE TOP

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle will put you there in beef production.

Why?

1. They are most economical feeders.
2. They produce a well marbled, high-quality flesh, with the highest percentage of natural flesh.
3. They dress out the highest percentage.
4. They are polled and there is not any damage from horns.
5. They sell for the highest prices on the Commercial Market.

When the market drops Aberdeen-Angus cattle will save you. Write for free information and literature just published. Get your name on our mailing list.

CANADIAN ABERDEEN-ANGUS ASSOCIATION. F. W. Crawford, Secretary, Brandon, Man.

GUERNSEYS

To avoid in-breeding we offer for sale our fine three-year-old American bred bull Sepasot Secret. Bred from large rugged stock with A.R. records, and right in every way. He traces 10 times to May Rose 11, and 7 times to Frances Masher 11. Dam a great imported cow with A.R. record of 598.75 lbs. B. F. Class C. This bull is getting us some splendid stock.

BARRY P. HILL & A. N. FAULKNER, Nova Scotia Great Village

Aberdeen-Angus

Meadowdale Farm Forest, Ontario

Alonzo Mathews Manager H. Fraleigh Proprietor

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

Angus--Southdown--Collies

Recent addition of Imp. Idealist of Maisemore as junior herd sire. Yearling rams and ewes, all of superior merit, priced to sell. No Collies at present.

ROBT. McEWEN, R. R. 4. London, Ont.

Choice Scotch Shorthorns

Herd sire: Escanna Champion—a Broad-horns-bred son of the great Right Sort (imp.).

We now have several sons of the above sire that are show calves and just ready for service. See these if you are looking for a real herd bull.

Can also spare a few Scotch-bred heifers, safely settled in service to herd sire.

GEO. GIER & SON

Waldemar Ontario (L. D. Phone, C. P. R. Shipping Station)

Maple Shade

25 Bulls—6 to 18 months of age.

Half imported

Shorthorns

The price won't stop you.

Write

W. A. DRYDEN, BROOKLIN - ONTARIO

Shorthorns

Present offering: Six young bulls, Reds and Roans; also a number of females. They have size, quality and breeding, from good milking dams. Prices moderate. Satisfaction guaranteed.

CHAS. GRAHAM, Port Perry, Ontario

English Live Stock Notes.

On November 4, at Aldersend, Tarrington, Hereford, 104 Hereford cattle in the herd of William Griffiths realized £49,276, or £473 apiece. Roughly estimating it, the aggregate was 300,000 Canadian dollars. This is the herd from which have gone such bulls as Royal Oyster, Ringer, Good Enough, One Royal, and Aldersend Wilton. The dams of these bulls are now all sold. H. M. the King paid 1,000 guineas for the five-year-old cow, Carnation, and her bull calf, Aldersend Conqueror, by Subaltern, realized 3,000 guineas to the bid of Mr. Thompson, Cradley, Worcester. Other cows made 1,100,900,775 guineas, and such high prices. Owen Williams, Crossways, Glamorganshire, paid 1,000 guineas for the two-year-old heifer, Phoenix, full of the Pretty Maid blood upon which Griffiths' uncle built the herd first in 1846.

Owen Williams has been buying all the good female Hereford blood lines he can lay his hands upon. At G. A. Denny's sale, at Byford, he paid 500, 370 and 330 guineas for young heifers of the Emerald, Sapphire, and Topaz lines. It was Owen Williams who paid 5,500 guineas at Bean House sale for Resolute, the champion bull at the last Darlington Royal Show, and 1,050 and 1,350 guineas for two heifers of the Beauty family. He must have the finest herd of Herefords in Britain. Sir Maurice Levy is forming a herd of Herefords at Leicester.

The Red Poll breed continues to make new friends, and following on the wonderful support accorded the breed in the south of England during the past few months, it is now receiving equally strong patronage from the Midlands. In the Ipswich sale held by the Red Poll Society, G. R. P. Llewellyn, Elkstone, Cheltenham, bought seven cows and heifers at an average of £205 10s. each. Major C. O. E. Nicholson, Towcester, paid £1,075 5s. for seven females. He gave 100 guineas for a Necton-bred bull. Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux has started a herd of Red Polls at Theobalds Park, and Lord Lee, the Minister of Agriculture, is laying the foundations of a herd. The whole sale realized £15,216, and eighty females averaged £155. In Reading's collective sale of Red Polls, sixty-four head averaged £148 4s. 7d., with forty-four cows making £176 apiece. Lord Lee, Lord Chesham, Sir H. Meux, the Earl of Radnor, and the Hon. Mrs. Lambart were among the buyers.

Shorthorn-bred commercial dairy cows in milk and in calf continue to make remarkably high prices in England. In the West, too, the dual-purpose cattle of Devon are realizing big money, the demand coming mainly from towns dairymen, who are compelled to pay prices over £80 and up to £91 for heavy-yielding stock. Penrith, in Cumberland, holds the honor of experiencing the dearest trade of late weeks. There N. Bousfield received £91 and J. Dawson £90 for cows in milk, and J. W. Muir was paid £72 and £70 for cows in calf, while Messrs. T. Wharton and J. Blaylock obtained £72 and £70 for calving heifers. In Carlisle, Mr. Graham Cardew Hall, received £9 0f or a cow in milk, and other prices in that city were £82, £81, £80 10s., and £79 paid for Shorthorns, while some calves blue-greys sold up to £82, and Galloways (to calves) at £60. In Kirkby Stephen H. Walker's milk made £89, and others sold at £85, £80, and £77 15s. Cows in milk realized £84, and heifers (with their calves) £85, in Salisbury; in Totnes the price limit was £86, from a run starting at £50; at Newton Abbot best price was £83 15s., and an exceedingly dear trade for young heifers with their first or second calf was experienced at Dorchester, some there making £71 up to £81 10s., while a big range of females sold at from £60 to £65. In Otley, best dairy cows made £79; in Clitheroe, £78; in Grantham and Malton, £75; in Lancaster, £74 10 s.; in Oswestry, £73 10s.; in Nottingham, £72; in Leeds, Skipton, Retford and Richmond, £70; in Tadcaster, £68 15s.; in Barnstaple, £68, and in Stokesley (Station mart) £67 10s. A non-pedigreed milk-recorded cow, with 11,000 lbs. in a lactation to her credit, has made 215 guineas in Penrith.

Since January 1, 1920, 2,374 pedigreed Shorthorns have been exported from Britain.

Glenburn Farms Shorthorns

IMPROVE YOUR HERD. Farmers who are contemplating buying a good herd sire are invited to inspect our offerings from this splendid herd of imported and Canadian bred Scotch Shorthorns. We have for sale cows in calf and with calf at foot, choice heifers and young bulls. Prices reasonable. Herd headed by Rex Augustus—128232—, a grand bull of pure Augusta strain. GLENBURN FARMS - (45 minutes from Toronto by rail or motor) - UNIONVILLE, ONT. H. H. POWERS, Manager. COL. F. H. DEACON, Proprietor.

Scotch—Scotch-Topped Shorthorn Females

Sire in service—Sittyton Sultan Dale 108651—466391—.
Got by Avondale and dam by the great White Hall Sultan.

I have at present a number of bred heifers and also a very limited number of young bulls which I am pricing easy, quality considered. Some of the heifers are Scotch-topped, while the others are of straight Scotch breeding. Write me also for breeding cows. I have 15 now with calves at foot. A. J. HOWDEN, (Myrtle, C. P. R.—G. T. R.; Oshawa, C. N. R.) COLUMBUS, ONT.

Fairholme Scotch Shorthorns

Our herd is headed by a three-year-old grand-son of the great "Avondale." We are offering his sons, and also have one son of Gainford Marquis (imp.), one son of Edgemoor Broadhooks (imp.), and one by Secret Light. These calves are all ready for service and are show individuals. Can also spare a few bred heifers of Scotch breeding.

Visitors welcome at all times. PERCY DeKAY (Elmira, C.P.R. and G.T.R.) Elmira, Ont. St. Jacob's, G.T.R.

Grand River Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

10 YOUNG BULLS

Good dark reds and roans bred from big, strong cows, and sired by the great Prince Lavender whose dam gave 16,596 lbs. milk in R.O.P.—Write me your wants.

HERD NUMBERS 50 HEAD

HUGH A. SCOTT - Caledonia, Ont.

Eighty-three years without change we have been breeding

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

My herd is stronger than ever, and I have cows with calves at foot, heifers in calf, younger heifers young bulls fit for service soon, for sale in any number at reasonable prices. Augusta Sultan—93092—, one of the greatest living sires at head of herd. Write me and, if possible, come and see me, it is worth while. Post Office, Telephone, Telegraph and Station is Stouffville, Ont. I pay the freight.

ROBERT MILLER :: STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO

15 Scotch Shorthorn Bulls

We are offering 15 choicely bred bulls, from 8 to 20 months old. Some of these are imported. We also have a large offering of imported and home-bred females representing the most popular lines of breeding. 125 head in the herd. An importation of 30 head arriving home Dec. 15. It will be to your advantage to get our prices and see our herd before purchasing.

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT - FREEMAN, ONT. Burlington Jct. half mile from farm. Telegraph and Telephone, Burlington.

Welland River Shorthorn Offering—We have at present only two young bulls in the stable, but would price within the next few weeks a half dozen or more young cows or heifers to our present herd sire, Sunnyside Model. This is a Cruickshank Lovely-bred son of Right Sort (imp.). The families are Kilblean Beauty, Missies, Rosemarys, Seaweed, Rosebud, Ballenchin Daisy, etc. Fifty head to select from. W. H. CROWTHER, Fonthill, Ont. Farm one mile from Welland.

Fairview Pure Scotch Shorthorns—Our herd is headed by "Royalist" who sired the \$3,100 top-priced bull in the Dryden-Miller Feb. sale and we now have several more of his sons which are ready for service. Our females are all Scotch and comprise the following families: Augustas, Lavenders, Mary Anne of Lancaeters, Miss Ramdens, Duchess of Gloucester, Village Girls, Minas, Missies, etc. We are also offering females and a few choice Clydesdale show mares. ROBERT DUFF & SON (C.P.R.—G.T.R.) Myrtle, Ont.

Irvinevale Scotch Shorthorn Heifers—For the present we are all sold out of bulls of serviceable age, but we have the largest and strongest offering of Scotch-bred heifers and young cows we have ever had on the farm. Call and let us show you our breeding herd of cows, headed by Marquis Supreme, that great son of Gainford Marquis (imp.). JNO. WATT & SON, Elora, Ontario.

Pleasant Valley Farms—SCOTCH SHORTHORNS OF MERIT Herd headed by Imp. Newport Grand Champion and New Year's Gift—two of the greatest bulls of the breed. Our females comprise the best families obtainable. Young bulls of herd heading type. Also farmers' bulls and females bred to above herd sires. Inspection invited. GEO. AMOS & SONS, Moffat, Ont.

All Bulls of Serviceable Age Sold

A few young bulls sired by Financial Raleigh King, son of the \$6,000.00 Financial Beauty King, for sale, from R. O. P. dams.

