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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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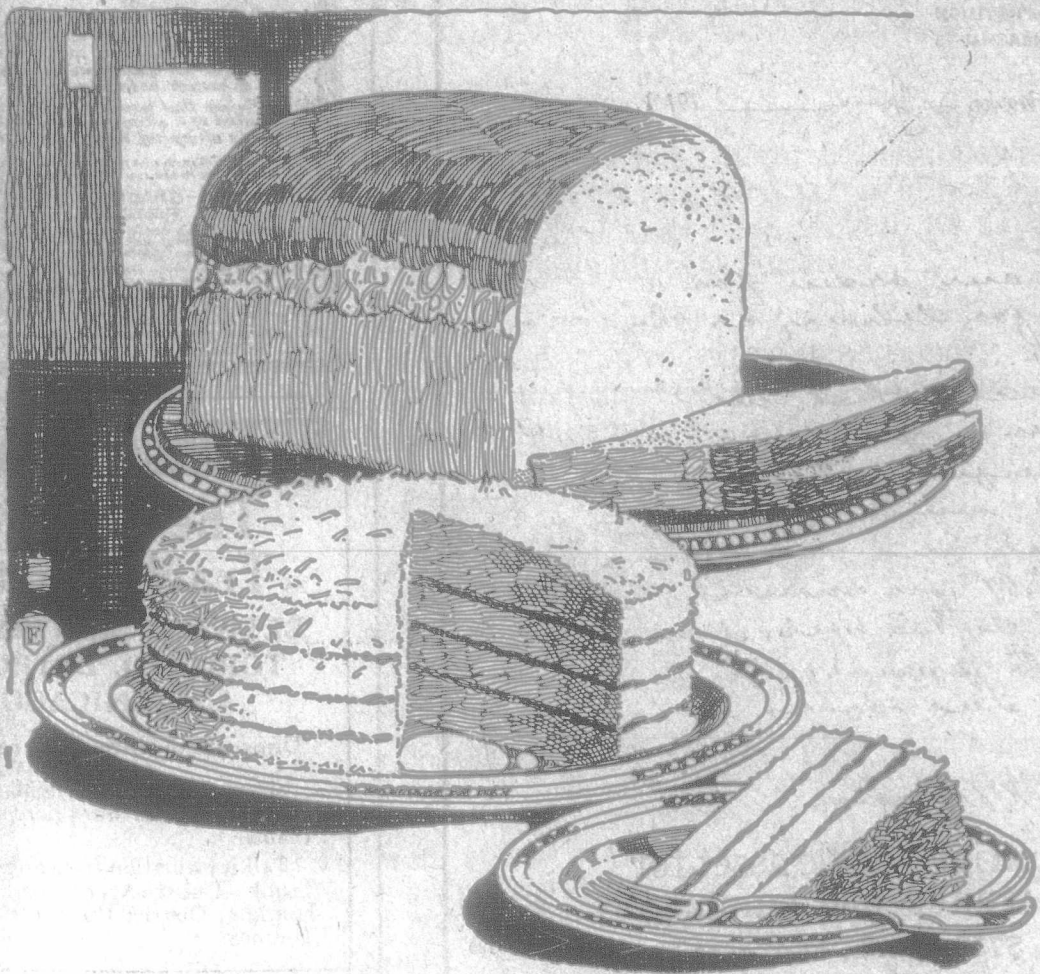
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LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 4, 1919.

LIV.

No. 1419



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J. Thompson & Son

WHOLESALE FRUIT, PROVISION
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Sherbrooke, Que. June 1919

Sherbrooke Motor Truck
Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Sirs:-

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The first truck which we bought from you over a year ago has given us wonderful satisfaction we ran it all last winter, and the average cost for fuel and maintenance for the year was \$25.67 per month. Two horses could not do the work done by this truck, and the present charges for horses at local feed stables is \$45 per month.

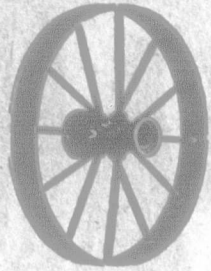
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The Ford One-Ton Truck is an invaluable asset for country or city use, both winter and summer.

Ford One-Ton Truck (Chassis only) \$750, f. o. b. Ford, Ontario.

Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited
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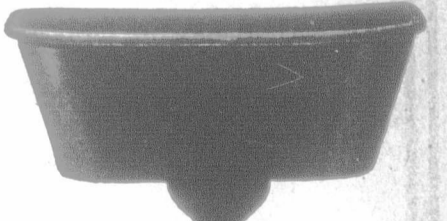
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Beware of High Price lists sent out to deceive you and get your furs. The higher they quote the less you get. The secret of a square deal is honest grading at market prices. I guarantee my price will meet list if issued and will not quote more than I can pay on an honest assessment. Enjoy the peace of mind that comes to a shipper when he knows he is shipping to an honest firm. You will make no mistake, shipping furs out to get you made my acquaintance.