JAS. BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R.; Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO

Shorthorns—Meadow Lawn Farms offer splendid young bulls sired by our own good herd bull Escanna Champion by Right Sort (imp.). These bulls carry the best blood of the breed and are superior individuals. Inspection invited. F. W. EWING :: R. R. 1 :: ELORA, ONT.

Spring Valley Shorthorns—Herd headed by Sea Gem's Pride 98365. We have a number of good bulls for sale, including the Champion Ivanhoe 122760, and his full brother also, an extra well-bred Rosewood, and others. Write for particulars. Telephone and Telegraph by Air. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.

Shorthorns—For Sale—One three-year-old herd sire imp. in dam; one good yearling bull, imp. in dam, his breeding and individuality is extra; one yearling bull, imp. sire and dam; two choice red 10-months bull calves. Also offer for sale number of good dual-purpose cows, 2-year-olds and heifer calves, and one yearling bulls from extra milking dams. R. M. MITCHELL, R. R. 1, Freeman, Ont.

SPRUCE GLEN SHORTHORNS

Seven choice well-bred, thick, deep, mellow, young bulls, from 14 to 22 months; also heifers in calf to Nonpareil Ramsden—101081—, a show bull, and a good one. DUNDALK, ONTARIO

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS CANADA'S OLDEST DUAL-PURPOSE HERD ESTABLISHED 1859 Plaster Hill Herd Shorthorns Herd sires: Green Leaf Record 96115. Sire and dam imported of best English breeding. Commodore 130056, bred by late S. A. Moore. His two nearest dams average 12,112 lbs. Seven young bulls from R.O.P. cows. Tubercular free herd. ROSS MARTINDALE, R. R. 3, Caledonia, Ont.

Willow Bank Stock Farm—Established 1855—Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Bulls in service: Browndale—\$0112, by Avondale, and Browndale Banner. 10112, by Avondale, and females to offer. Write Junior Champion at Toronto, 1919. A special good lot of young bulls and females to offer. Write for information, or come and see. JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ont.

For Sale—Six head of Pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus Cattle Three cows, one yearling heifer, one heifer calf, six months old; one bull calf, six months old. These are an exceptionally fine lot of cattle, in fine condition, and will be sold at a bargain if sold at once as our stables are full and must make room for our next crop of calves. R. C. KETTLE, Phone 2930, Waterford. W. A. WOOLLEY, Manager, Wilsnville P.O., R. R. No. 1.

100 (ONLY) FARM ENGINE BARGAINS

This is an odd lot of engines of various types which we are listing at bargain prices in order to make quick disposal both prompt and certain. For example—

-3 h.p. Engines for \$ 95
-4 h.p. Engines for \$150
-12 h.p. Engines for \$495

REMEMBER—This opportunity will not occur again. This is an odd lot of reliable engines, which must be cleared out before stocktaking. It is

NOW OR NEVER!

Sizes 1½ to 14 horsepower. Some with battery ignition; some with magnetos; some gasoline; some kerosene burning.

ALL STANDARD MAKES

Repairs carried in stock. Every engine guaranteed.

Send for Bargain List No. 70 as these engines will go out quickly.

R. A. Lister & Co. (Canada) Limited

58-60 Stewart St. - Toronto

Aberdeen-Angus

A few typey young bulls and females to offer, of choice breeding and individuality.

Shropshire and Southdown Sheep

Yearling Rams and Ewes for breeding purposes or fitted for the show-ring.

Inspection invited, satisfaction assured

Larkin Farms - Queenston, Ont.

Sunny Acres

Aberdeen - Angus

Present offering—A few young bulls ready for service.

G. C. CHANNON, Oakwood, Ontario

Telephone—Oakwood. Railway—Lindsay. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Aberdeen-Angus—Bulls and heifers for sale from a Toronto prize-winning sire. It pays to keep a pure-bred sire. A. Dinsmore, Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg 1¼ miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

We have some Grand Bulls, different ages. English bred. Ideal individuality. Combining milk and beef. Reasonable prices.

English Large Black Pigs

a breed of merit, hardy and thrifty. Write or call.

F. W. COCKSHUTT

Lynnore Stock Farm
Brantford, Ont.

MARDELLA DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Eight 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, Ontario

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Steam Trucks.

Where are steam trucks made, in Canada or the United States? C. B.

Ans.—We cannot recall the name of any firm manufacturing a steam truck; they are practically all driven by gasoline.

Ringworm.

What will cure ringworm on cattle? J. J.

Ans.—Moisten the scales with sweet oil and then paint with iodine. Be careful not to touch the ringworm with the hands as it is contagious.

Results of Blistering.

Where I blistered a horse for spavin the hair is not growing. Can anything be applied to cause it to grow? A. H. M.

Ans.—We doubt if there is any material which would start the hair to grow. Evidently you have applied a very severe blister. Apply sweet oil to the parts.

Poll Evil.

I have a gelding with a large lump just back of the ear. I have lanced it once but it is swelling up again and is very sore. What treatment do you advise? S. M.

Ans.—1. We are afraid that your horse is suffering from poll evil, which is very difficult to treat. Consult your veterinarian.

Distemper.

I have distemper among my horses. What is a remedy for the same? M. J.

Ans.—The horse should be made as comfortable as possible and apply poultices of antiphlogistine to the throat. If abscesses form, lance as soon as ready and give the horse two to three drams of hyposulphite of soda, out of a spoon, three times daily. Do not drench. If breathing becomes difficult send for a veterinarian.

Civil Engineering Course.

What is taken up in a civil engineering course? Would a person with public school education be qualified? Would sixteen years of age be too young for this course? How long does it take and where is the nearest school? F. C.

Ans.—Everything pertaining to surveying, road construction, laying out of drainage systems, etc., is taken up. Matriculation is necessary for a person entering on this course, and we would consider sixteen years of age to be too young to enter on this course. We believe the course covers five years, and the nearest school is in Toronto.

Feeding for Milk.

What is the best way to feed a cow to produce milk? J. C. D.

Ans.—It is important that the cow will have all the roughage she will eat and it should be of the best quality. Silage or roots form the succulent part of the ration, and legume hay, either clover or alfalfa, should be fed quite liberally. Three parts oats, one part bran and a little oil cake added makes a very good ration. A pound of this may be fed for every four pounds of milk produced. If by increasing the grain ration the milk flow is increased, a larger amount of grain may be fed than that mentioned.

Cattle Straying.

A rented pasture from B and had 4 cattle; 2 yearlings and 2 two-year-olds. When A went to get them the two yearlings were not there. A went from place to place that had cattle and found both about eleven miles apart, and these men say they are theirs and will not give them up; and we know they are ours. Who is responsible for these? Who is the loser? After the recent snow storm there were two left in pasture, but not ours but A brought them home. What way is best to go at the matter? and who should A or B? Ontario. A. S.

Ans.—Your questions cannot be satisfactorily answered without considerably more information being given of the circumstances. The terms of A's arrangement with B, whether it was owing to negligence on B's part that the cattle got away, etc. We think that you should consult a solicitor personally and be advised by him as to your course of action.



Here is a Breed—The Shorthorn—

Which gives maximum weight for age.

Which makes economical use of feed.

Which produces steers that sell at the top of the market.

Which has proved its merit under range and farm conditions.

Which furnishes many profitable milking cows that sell at a high price when you are through with them, and whose progeny make first-class butcher bullocks.

If you are interested, write at once for free publications regarding Shorthorn Cattle, to the Secretary.

Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

J. G. Barron, Pres. G. E. Day, Sec. Carberry, Man. Guelph, Ont.

Fill in this coupon and send to G. E. Day, Box 285, Guelph, Ontario, for Booklets of facts on the Shorthorn Breed.

Name

Address

ANNUAL SALE OF

Pure-Bred Stock

The annual sale of pure-bred stock (beef breeds) will be held in the WINTER FAIR BUILDING

GUELPH

on Wednesday, 2nd March, 1921

Entries close on 15th January, 1921

For further particulars apply to

C. L. NELLES
President

J. M. DUFF
Secretary, Guelph

ABORTION IN CATTLE

CAN BE TREATED SUCCESSFULLY AND

YOUR COWS MADE PROMPT, REGULAR BREEDERS BY

STERILOID

STOP LOSING CALVES—If STERILOID is used at the first sign of abortion the cow will go her full time and have a healthy calf. If your cows or heifers do not come in season, or fail to get with calf, use STERILOID. Cows get with calf after only one treatment. Write to-day for FREE BOOK. It explains the causes and symptoms of Abortion and tells how to treat Abortion, and make your cows regular, healthy breeders with STERILOID. Also contains letters from breeders who have used STERILOID successfully. STERILOID FAILS to make GUARANTEE: We will refund money in every case when STERILOID FAILS to make good. PRICE, \$1.00 plus 4c. tax. Mailed Postpaid, in plain wrapper. Dept. F, 398-408 Columbus Ave., New York City. Reference—Colonial Bank.

Reyburn Milking Shorthorns

Herd Headed by Victor 3rd, Imp., Grand Champion at Erie Show and Congress. Herd average over 9,500 lbs. milk per cow. Choice cows, heifers and herd-heading sires for sale.

R. R. WHEATON

THORNDALE, ONTARIO

Long-distance 'phone and telegraph.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Young stock for sale, from Record of Performance cows, by imported sires. G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

Hillview Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Two bulls for sale from high-testing R.O.P. dams and sired by a heavy, thick-set bull with officially tested milking ancestry. D. Z. GIBSON, Caledonia, Ont.

Morrison Shorthorns and Tamworths—FOR SALE—Seven dandy bulls from 10 to 13 months old, of Scotch breeding, and choice females of the deep-milking strain. Also choice Tamworths of both sexes from prize-winning champion stock. CHARLES CURRIE, Morrison, Ont.

Glenbrae Shorthorns

We have for sale five young bulls of serviceable age, from imported and Canadian bred cows. One, a Missie, sired by the \$12,000 Gainford Matchless. Inspection invited. Station is one hour and a half from Toronto, C.P.R. or G.T.R. RIDDEL BROS. BEETON, ONT.

Embargo Against Canadian Store Cattle.

According to the following paragraphs forwarded by the Live Stock Commissioner an effort is being made to have Canadian store cattle admitted to Gt. Britain. However there is strong opposition to the removal of the present embargo.

In connection with British Embargo on Canadian store cattle importations, the following resolution has been put down for discussion at the meeting of the Associated Chamber of Commerce at London, England, during early winter, on behalf of the British seed crushing industry:

"That, in order to increase the supply of beef and so cheapen prices, as well as increase the depleted herds of cattle in this country, the time has now arrived when the embargo on the importation of Canadian cattle should be removed in accordance with the wishes of the Canadian Government."

The Meat Trades Journal of London, England, has the following to say regarding the above resolution.

"It is admitted that Canada is free from disease and on that score there is no reason why their cattle should be kept out of our pastures,—Lord Ernle, Ex-President of the Board of Agriculture going so far as to say it would be a 'wise step' to remove the embargo. But unless we get strong and concerted action of all the different interests the present Ministry of Agriculture will never carry out the promise made to Canada on behalf of the Government by Walter Long at the Imperial War Conference."

"Only recently Lord Lee assured the Royal Agriculture Society of England who were alarmed at the permission given for the importation of Friesian cattle from Canada, that on no account would store cattle be allowed to come. The joint deputation from the Scottish Chamber of Agriculture and the National Federation of Butchers was given a similar reply."

"While the country is so badly in need of young cattle it is nothing short of a gamble to have Ireland as our only outside source of replenishment."

The above statements indicate that our position with regard to the Embargo has strong sympathy in the British Isle, not from sentimental reasons but because the problem of meeting consumption demand and utilizing feeding opportunities is becoming serious: The situation in Great Britain is such that the slaughter of cattle is being undertaken at a faster rate than can be coped with by production.

England's Spotted Pigs.

The Gloucester Old Spotted pig of Western England—the spotted dumpling pig as the cottagers call him, is still in high feather at home, although a persistent "crab" has set in against the breed. (England is full of breed strife; they call it the "battle of the breeds", and the newspaper editors call it something else). However, one of the greatest sales this year of Gloucester Old Spot pigs took place on November 9, at Upper Breinton, Hereford, when a portion of Capt. H. P. Hamilton's Dinedor herd, founded three years ago, was dispersed. At the Royal Show at Cardiff, Capt. Hamilton created a sensation by giving £630 for the boar Gilsake Major, the winner of the first prize in his class and reserve for the championship. The use of this boar had a great effect on this the first annual dispersal sale, for the 48 animals realized a total of £4,951 16s., an average of £103 3s. 3d. each. Sows realized especially high prices. Top price was 560 guineas for the two-year-old Dinedor Mirth, her purchaser being Major H. Birkbeck, the Abbey, Swaffham, Norfolk, who also bought Spoting Topsy, another beautiful sow, for 350 guineas. J. W. Wood, Barnsley, Yorkshire, became owner of Dinedor Bountiful, a very fine sow, which was first at the Royal Lancashire Show, the price being 400 guineas. The same breeder obtained the sow Dinedor Belinda, who was in the third prize pen at the Royal Show, Darlington, for 160 guineas. Another grand sow, Ashton Blossom, was bought for 250 guineas by A. Hamilton Grepe, Great Ressington Manor, Gloucestershire, who also secured the sow Dinedor Venue, for 180 guineas. Four hundred guineas was paid for a gilt and 200 guineas for a boar farrowed only in May last.

Breed-thorn

maximum economical steers that the market. ved its merit farm condi-

s many pro-ows that sell when you h them, and take first-class

rested, write publications orn Cattle, to

Shorthorn Association G. E. Day, Sec. Guelph, Ont.

Stock

will be held in the

h, 1921

M. DUFF Secretary, Guelph

BATTLE SUCCESSFULLY AND REGULAR BREEDERS BY LOID

STERILOID is used at the first sign the cow will go her full If your cows or heifers do not with calf after only one treat- symptoms of Abortion and tells with STERILOID. Also con- TERILOID FAILS to make in plain wrapper. Columbus Ave., New York Colonial Bank.

Shorthorns

at Erie Show and k per cow. r sale. NDALE, ONTARIO

SHORNS

y, by imported sires. MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

Shorthorns

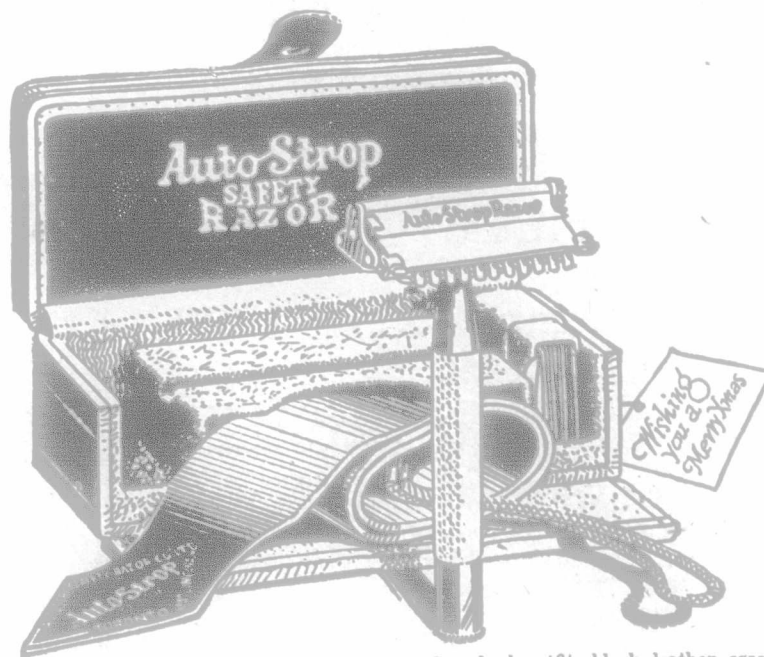
vy, thick-set bull with officially

BIBSON, Caledonia, Ont.

Seven dandy bulls from 10 to of Scotch breeding, and choice h sexes from prize-winning and

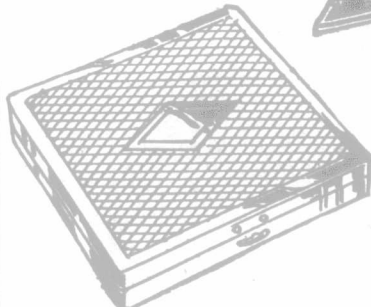
MURRIE, Morriston, Ont.

sale five young bulls of service- n imported and Canadian bred a Missie, sired by the \$12,000 from Toronto, C.P.R. or G.T.R. ON, ONT.



On sale at all drug, jewelry and hardware stores. In the dealer's complete assortment there's an AutoStrop set to suit your taste and his. Sold everywhere with a money-back guarantee.

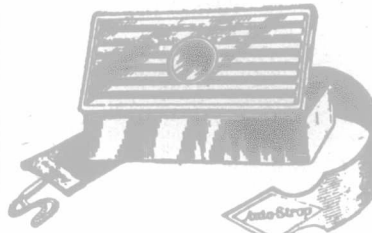
No. 1—Standard outfit, black leather case, silver plated razor; 12 blades; fine leather, strop. Case may also be had in blue, green, maroon or red. Price, complete, \$5.00.



No. 351—Flat metal case, velvet lined, handsomely embossed top with plain diamond space in the centre of cover for monogram. Same contents as No. 1, \$5.50.



No. 15—Combination Set, Morocco grain black leather case, silver-plated razor; 12 blades; fine leather strop; collapsible leather brush; stick of shaving soap in silver-plated push bottom tube. Price, complete, \$7.50.



No. 251—Embossed nickel-plated case. Same contents as No. 1. Can also be had in plain and embossed cases, finished in gun metal and gold. Prices, complete, \$5.00 up.

If he were to make a present to himself

WHETHER a man has one or more razors, he will always welcome an AutoStrop Razor. The chances are he's just been waiting for some such event as a birthday or Christmas to bring him one. He just didn't care to discard the old razor, not because he liked it—for in the privacy of the bathroom he had often confided to the man in the mirror that he did not—but it seemed to him like extravagance to lay it aside. And now, through your thoughtfulness and generosity, he can retire it without regrets.

An AutoStrop Razor can be had for as low as \$5.00—and this includes everything: A razor which sharpens its own blades, with a strop to sharpen them on; besides, twelve finely tempered steel blades, good for 500 shaves. For sharpening, the strop is simply slipped through the razor, which is then moved to

and fro. That's all. There's nothing to unscrew or take apart; no extras to buy; no dull blades and no endless expense for new ones. In short, the AutoStrop Razor is one that at once commends itself to every sensible and practical man—the kind he would buy for himself.

AutoStrop Razor

—sharpens itself

AUTOSTROP SAFETY RAZOR CO., LIMITED
AUTOSTROP BUILDING, TORONTO, CANADA

On Razors, Stropps, Blades, etc., hereafter manufactured by us we shall apply the trade mark "Valst" in addition to the trade mark "AutoStrop," as an additional indication that they are genuine products of the AutoStrop Safety Razor Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada.

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

Shorthorn Bulls and Females—Herd headed by Ruby Marquis, a son of the great Gainford Marquis (Imp.). Our calves now coming are all by this sire. We are also offering a few females in calf to him. Get our prices before buying elsewhere. PRITCHARD BROS., R.R. No. 1, Elora, Ont.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FROM 30-lb. DAMS

If you want 30-lb. bulls—good individuals—and priced right—you should see my present offering. I also have lower-priced bulls, and am offering females bred to Ormsby Jane Burke. Correspondence solicited. R. M. HOLTBY, Manchester C. T. R., Myrtle C. P. R., PORT PERRY, ONT.

Holstein Herd Sire, \$150—Pontiac Hermes Cornucopia, a choice, well-grown youngster just ready for heavy service—good individual and guaranteed right sire. Gipsy Pontac Cornucopia, a 35-lb son of May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. Dam a 21 19-lb 3-year-old daughter of King Segis Pontiac Duplicate. We are also listing five younger calves all sired by Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia. JOS. PEEL, Elmsdale Farm, Port Perry, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale—Choice young bulls from 6 to 10 months old. One whose two nearest dams average over 35 lbs. in 7 days. Females all ages. Secure your next herd sire from the herd where three of the yearly R. O. P. champions were bred. J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns

Th. most fashionable families only

Herd Bulls—Eacana Right For'ard (Right Sort—Favorite Missie).

Browndale Banner—Grand Champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1920.

Families—Nonpareil, Lancaster, Brawith Bud Jilt, Kinellar Rosebud.

Four Young Bulls for Sale—all winners. Toronto, 1920, at reasonable prices.

W. P. FRASER, Meadowvale, Ont.

Mount Victoria Farms

T. B. MACAULAY, Esq., Owner Hudson Heights, Que.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns, High-Stepping Shetlands, Yorkshire Swine, Shropshire Sheep, R. I. Reds, Single and Rose Combs. Address all correspondence to

J. E. CHANDLER, Hudson Heights, Quebec

PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN SALE

**ELGIN COUNTY AND DISTRICT
PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN SALE**

Tuesday, December 21st, 1920

50 HEAD

50 HEAD

At **ST. THOMAS, ONT.**
in the tin barn, Elgin Street.

Tested cows, new milkers, springers, yearlings, young bulls ready for service and calves.

| | |
|---|---|
| L. H. Lipsit.....11 head Straffordville. | Fred Carr.....9 head St. Thomas. |
| S. W. McCallum..... 3 head Belmont. | E. C. Gilbert.....4 head St. Thomas. |
| S. Smith..... 1 head Belmont. | Chas. Locke.....5 head St. Thomas. |
| Chas. Holborn..... 8 head Shedden. | F. W. Miller.....2 head Lawrence. |
| S. P. Brown..... 2 head Ilderton. | J. A. McTavish.....1 head Shedden. |
| C. S. Butler..... 2 head St. Thomas. | Roy Sanders.....2 head St. Thomas. |

Terms cash or six months at 6 per cent.