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Buy now and make big saving. OUR WHEELS ARE MADE TO FIT SKEIN. Make a new one at a small cost. All over Canada.

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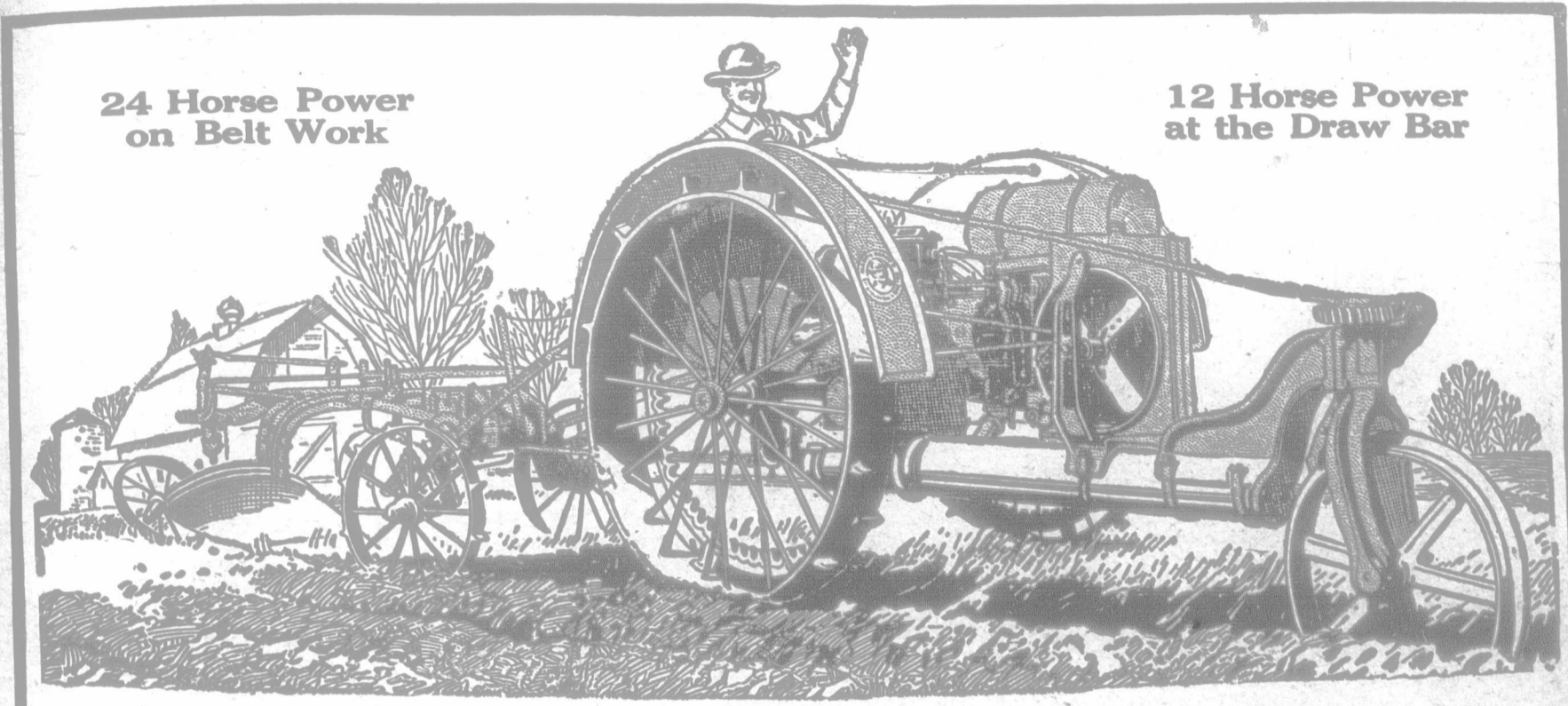
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Though it weighs only 3,700 pounds, it gets 2,000 pounds drawbar pull, and easily pulls 3 bottoms at depth of 8 inches. In other words, it does the work of big, cumbersome tractors by means of simple design and fewest parts. Thus its first cost to you can be kept down to the lowest point.

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After the official fuel consumption tests at the Marion County Ohio Tractor demonstration, Oct. 2-3, 1918, a statement of results was issued, signed by the Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. With three 14-inch plows the Happy Farmer Tractor defeated 18 competitors. Its nearest opponent's record was 21% higher, and the others ranged up to 250% higher. This performance was duplicated Nov. 22, 1918, at Jersey Shore, Pa. Happy Farmer Tractor has frequently beaten this record.