F. CARR, President. **E. C. GILBERT,** Secretary, R. No. 7, St. Thomas, Ont.
LOCKE & McLAUGHLIN, Auctioneers

Raymondale Farm Holsteins

Our highest record bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, many to go to United States herds. We still have, however, a number of 11 and 12 months calves, all of which are got by our great 37.26-lb. herd sire, King Korndyke Raymondale. These youngsters are mostly from heifers which include daughters of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo and Avondale Pontiac Echo. It is certain that the dams of some of these young bulls will have great 7-day and yearly records before they are mature cows. Send for pedigrees and prices.
RAYMONDALE FARMS, Vaudreuil, Que. **D. RAYMOND, Owner,** Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Hospital for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

EVERY ANIMAL IN OUR STABLES OVER SIX months of age has passed the triple tuberculin test for an ACCREDITED HERD. Buy your next herd sire from us. Prices right.
APPLY SUPERINTENDENT.

100 Pound Per Day Holsteins

Many of our foundation cows are 100-pound-per-day cows, and these are all now on semi-official yearly test. If you want a young herd sire, select one that has proven ancestry, and you increase your chances of success. Our present offering includes youngsters of our own breeding, both bulls and heifers, and we guarantee satisfaction. Look us up when in Ottawa.

JNO. LUMSDEN, Bank of Hochelaga Bldg., OTTAWA, ONT.
(Farm on Aylmer Road)

Willowbank Holsteins—Nearly fifty head to choose from, only one animal on the farm over four years of age, and all except two have been born at Willowbanks. Better come down to Fenwick Sta., where we will meet you. Have some highly-bred bulls ready for service.
C. V. ROBBINS, Wellandport, Ont.

LONG-DISTANCE RECORD HOLSTEIN SIRE

If you need a herd sire why not get a long-distance one? We have several choice 12 months' old youngsters from dams whose yearly records run as high as 25,598 lbs. of milk and 1,108.7 lbs. of butter in the year and 32.70 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Also have a bull calf from each of the three heifers that went to Carnation Farms and are now on yearly test. Join up with the yearly procession now and be prepared. Prices reasonable.
WALBURN RIVERS & SON (Oxford, Co.) Ingersoll, Ont.

Evergreen Farm Quality Holsteins—Our aim since we began breeding Holsteins has been to develop a producing herd of "Quality" cattle. Records of the show-ring and those for official production show that no herd of the breed has been more successful. If you require type, backed by production, we would very much appreciate your inquiry.
A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario

For Sale: Hill-Crest Rauwerd Vale, 4 years old, our herd sire whose 26,000 lbs. of milk and 1,050 lbs. of butter in one year. Am keeping all his heifers in the herd. Also young bulls sired by him. Will sell one or two cows.
W. FRED FALLIS, R.R. 3, Millbrook, Ont.

HOLSTEIN HEIFERS bred to a 29.12-lb. son of Avondale Pontiac Echo. These heifers are all well grown, and got by good sires. Their dams also, in most cases, own official records and we feel that there is no stronger lot in Ontario. Quality and breeding considered, they are priced exceptionally low. See these if you appreciate the best.
JOHN W. MOOTE CANBORO, ONTARIO

LOWBANKS HOLSTEIN SIRE

We have at present two young 30-lb. bulls sired by a 35-lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$70,000 bull). The dams of these youngsters are mother and daughter, and both have 7-day butter records of better than 30 lbs. Also a few younger calves. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.
K. M. DALGLEISH, Russell, Co., Kenmore, Ont.

TRAPPING

Preparation of Furs.

BY ROBT. G. HODGSON.

Immediately the animal is secured the pelt should be removed and if it is not possible to do this so soon, skin as quickly as possible. An animal skinned while still warm skins easier, and the hide looks better than one allowed to stand for some time. The same is true of even an animal that has lost its natural body heat.

The badger, beaver, coon and bear should be skinned open, all other animals should be skinned cased, with the flesh side out to view—the fur side next the stretcher or inward.

OPEN METHOD.—The open method of skinning is very simple, for a slit from the chin, down to belly to the vent is made, and from this slit the hide worked off the animal. Begin by lifting on one edge of the skin and running your knife along where the skin joins the flesh. When you come to the legs turn them inside out and cut free. Be careful around the eyes, ears and nose that you do not make a wrong cut and damage these parts. The nose should be skinned out and left on the hide.

CASED METHOD.—Begin at the inside of the hind legs and slit down to the vent from both legs. Open the tail by running the knife up along the bone, and remove bone. Now work the legs free and skin down to the hips. From here to the front legs the hide will, or ought to pull off, when a little strength is exerted in the pulling. Turn the front legs inside out and cut free, then skin on down to the ears, eyes and lastly the nose, remembering to be careful here, for a small cut on the head reduces the value of the hide considerably. When the hide is free it will be in the shape of a pocket, with the fur inside and the flesh side out to view, in which way it is placed on the stretcher.

Some trappers recommend in skinning muskrats to cut off the feet and tail before beginning operations. Personally, I can see no great improvement in work or speed in this idea, and I find it easier in skinning to hang the animal up, by attaching a string fastened to a nail in the wall to its tail and skinning. Of course, the tail of the muskrat is of no value; neither is the tail of the beaver unless you wish to eat it. Oh, yes, it is highly edible, and the Indians consider it a rare tid-bit.

After the hides have been removed from the animal it is a good idea to comb the fur out, always combing with the lay of the hair—never against it. This is especially true of the skunk, for their hides are usually full of burrs and dirt.

Scrape all superfluous flesh and fat off the flesh side by placing the hide over the side of a pail or other smooth object and going at it with a dull knife. In doing this never scrape against the grain of the fur or you may injure the roots of the hair, and as a consequence it would come out.

It pays to have furs in the best possible condition, for pelts that show care in skinning and preparation for market generally, are in greater demand and command higher prices than the ordinary run. The average price-list quotes this latter grade of pelts, and yet I know from both my experience and that of others that firms gladly pay a little more to secure furs that are correctly prepared for market.

STRETCHERS AND STRETCHING.—Hundreds of dollars are lost in furs by having them incorrectly stretched, and this includes those too thick, too long for their width, too wide in their length, bottle-necked, wedge-shape and other spectacular misconceptions too numerous to mention. For muskrat and skunk I would strongly recommend the use of the New-house wire stretcher, obtainable at most hardware stores for about fifteen cents each. The main reason for this commendation is because you are sure the hides when stretched on these will be the right shape; it is impossible to go wrong on the correct shape when using these stretchers. In addition, hides stretched on them dry much quicker, require no tacks, and never give any trouble when the hides are frozen in taking them off. These stretchers, in the long run will be found much cheaper than the old-fashioned, home-made, shingle, so common.

For the other animals it is best to secure a sample stretching board of each animal from some experienced trapper

and pattern your board after this. It would be impossible to give you patterns here that you could work on—there isn't enough space. For mink and other animals this side of the fox in size use from 3/8 to 1/2-inch material, such as pine, bass-wood, etc. Better still, secure some packing boxes from your merchant and make the stretchers out of this. For fox and other of the larger animals, the material should be 5/8 of an inch in thickness at least.

In stretching have the belly on one side and the back on the other—not half belly and half back on each side. This is very important. Do not try to over-stretch the hide, in an attempt to make it an extra large one in the hope of getting the extra large grade. The truth about this grade is that there are very few specimens of it and what are classed in this category are natural in size and not stretched that way as some seem to think. In your attempts to make the hide extra large you spoil it and in doing so you will find it will grade several grades lower than it otherwise would had it not been over-stretched.

CURING THE HIDES.—The hides, after being placed on the stretching boards, should be hung in a dry, cool, airy place, free from dirt and dust, and the hides should never be hung so close together that they will touch. If they are they are sure to mildew and spoil.

Never dry them in the sun nor by a fire or any artificial heat. This treatment tends to injure the roots of the fur, and is easily detected by the fur-buyer.

Never put preparations of any kind on a hide. Fur-buyers do not wish hides partly cured or rather tanned when they buy them, and will dock you on them. The only possible exception to this might be in the case of rubbing a little salt in places where there is no hair, in mild weather. Do not, however, use this method unnecessarily.

When the hides have become dry, which is usually a matter of two or three days, remove them from the boards and they are ready for shipping.

PACKING FOR SHIPMENT.—Most fur firms pay all shipping charges on furs sent them, so it is almost immaterial to the trapper, so far as cost is concerned, which way he ships them. However, they should always be sent by either parcel post or by express, or in case the hides smell strong they will have to go by freight.

In sending by parcel post, the parcel should be wrapped and tied only—never sewn or stuck. If it is fastened so that it is not easily accessible to the post-master the mailing charges will be greatly increased. Always send them registered when sending this way.

Parcels that are too large to go economically, by mail, should be sent by express. For sending by express secure a strong burlap sack, free from holes. Put your hides in neat bundles, making each kind in a separate bundle, then tie all bundles into one large one, put in the sack and sew up the mouth of the sack. Sew several tags on the outside so that in case one was torn off or otherwise mutilated, the parcel would still arrive safely at its destination.

Get a receipt from your station agent on which is marked a good value of the shipment.

There is no duty on raw furs to the United States, in case you wish to make a shipment to a firm there.

Have your bundle plainly addressed and compactly and neatly done up.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Marketing Wood.

Have a considerable amount of buzz wood to truck to the town market. Is it lawful to throw the wood in a rack or box without piling and selling the same by the cord in what is called water measure? For example:

The box containing the wood thrown in loosely is 4 ft. by 4 ft. by 8 ft., making a cubic cord, but when piled the wood falls short. In this way can afford to sell the wood much cheaper by saving time in not piling.
F. E. T.

Ontario.
Ans.—It depends upon local municipal by-law passed pursuant to The Municipal Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1914, Chap. 192, Sec. 401, Sub-Sec. 6; but not entirely so, as Sec. 402 Sub-Sec. 5 provides that no by-law shall require wood to be measured where neither the vendor nor the purchaser desires to have it measured.

1. Can annexed by one child of to union annexed to man has t six and school is 5
2. Is a
3. Is such case
Ans.—1 children is exempt prescribed
3. Yes public hig

1. Wh sound in
2. Wh
3. Wh dark red
Ans.—The disea and som to the air sprayed w
2. Sof warm, s the use o oil of car
3. Th color wh several detailed nose the

If a m reserves for him son sell to the p
2. C another to a thir
3. C the hay-

Ans.—clear tit time of certain
2. N agreeme
3. Ye mention

1. Is Where
2. W weather

Ans.—from se from the fall from see Roots m seedling are sel those r roots.
2. U teats to the cow than in that the as it sho sore.

I hav of year The ter fall plo down, damage

Ans.—just w regard the neig which Someth in yiel plowing it is ve He sho seed. what o the we arbitrat

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Municipal—School Tax.

1. Can an unorganized township be annexed to an organized township by one man signing a petition with one child of school age?

2. Is a man compelled to pay taxes to union school where unorganized is annexed to organized township where said man has two children of school age, viz., six and nine years. Distance to the school is 5 miles by nearest road travelled?

3. Is there any distance limit in such cases? J. W.

Ans.—1. No. 2. Yes, if either or both children attend the school; otherwise he is exempt unless he has lands within the prescribed distance.

3. Yes—three miles, by the nearest public highway, from residence to school.

Scaly Legs.

1. What is the cause of a rattling sound in a hen's throat?

2. What causes rough legs on hens?

3. What causes them to go a very dark red in the comb? A. S.

Ans.—1. It may be a form of catarrh. The diseased birds should be kept warm and some form of disinfectant applied to the air passages. The nostrils may be sprayed with oil of eucalyptus.

2. Soften the scales by soaking in warm, soapy water, then remove by the use of a nail brush. Apply one part oil of carroway to five parts vaseline.

3. The comb has a tendency to change color when the birds are affected with several diseases. Without having more detailed symptoms it is difficult to diagnose the case.

Deed to Farm.

If a man sells his farm to his son, but reserves a number of rooms in the house for himself as long as he lives can the son sell the farm and give a clear title to the purchaser?

2. Can a person selling a farm to another man afterwards sell the manure to a third party?

3. Can a person selling a farm sell the hay-fork, rope, etc. to a third party? A. E. P.

Ans.—1. The son could not give a clear title if the papers drawn up at the time of sale clearly state the father owns certain rooms.

2. Not unless there was a specific agreement to that effect.

3. Yes, unless these things were mentioned in the bargain.

Ginseng.

1. Is ginseng grown from root or seed? Where could the seed be purchased?

2. We have a cow that kicks when cold weather comes. What is the cause? T. B.

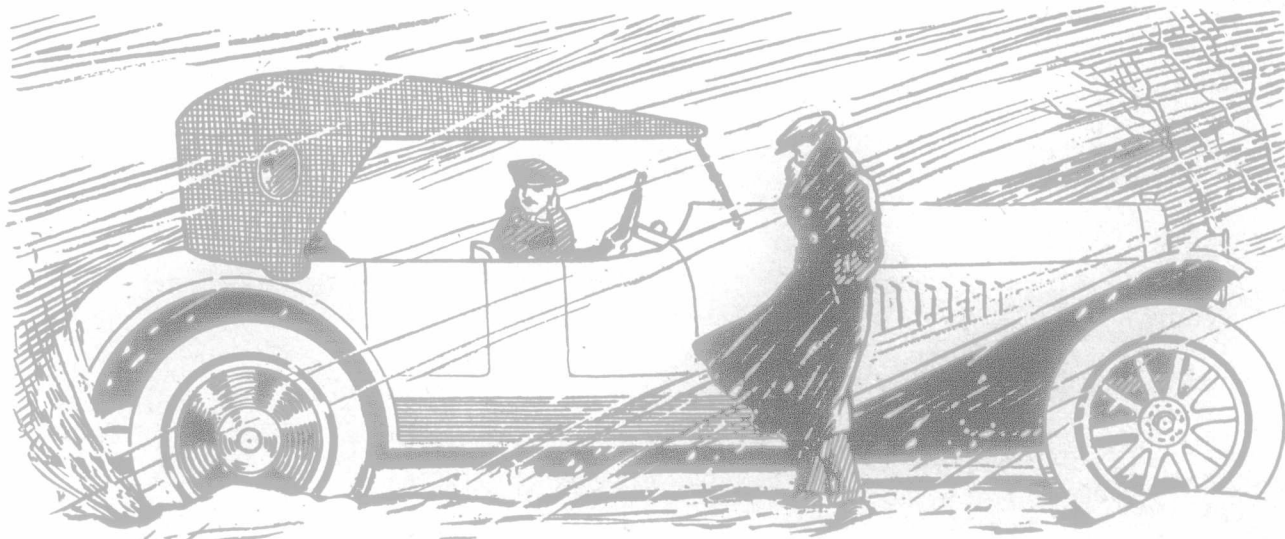
Ans.—1. Ginseng is usually grown from seed, which may be obtained in the fall from wild plants in the woods, or from seedsmen advertising in this journal. Roots may also be propagated from young seedlings taken from the woods, but they are seldom as large or of as good form as those raised from the seed of improved roots.

2. Unless the cold weather causes the teats to become sore, we cannot see why the cow should kick any more in the cold than in the hot weather. It may be that the blood does not circulate as freely as it should in the teats and they become sore.

Obligations of Tenant.

I have had a farm rented for a number of years, but the lease expires this year. The tenant was to leave so many acres fall plowed, and so many acres seeded down. This he has failed to do. What damages per acre should he pay? T. B. K.

Ans.—It is rather difficult to state just what damages he is liable for. In regard to the plowing, it would be in the neighborhood of \$2.50 or \$3 per acre, which would be the cost of plowing. Something might be allowed for difference in yield of crop between spring or fall plowing. In regard to seeding down, it is very difficult to put a value on this. He should at least pay for the cost of seed. The catch would depend somewhat on the condition of the soil and the weather. It is really a matter for arbitration.



“Never again!”

There is no need for you to go through this or a similar experience. Dreadnaught Chains will prevent it.



Tire chains are a necessity for every motorist. Dreadnaughts are the best value for every motorist.

The “Just as Good” argument will not get by, if you want service and efficiency. Insist on Dreadnaught—The Master Chain.

Made in Canada

McKinnon-Columbus Chain Ltd. St. Catharines, Ontario

MANOR FARM HOLSTEINS A Producing Herd Where Quality Excels

I have at present just the bull calf you need for your next herd sire. Visit Manor Farm yourself and select him from the choice lot of youngsters now in the pens—all are sired by our great son of Lulu Keyes, King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. The records of the dams of these calves we would like to show you run from 20-lb. two-year-olds to almost 35 lbs. for matured cows—quality and production considered, they are priced exceptionally low.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Manor Farm, Clarkson, Ontario

Hamilton House Holstein Sires

Our young bulls of serviceable age have all been sold, but we have a number of the best young calves we have ever bred. All are from dams with good combination records for both milk and butter. Several are up to 700 lbs. of milk and 31 lbs. of butter for 7 days. If you are interested in a good calf, write or see them now—they can be purchased at considerably less than we will be pricing them next winter.

D. B. TRACY - All Railways Bell Phone - COBOURG, ONT.

Silver Stream Holstein Herd Sires

WE BREED FOR YEARLY PRODUCTION We have at present several choice young bulls, nearly all of which are sired by our own herd sire, King Lyons Colantha, whose six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. of milk and 31 lbs. of butter. These youngsters are all from good yearly record dams and great individuals—probably as strong a lot as we have ever bred. Come and see us also for females.

JACOB MOGK & SON - TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO

Do You Need a Holstein Bull?—I now have in my stables three young bulls which are ready for service, and all are choice individuals. Their dams hold good 7-day records, and their sire is a son of Victoria Burke (31.30 lbs.) and Ormsby Jane King. This being a son of Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie, 46.33 lbs. The breeding is the best, and as I need the room some one else is going to own them soon. Write quick. GEORGE SMITH (Myrtle Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.) PORT PERRY, ONT

Quality HALEY & LEE, Springford, Ont. Production

HOLSTEINS—If in need of a better herd sire, speak early for a son of one of our great show cows and by our 35-lb. bull, a son of Susie Abbecker Colantha, with world's record for 5 months' milk and butter. Our cows were foremost in winnings at Toronto and London.

Summer Hill Holstein Females—We are at present crowded for room, and are pricing twenty-five head of one and two-year-old heifers of our own breeding at prices which any good breeder should be pleased to pay for this sort of quality. See these if you appreciate the best. We have one young bull left—a show calf. D. C. FLATT & SON, R. R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Premier Holstein Bulls Ready for Service—I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. milk, with 110 lbs. milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire, which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves. H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, PARIS, ONT.

CUTICURA HEALS PIMPLES

In terrible rash on face which made skin sore and inflamed. Irritated face by scratching and was disfigured. Could not sleep well and made feel unpleasant. Trouble lasted 3 months before used Cuticura and after using 2 cakes of Soap and 1 box of Ointment was completely healed.

From signed statement of Miss Gladys Neabel, R. R. 3, Brussels, Ont.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Talcum promote and maintain skin purity, skin comfort and skin health often when all else fails.

Soap 25c, Ointment 25¢ and 50c. Sold throughout the Dominion. Canadian Depot: Lyons, Limited, St. Paul St., Montreal. Cuticura Soap shaves without mug.

HOLSTEIN BULLS

All ages. World's best breeding. Prices very reasonable.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM, Stanstead, Que.

24,687 lbs. Milk—Butter 1,016 lbs.

Record of sire's dam. Write for extended pedigree and particulars of 1920 Holstein Bulls from him and R. O. P. cows.

R. HONEY & SONS - Dartford, Ontario

Advocate Ads. Always Pay.



MEADOWGRASS 2nd

Property of Robt. J. Fleming. Greatest Jersey cow ever exhibited in Canada. Grandam of Ursanne's Raleigh.

We cannot supply the demand for bulls of Raleigh Meadowgrass breeding. Therefore, we will pay

\$100 A PIECE

for the first five bull calves sired by **URSANNE'S RALEIGH**, the Jersey bull we are now offering for sale, provided that these calves are from dams that have R.O.P. records of at least 500 lbs. fat, and are from accredited herds. Calves to be delivered to us at six months of age. We make these restrictions in order to protect our customers in every way. The lucky purchaser of this young bull should get considerable more than this for these calves. However, he is at least assured of getting his **money back with his first five bull calves**. He can keep the heifers. Here is a rare opportunity to get a son of Raleigh Meadowgrass out of a great cow, and a ready market guaranteed for his progeny.

Particulars of **URSANNE'S RALEIGH**: Bred by Pickering Farms, Whitby, Ont. Born July 25th, 1920. Solid color, black tongue and switch.

Allendale Raleigh 109356
Grand champion at National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1914, as a yearling. Winner of many prizes. A son of fairy Glen's Raleigh, a noted dairy sire, and Golden Maid of Jersey, a famous daughter of Golden Maid's Prince.

Meadowgrass 2nd -872-
First over Jersey 1909, first Toronto 1909, grand champion Toronto 1911, 1912, 1914, 1916, a record unequalled by any other cow in Canada. Magnificent dairy cow.

Raleigh Meadowgrass -7509-
Grand champion Toronto, 1916 and 1918. Never defeated in show-ring. Son of the most sensational cow ever exhibited in Canada. His get were prominent winners at the recent Canadian National Exhibition.

Ursanne's Raleigh

One of the greatest sires ever in Canada.

Ursanne 5th -6036-
A beautiful young dairy cow of pleasing type, imported from England. A granddaughter of Oxford Lad, Eminent 2nd, and Melvina's Queen, winner of certificate of Merit in public butter test. The right kind of dam for a herd bull.

First wire of acceptance takes him at \$500, crated and transferred, f.o.b. Pickering, Ont.

R. J. FLEMING, 92 King St. East, Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—Just five sons of Raleigh Meadowgrass left in our herd. Two that we have kept for our exclusive use and not for sale at any price, and three calves under three months of age.



INTERNATIONAL STOCK TONIC

The undisputed Conditioner and Worm Expeller

Quickly puts ill-conditioned horses into fine fettle. Increases the quantity of milk and lengthens the milking period in cows. Builds chunky, healthy hogs, free from worms and disease, and brings them to a marketable condition in a shorter period.