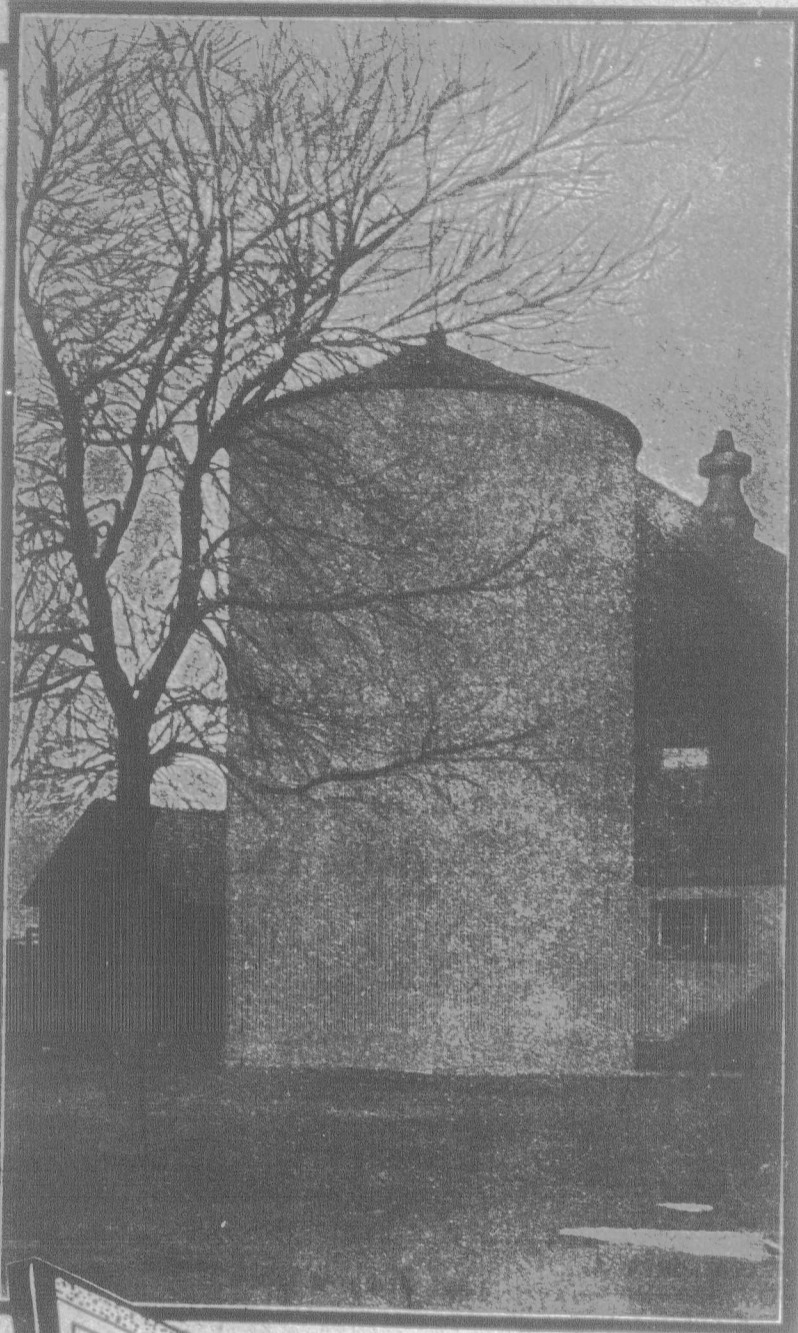
Long Life means lowest cost per year for operation and maintenance. Though light in weight the design is such that strains are reduced to the minimum. For instance, 88% of the total weight is on the big rear wheels. Every part is built of the strongest material obtainable. Power is saved by clever designing. How this is accomplished is a story of real interest well worth reading. We want you to have full details of the Happy Farmer's low cost of operation.

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SILAGE is the feed that pays. During the Canadian winter, stock must be fed some green, nutritious feed—and a good silo acts as a big jar for holding the silage which forms the substitute for green fields and pastures.

There is no longer any doubt about the economy and efficiency of silage. Live stock of all kinds thrive on it. When the right crops are used, and it is properly made and stowed, it is as dependable as the calendar. But the whole business must be managed right. The right crops must be raised and the right kind of silo must be constructed.

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Just as it is an uphill proposition to farm without a silo, so you are placing a handicap on your efforts if you try to get along with a silo built of any other material than Concrete.