Good digestion in stock means good health, and good health is the dollars and cents value your live stock represent to you. **INTERNATIONAL STOCK TONIC** promotes good health by assisting digestion and proper assimilation of food. Its gentle action on the kidneys helps them to throw off all poisonous wastes from the system, purifying and enriching the blood and thoroughly building up the system in run-down stock. The use of **INTERNATIONAL STOCK TONIC** will keep your stock in the highest state of productiveness the year round at a trifling cost.

THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Convince yourself by trying it on the worst conditioned animal you own — the results will amaze you.

Dealers from coast to coast sell **INTERNATIONAL** in 40c., 75c., \$1.35, \$1.75 packages, and in 25 lb. pails at \$3.75. If yours has none write **INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. Limited** TORONTO

Prospect Farm Jerseys —Herd sire, Torono of Prospect Farm 12094, whose sire Lous Torono 106614, dam and both grandams, have an average R.O.M. record of 14,261 lbs. milk and 966 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. Lous Torono is a grandson of Hood Farm Pogis 9th, 55552, and Hood Farm Torono 60326, both Gold Medal bulls. Torono of Prospect Farm, dam Keetsa 333656, has a 2-year record of 10,627 lbs. milk, 617 lbs., 85 per cent. butter, and on retest has milked 60 lbs. milk a day. She is a daughter of Hood Farm Torono 99265, whose first 17 daughters, as 2-year-olds, averaged 8,746 lbs. milk and 600.01 lbs. butter, 85 per cent. fat. We have for sale young bulls sired by Torono of Prospect Farm and from R.O.P. cows, also choice young bulls sired by Brampton Bright Togo 5760, and cows and heifers bred to Torono of Prospect Farm, due to calve Sept. and Oct. Pure-breds and high-grades. The high-grades will make choice family cows.
R. & A. H. BAIRD, R. R. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

THE LARGEST JERSEY HERD IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

B. H. BULL & SONS - Brampton, Ontario

The Woodview Farm Jerseys CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
Herd headed by imported **Champion Rower**, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

DON HERD OF PRODUCING JERSEYS
We have three young bulls of serviceable age—good individuals and priced right. Could also spare a few choice bred heifers. Visitors welcome.
D. DUNCAN & SON, TODMORDEN, ONT.

TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR JERSEY BULL
They have sold that high all right, but we are not asking that money for ours. We now have ten youngsters, half of which are of serviceable age and all from good record R.O.P. dams, including one from our Canadian Champion, 3-year-old. They run from \$125 up. We guarantee the price and guarantee the bull. Write us also for females. **PAPPLE BROS., Brantford, Ont., R.R. No. 1** (Cainsville G.T.R., T. H. & B. Stop 27, Brantford-Hamilton Radial).

Glenhurst Ayrshires —Headed by Mansfield Maines Sir Douglas Hague, No. 16163 Imp, have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. Males and females of all ages for sale.
James Benning, Summertown Sta., G.T.R. Williamstown, C.P.R. Bell Telephone 78-3 Cornwall.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Cows Failing in Milk.

We have a herd of eight cows that were fed a half bushel of mangels and a half bushel of silage night and morning and silage at noon. They have access to a creek where there is plenty of water and pick around the strawstack when out. They are gaining in flesh, but failing in milk. What is the cause? W. A.

Ans.—If you want the milk flow to keep up, a little grain should be added to the ration. Of course, it is just possible that your cows put the feed on their backs instead of in the pail; if so, feeding grain would not increase the milk flow. Three parts of oats, one part bran, and ten or fifteen per cent. of oil cake would be a very good mixture to feed. The amount to feed would depend upon the milk flow. About a pound to four pounds of milk would be fairly satisfactory.

Red Clover Chaff — Crippled pig.

I have straw from red clover. Would it be all right to feed to milk cows with silage and turnips?

2. I have a sow weighing about 400 pounds which seems to be powerless in the hind legs. What is the cause and remedy? H. W.

1. This should make very good feed when mixed with silage.

2. It is possible that the sow has become injured in the back, causing a partial paralysis. Applying hot poultices to the small of the back may bring relief, but we doubt if the sow will ever be right.

SPRINGBANK AYRSHIRE HERD SIRE

We have a few young bulls from R.O.P. dams and sired by Humeshaugh Invincible Peter, our show herd sire. We would also sell this sire guaranteed right in every way. Our herd holds more championship records for production than any other herd in Canada. We would be pleased to send the list. We can also spare a few females—cows and heifers.

A. S. TURNER & SON (3 miles south of Hamilton) **Ryckmans Corners, Ont.**

Ayrshires—Yorkshires—If you want a few large and well-developed Ayrshire heifers good enough to win in the show-ring, we would like to have you call and see our present offering. From R.O.P. dams and sired by Snow King, the great show bull. Write us also for Yorkshire litters.
JAS. B. ROSS, Streetsville C.P.R., Stop 38, Guelph Radial, Meadowvale, Ont.

Inglewood Farm R. O. P. Ayrshires—This herd has passed the first test for accreditation without a reactor. Our foundation cow has a record of 16,038 lbs. milk. Her first daughter was a cup-winner, and her first granddaughter has just completed a 2-year-old record of over 10,000 lbs. We cordially invite you to see these females. Present offering: Bull calves only.
WILSON McPHERSON & SONS, St. Anns, Ont.

BURNSIDE FARM AYRSHIRES

We have at present a number of imported and Canadian-bred young bulls that are from good record dams and ready for service. We can also supply females of all ages, including a large number of good imported heifers. Many of these are well forward in calf to Old Country service.
R. R. NESS & SON, Howick, Que.

Sweet Clover—De-horning.

Last spring I seeded 30 acres to white-blossomed sweet clover and there is a very promising catch. Could I cut a crop of hay and then have the second cutting for seed? What is the prospect for the sweet clover market?

2. I have a cow due to freshen in April which I wish to dehorn. Would it have any bad effect on the cow? What is the most humane way of de-horning? A. J. F.

Ans.—1. When cutting the first crop for hay one must be careful to cut high enough to leave some young growth on the stubble, if a second cutting is desired. The hay crop must be cut early and the second growth will mature for seed.

Apparently there is a large quantity of sweet clover seed for sale this fall and the price of seed for next spring's seeding is not likely to be as high as that in the past.

2. It should not have a bad effect on the cow, and the most humane way is to use the de-horning shears, although the horns can be removed with the saw. If there should be much bleeding, a small rope tied around the base of the horn and twisted tight will tend to stop it.

Goats.

Where can I buy goats? T. M.
Ans.—An advertisement placed in our "Want" columns will put you in touch with someone having goats for sale, or you might write G. Pilmer, Victoria, B. C., Secretary of the Goat Society.

Gasoline Engine Troubles.

I have a 3½-H.P. gasoline engine; horizontal type. And the trouble is the engine will run after I shut the magneto off. When the engine gets warmed up it runs off of a magneto. This trouble is what is called free eximission is it not? What can I do to prevent this trouble? The engine runs quite hot at any time. The only way that I can stop it is to unscrew the gasoline point. Can you tell me what I can do to prevent this trouble?

Ans.—If the engine runs hot I would make sure first that the cooling and oiling systems are working properly. If they be all right I would examine the cylinder, by removing the head for deposits of carbon on ignition points and wall of cylinder. This can be cleaned off by gasoline. This carbonizing of the cylinder may be due to poor carburetion or bad quality of fuel. If the trouble still persists, I would adjust the magneto to retard the spark, in order to prevent probable pre-ignition in the cylinder. This retarding of the spark is accomplished by changing the position of a small bolt in a slot of the small wheel attached to the opposite end of the cam shaft, that has the cam for operating the valves. In all probability the trouble is due to a dirty cylinder and this adjustment need not be made. R. R. G.

W. Readhead, the Hereford breeder at Milton, writes that he has recently sold the two-year-old show heifer, Rosalie 2nd, to H. R. Parsons, of Cayuga, who is laying the foundation of a herd. J. T. Ayers, of Quebec, purchased six yearling heifers bred to Real Ace. This is a repeat order. The herd went into winter quarters in nice shape.

ALIC
 expeller
 into fine fettle.
 ens the milking
 rms and disease,
 eriod.
 health is the
 u. INTERNA-
 g digestion and
 eys helps them
 g and enriching
 own stock. The
 ur stock in the
 g cost.
CENT
 worst
 will
 NA-
 and
 wite
 ited
 82

Greater and Cheaper Gains

Pigs fed on Monarch Hog Feed make greater and cheaper gains, because Monarch is a rich but well-balanced feed.



Monarch Dairy Feed
 Guaranteed Protein 20%, Fat 4%. A special milk-producing feed.

Sampson Feed
 Protein 10%, Fat 4%. A general purpose feed.

Monarch Hog Feed

contains the correct amount of nutrients necessary to build bone and muscle, make the pig thrifty and to produce just enough fat. In addition Monarch is rich in protein, thus ensuring firm, sound flesh.

Feed Monarch Hog Feed generously. Your pigs will thrive on it. They will be ready for market earlier and at less cost.

Order a ton from your dealer. If he is out of Monarch write us.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Limited, affiliated with

Maple Leaf Milling Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

pect Farm 12004, whose sire
 a and both grandams, have
 of 14,261 lbs. milk and 966
 Pogis 9th, 55552, and Hood
 dam Keetsa 333656, has a
 est has milked 60 lbs. milk a
 ighters, as 2-year-olds, aver-
 or sale young bulls sired by
 is sired by Brampton Bright
 calve Sept. and Oct. Pure-

New Hamburg, Ont.

RSEYS

izes. We now have for sale
 es of all ages.

ampton, Ontario

RSEY HERD
 inner of first prize with five
 and in 1916, and again first in
 ce bull calves, ready for ser-
 Performance imported prize-
 right. We work our show

RSEYS

iced right. Could also spare

TODMORDEN, ONT.

or ours. We now have ten
 d R.O.P. dams, including one
 We guarantee the price and
 antford, Ont., R.R. No. 1
 milton Radial).

las Hague, No. 16163 Imp,
 good teats and smoothness of
 production—plus high butter-

Bell Telephone 78-3 Cornwall.

Engine Troubles.

-H.-P. gasoline engine;

And the trouble is the

after I shut the magneto

engine gets warmed up

magneto. This trouble is

free eximission is it not?

to prevent this trouble?

quite hot at any time.

at I can stop it is to un-

ne point. Can you tell

o prevent this trouble?

engine runs hot I would

that the cooling and

are working properly.

ght I would examine the

removing the head for

bon on ignition points

cylinder. This can be

asoline. This carbonizing

may be due to poor car-

ad quality of fuel. If

persists, I would adjust

retard the spark, in order

able pre-ignition in the

FEEDS

Ton
 Cotton Seed Meal, 43% protein.....\$63.00
 Oil Cake Meal, 35% protein..... 59.00
 Gluten Feed, 25% protein..... 62.00
 Hominy Feed..... 50.00
 Feeding Tankage, 60% protein..... 85.00
 Cane Molasses (in bbl.) per 14 gal.....40c. gal.

We can also supply Bran, Shorts, Feed-
 ing Corn Meal, Schumacher Stock Feed,
 Beef and Bone Scrap, Shell, Grit, Scratch
 Feeds, Mash Feeds, etc.

If you wish to buy or sell any Alfalfa or
 Timothy Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Seed
 Grains, Field or Garden Seeds, write or
 phone us.

Carlots or less.

Kelly Feed & Seed Co.
 780 Dovercourt Rd.
TORONTO ONTARIO

Blairgowrie Shropshires and Cotswolds

I have at present a real choice lot of
 ram and ewe lambs, as well as a few
 shearing rams and ewes of both breeds.
 Will price these sheep reasonable, and
 guarantee the best of both breeds.

JOHN MILLER, JR., Ashburn, Ontario

Oxford Ewes

Choice bred ewes, bred to lamb in
 March. Also an extra fine bunch of
 ewe lambs. Write to-day for prices.

John M. Ross - Embro, Ont.

Choice Oxfords and Shorthorns

We offer choice, big ram lambs of show
 quality and ideal covering; also ewes any
 age. Write for prices before buying. Herd
 sire, Master Marquis =123326=, full
 brother to grand champion female at
 Toronto. Bulls and cows for sale.

GEO. D. FLETCHER Erin, R. R. No. 1
 L.-D. phone. Erin C. P. R.

Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep

The hardiest and best grazing mutton and wool
 sheep of Great Britain. Successfully acclimated
 wherever they are required.

Descriptive pamphlet, list of breeders and all
 information from
W. A. Ball, 12 Hanover Square, London, W. I.

Robertson's Dorsets

If you are looking for something choice in
 bred ewes, ram or ewe lambs, you will ap-
 preciate the lot I now have in the flock.
 The lambs are got by Heart's Delight, show
 winner, and the ewes offered are bred to
 him. Prices right. Correspondence solicited.

JNO. F. ROBERTSON, Acton, Ont.

Dorset Sheep and Chester White Swine

From Ontario's oldest-established
 and leading herd.
W. E. WRIGHT & SON, Glanworth, Ontario.

"Advocate" Advts. Pay.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Tanning Skins.

What is a recipe for tanning sheep skins,
 and how can they be dyed? A. J. F.

Ans.—The following is a recipe sent
 in by one of our subscribers: Before
 tanning a skin, soak it well in a mixture
 made as follows: Take 4 gallons cold
 soft water, half a pint soft soap, half an
 ounce borax, half a pint salt, mix, and
 immerse the skins. If skins are to be
 tanned with the hair or wool on, add
 three-fourths of an ounce of sulphuric
 acid. Soak from 2 to 6 hours. After
 soaking, if the hair is to be removed,
 put the skins in a liquor composed of
 5 gallons cold water, 4 quarts slaked
 lime, and 4 quarts hardwood ashes.
 Let soak in this from one to six days,
 until the hair can be easily removed.
 Then put skin on the fleshing beam and
 scrape well, taking off all particles of
 flesh with the fleshing knife. Now re-
 move skin and wash thoroughly in cold
 water, and scrape off all surplus water
 with the knife.

Next, place skins in a tan liquor made
 as follows: To 8 quarts cold soft water
 add one-fourth of a pound of pulverized
 oxalic acid, and one quart salt. Dissolve
 well, then put in the skins, covering them
 well with the liquor. Leave light skins
 in this from 3 to 4 hours; heavy ones, such
 as calf skins, etc., should be left 48 or
 more hours, or until tanned through,
 which can be told by cutting on the neck,
 the thickest part of the skin.

If it is required to have the skin extra
 soft, the following liquid should be applied
 to the skin after removing from the tan:
 One pint soft soap, 1 pint tanner's oil,
 or neat's-foot oil, 1 pint alcohol. Let dry
 in, then dampen with the mixture again
 to finish.

As all skins, when drying, full up or
 contract, it is necessary to stretch them
 in finishing. To do this, take the skin
 before it is thoroughly dried, and place
 it upon the beam over some yielding
 substance, or a sheep skin, flesh side up;
 then take the fleshing knife and carefully
 push the edges of the blade over it in all
 directions until it is stretched, soft and
 pliable.

Last of all, rub the fur well with a
 mixture made of equal parts bran and
 clean white sand or sawdust. Shake out,
 and the work is done. To color fur or
 wool, buff color, take equal parts pul-
 verized, unslaked lime and litharge, mix
 to a thin paste with water, and apply
 with a brush. By using several coats,
 a brown tint is produced. To dye black,
 add a small quantity of ammonia and
 nitrate of silver. To color orange on
 wool of sheep skins, wash out all grease
 from the wool, then take an ounce of
 picric acid to each skin; dissolve in soft
 lukewarm water, enough to cover skin
 and add alcohol or vinegar to set the
 color.

Have Famous Cattle

It pays to improve your stock.
 Though the initial cost of intro-
 ducing a famous breed into your
 herd is considerable, there is
 money in the venture.

If you need backing for this, or
 for increasing your herds, consult
 the manager.

THE DOMINION BANK

TAUWA FARM Big Type Chester Whites

Won all Championships, save one, Toronto
 and London, 1919, and Toronto and Ot-
 tawa, 1920. Boars ready for service. Pigs
 ready to wean. Sired by our 1,005-lb.
 Champion boar.
JOHN G. ANNESSER - Tilbury, Ontario

Berkshires—Boars ready for service and boar Premier's Successor

rich in the blood of Lord
 161500, Grand Champion,
 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His de-
 scendants have won Grand Champion honors at
 the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The
 Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International
 were double grandsons of Lord Premier's Suc-
 cessor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada
 with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request.
HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

The Tamworth of To-day—The Tamworth hog of to-day, if he is the correct type of Tamworth, is the greatest hog on earth.

They carry the size and market early. Let me send you a bred sow, or two young sows and a young
 boar which are not akin. My prices are right, and they will be sent on approval. Write to-day.
JOHN W. TODD, Corinth, Ontario

Yorkshire Specials

I have on hand at present as choice a selection of
 young pigs and bred sows as can be found in any
 one herd on the continent. Our sows are
 thrifty, regular breeders, and win in
 the show-ring too. Your inspec-
 tion and inquiry is requested.
ARTHUR WELSTEAD, R.R. No. 1, St. Catharines, Ont.

DUROC JERSEYS

My herd has won more firsts and championships in
 four years showing at Toronto than all other
 herds of Durocs combined. Write for prices.
CULBERT MALOTT, R.R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

Chester Whites—Young boars, fit for ser- vice, also fall pigs, both

sexes; all good type and bred from our Imp. boar.
 Tauwa Callaway Edd 19821. Priced to sell.
GEO. E. NORRY, R.R. No. 1, Tilbury, Ont.

INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS

Sows bred for March farrow.
 Choice boars of all ages.
Leslie Hadden, Box 264, Sunderland, Ontario

YORKSHIRES

Both sex, Bacon type and from large litters
 Write—
R. HONEY & SONS, - Dartford, Ontario

BERKSHIRES

Choice young stock for sale, all ages. English, Canadian and American strains.
 Can supply pairs not akin.
G. L. SMITH, Credit Grange Farm. MEADOWVALE, ONTARIO

Spare Time Work—Easy and Pleasant

Nothing to buy, and you keep all you earn. Write for instructions on securing subscriptions to
THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THIS BEAUTIFUL Black Wolf Set



is a good illustration of the wonderful values shown in Hallam's 1921 Book of Fur Fashions—which will be sent to you

FREE

It contains 48 pages illustrated with reproductions from actual photographs. Page after page is packed with beautiful bargains in Fur Coats and Sets all at "trapper to wearer" prices.

Every Hallam Fur Garment is sold with this **GUARANTEE**—If a Hallam Fur Garment does not satisfy you when you receive it simply send it back and we will at once return your money in full.

Hallam's is the only firm in Canada selling Furs exclusively by mail from trapper to wearer and guaranteeing them. No matter where you live (in Canada) the prices are the same to everybody—everywhere.

Black Manchurian Wolf Scarf is of medium quality, glossy, durable and hard wearing. Trimmed with paws, heads and tails and measures about 47 inches

in length and about 7 inches wide. Lined with Poplin. M 375. Scarf, delivered to you **\$8.00**

Muff to match is made pillow shape, large and roomy, with cosy, soft bed. It is trimmed with head and tail and lined with satin Venetian. Complete with wrist cord and ring. M 376. Muff, delivered to you **\$7.95**

The above scarf or muff will be sent promptly on receipt of money.

ADDRESS IN FULL AS BELOW

John Hallam Limited

The Largest in Our Line in Canada

(Department No. 1051) TORONTO

Our School Department.

Evergreen Trees.

By DR. D. W. HAMILTON, IN "NATURE-STUDY LESSONS."

Aim.—To interest the pupils in the beauties and uses of evergreen trees.

Materials.—Specimens of twigs and cones from pine, spruce, hemlock, fir, cedar or other evergreens of the district; also pictures or drawings of evergreen trees. Observations and experiences of the children.

Method.—1. What trees do you know? Can you see any trees from the school-room windows? Are they green in color? What color was common to all trees in summer? What do we call those that remain green all the year? Do you know the names of any evergreens? Let us become acquainted with some of our evergreens.

2. Look at real trees or pictures of them. What general shape is the tree? Is it taller than wide? Can you see the trunk? About how far up does the trunk run before the branches begin? In what direction do the branches run? How do the main branches compare in size with the trunk of the tree? Are they crooked or straight? Does the main trunk run the whole length of the tree? Compare the shapes of the evergreen trees with the shapes of those that have lost their leaves? Which are most likely to split open, and be ruined by heavy loads of any kind? Which kind carries the heaviest load? What do they carry? In the case of evergreens, on what part of each branch does the snow fall? Notice how the branches are arranged in circles like umbrellas, around the trunk. What is the purpose of this arrangement? Look at the tops of evergreens. Why are they green? Why are maple or elm trees not called evergreens? Look at the leaves of each kind of evergreen. How are the leaves arranged? What shape are they? How long are they? Are they sharp-pointed? What is the name of each? Examine the cones of evergreens and look for the seeds under the scales. Compare young cones with old ones. Why can't the seeds fall out when the cone is green?

3. Compare evergreens with other trees as to shape. Which has the more regular shape? Compare evergreens with others as to their leaves. Which kind of tree is more beautiful in winter?

4. Why are some trees called evergreens? Name some evergreens. How can you tell them apart by their leaves? Why do we use evergreens for Christmas trees?

5. Bring cones to school and leave them in the warm room. Notice the cones open, and the seeds fall out. Notice that the seeds are winged. Set up a small evergreen tree in the schoolroom and begin to decorate it for the Christmas closing. Collect twigs of different evergreens and try to tell them apart.

6. Make a drawing of the Christmas tree, and another showing it covered with presents. Read from Hiawatha about the use of evergreen trees by the Indians. Count the number of leaves on a twig, two inches long. Count the number of scales in a cone.

Why are certain kinds of trees called "evergreens?" Because they do not drop their leaves in autumn as the maple, birch or elm does, but are covered with green leaves all the time. They look green because their leaves are green. The evergreen trees, like the pines, spruces, fir, hemlock and cedar, always appear so well covered with leaves that we do not think of their dropping leaves at all. We all remember lying beneath some large evergreen on a carpet of needles—the leaves. All the leaves do not drop at one time, but the old leaves gradually become lifeless and fall at any season. Try to catch old needles in winter. Evergreen trees are much more regular in shape than other trees. The trunk or main stem runs to the very top of the tree, and the branches form circles around the trunk. Each branch runs out nearly straight, and the lower and older ones are bigger and longer than the upper ones. A new circle of branches is formed at the top of the tree every year. These circles of branches look like umbrellas spread

open one above the other, and the smallest one on top. Because the branches are arranged like umbrellas, and because they are covered with so many leaves, they hold the snow better than the branches of other trees. An evergreen loaded down with snow after a big snowstorm is a very pretty sight. The fruits of evergreens are called cones. A cone has many little overlapping stiff scales, and under each scale one or more winged seeds. When the cones are young, and until the seeds ripen, the scales are stuck together with balsam. When ripe, or when brought into a warm room, the scales open and let the seeds fall out. The leaves on evergreens are all needle-shaped and stiff. Sometimes they are in bunches, as in the pines. In the spruce they are all around the stem. In the fir and hemlock they seem to be on two sides chiefly. In the cedar the leaves are very flat and lie close to the stem. Our country would look bare and lonely without the beautiful evergreens.

"If Mother Nature patches the leaves of trees and vines, I'm sure she does her darning with the needles of the pines; They are so long and slender, and somewhere in full view She has her threads of cobweb and a thimble made of dew."

"I remember, I remember The fir trees dark and high; I used to think their slender tops Were close against the sky."—Hood.

"Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge Whose arms gave shelter to the princely eagle."

The Christmas Number in the School.

Hundreds of teachers and thousands of pupils have already seen the 1920 Christmas Number of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. It was mailed last week, and by this time it has been read in schools, homes, libraries, and under many different circumstances. The Christmas Number has much in it for the school. First of all, there are the illustrations, which cannot fail to inspire within the pupils an appreciation of nature and a desire to learn more about the things illustrated. The teacher can turn these to good advantage by getting the children to discuss them, or to write short essays based on these pictures. The geography lessons taught in the school can be enlivened and made more interesting by referring to such articles as "The Spirit and Extent of Agriculture in Western Canada," "Dairying the World Over," "The Great Clay Belt To-day," "Straightening Kinks with Co-operation," and others of the numerous articles which give specific facts about various countries, or describe portions of those countries. Geography, when it embraces only boundaries, names of rivers, mountains, etc., is a dry subject indeed. Information about various countries, such as can be gleaned from the articles in the Christmas Number, will help to embellish the lessons and make them more interesting and educative.

The article, "Planting for Winter Effects" contains good information which might be used in adorning the school grounds. "The River of the Wintering" is historical in effect and has a local setting. "Lessons from Nature" contains many interesting facts that can be usefully employed when teaching nature study, and when one happens on one of Burns' choice selections in literature it would be interesting to read the article entitled "Robert Burns—Poet and Farmer," by Sandy Fraser.

There are other articles which we have not mentioned, and yet they have a direct bearing on what is being constantly taught in the school.

"From Wool to Woollens" describes the channels through which wool passes in order to become cloth. "The Cinematograph of Nature" is an appreciation of the natural beauty all around us, while "Then and Now—Lest We Forget" describes the progress in agriculture during the last half century.

Lightens The Labor Of Wash Day

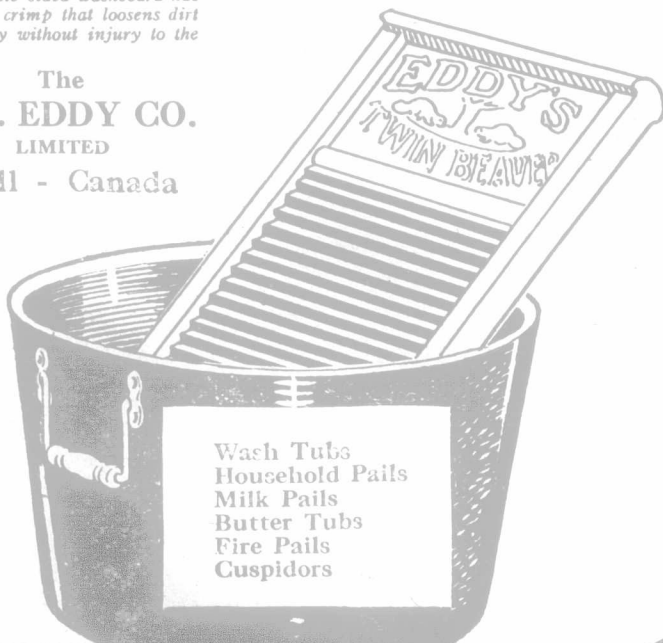
EDDY'S

Fibreware Wash Tub and Wash Board

Made of wood pulp fibres that are moulded into shape under tremendous pressure and baked by terrific heat to the hardness of granite. Light as wood and strong as steel, easy to lift and easy to carry. No seams or crevices to collect taints or odors. A tub and a board that are practically everlasting.

The double sided washboard has a special crimp that loosens dirt quickly without injury to the clothes.

The E. B. EDDY CO. LIMITED Hull - Canada



Wash Tubs Household Pails Milk Pails Butter Tubs Fire Pails Cuspidors

Wish Your Friends a Merry Christmas

BY SENDING THEM "THE FARMERS' ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE"
FOR ONE YEAR AS YOUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT

All you have to do is to send us the name and address of the friend or friends to whom you wish "The Farmer's Advocate" to be sent, and the sum of \$1.50 for each one, and we will do the rest, notifying each of your friends that each week he will receive a copy of the paper, as a gift from you.

FIFTY-TWO TIMES.

During the year, your friend will be reminded of your kindly thoughtfulness.

Could you send him, or them, any gift which would be more appreciated? The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine is known all over as the best and most reliable farm paper. It contains just the information that every practical and progressive farmer needs, and further than this, The Home Magazine Section contains elevating, interesting and profitable reading for every member of his family.

SEND YOUR ORDER TO US BEFORE CHRISTMAS DAY.

So that we may be able to commence his subscription with a copy of the Special Christmas Number, which is a beautiful book of 100 pages. This year it is better than ever before, splendid articles and stories, and beautiful illustrations. No expense is spared to make The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine the best publication in its field, and the Christmas Number stands out as a special work of art.

WHEN ORDERING, USE THE FORM BELOW, WRITING NAMES AND ADDRESSES PLAINLY, AND REMITTING BY POSTAL NOTE, MONEY ORDER, OR REGISTERED LETTER.

THE WILLIAM WELD CO., LTD.

LONDON, CANADA.

Gentlemen:

Enclosed is
Postal Note or Money Order.

Value \$..... Paying for one year's subscription to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine for the following friends, who are to receive the paper regularly for one year as a Christmas present from me.

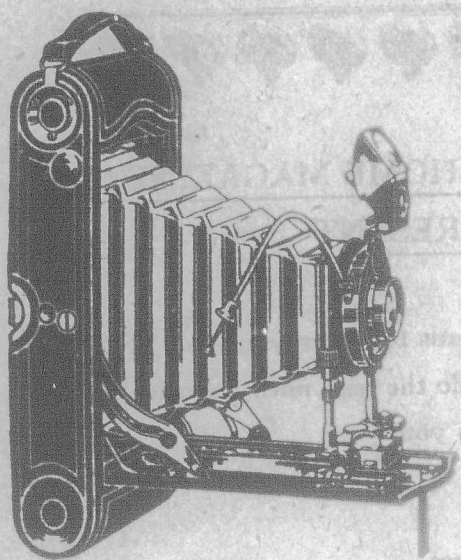
Name of Sender..... Address.....

Name of Friend..... Address.....

Name of Friend..... Address.....

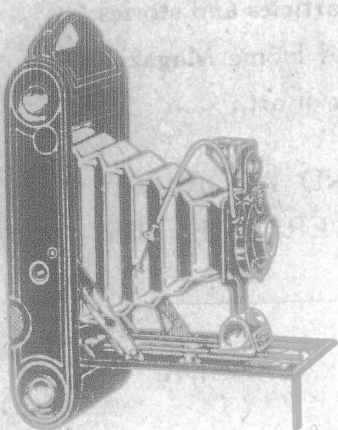
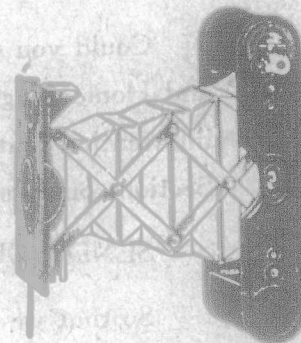
This offer holds good only until December 31st, 1920, after which the Subscription Price will be increased to \$2.00 per annum, or two years for \$3.00.

Among the Christmas Gifts



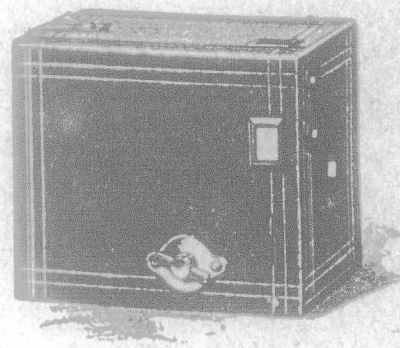
For the grown-ups or the nearly grown-ups, a Kodak for pictures of the post card size, $3\frac{1}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It is familiarly known to hundreds of thousands of enthusiasts as the "3A." It makes the largest picture available in "pocket photography." The 3A will really go into the side pocket of almost any coat. Frankly, however, it is more conveniently carried in an overcoat pocket—or slung over the shoulder in a case. The Junior model, with a fine Rapid Rectilinear lens, sells at \$26.43—and with the Kodak Anastigmat *f*.7.7 lens, at \$33.11. There are other more expensive models—all have the Kodak simplicity—and they all make good pictures.

A gift for the one who already has a larger Kodak—the Vest Pocket. You don't carry a Vest Pocket Kodak—you wear it, like a watch. It is always ready to picture the unexpected and the unusual. The price is \$11.21.



For the boy or girl in high school—the No. 1 Kodak Junior. There's always room for it in the pocket, and the Kodak story of the school days is one that not only gives fun in the making but in its album form becomes a permanent delight to the whole family. The price of the No. 1 Autographic Kodak Junior is \$17.89.

For the little folks—a No. 0 Brownie. These little cameras have good lenses and shutters and finders, and use the same film and make the same size pictures as the Vest Pocket Kodak. You will be astonished by the good work they do; you will be even more astonished at the intelligent way in which a youngster of seven or eight will go about picture-making with a No. 0 Brownie. The price is \$3.10.



This page gives only a hint of the Kodak and Brownie line—there are Brownies for pictures of every size that Kodaks make, and there are Kodaks with high speed shutters and rapid lenses—there are folding Brownies as well as box Brownies—but they all have one common characteristic—they make good pictures. And all Kodaks (except Stereo and Panoram) and all *folding* Brownies have something else in common—they are Autographic, and when used with Autographic film provide for the instant titling of every negative at the time it is made. And the Autographic costs no more than other film.

Canadian Kodak Co., Limited, Toronto, Canada