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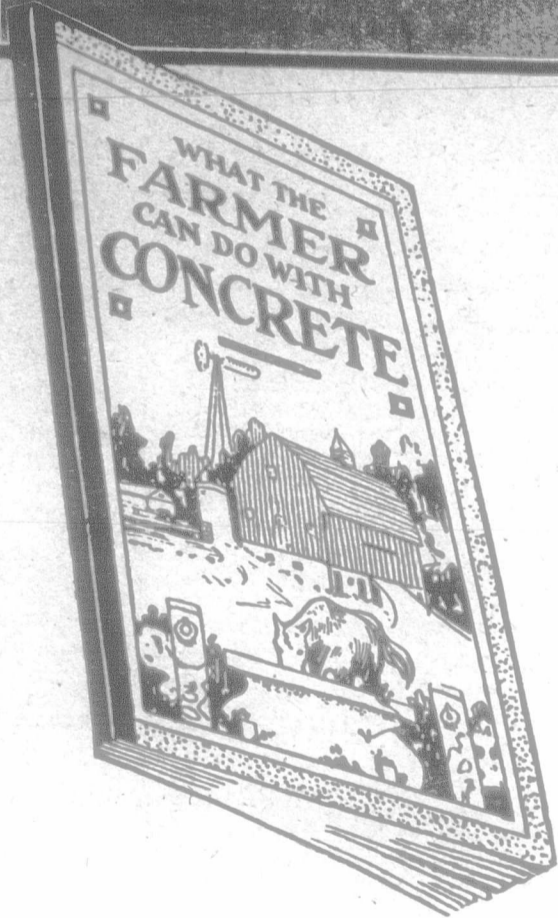
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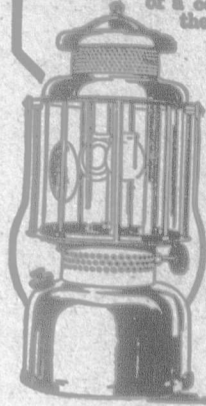
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Brighter than the brightest electric bulb. More light than 20 oil lanterns. Cheapest and best light made. Costs less than one-third of a cent per hour. Safer than the safest oil lantern. The



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No wicks to trim—No globes to wash. No dirt or grease, no sputter or flicker. Absolutely safe. Fuel can't spill—no danger if tipped over. Guaranteed Five Years—will last a lifetime. If your dealer can't supply, address our nearest office for Catalog No 10
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47 years of square dealing has earned us the confidence of trappers all over America, Canada and Alaska.

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Brightest electric bulb, lanterns. Cheapest and lasts less than one-third of an hour. Safer than any oil lantern. The

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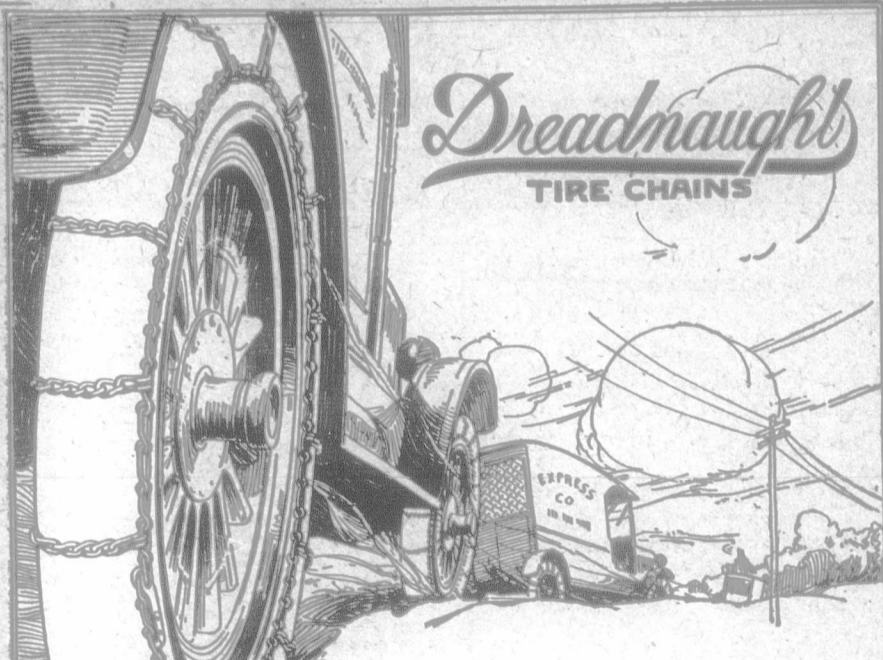
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IT takes a good boot to make a man ask for the same make every time, but that it just what you will do after you buy your first pair of "Invincibles". They will wear so long and give such good value that you will come back for them again and again. We know this to be true from past experience and every man you meet who has "Invincibles" on his feet will tell you so. You will know it yourself if you try them once.

"Invincible" Boots and Shoes, are built of the same tough tire tread rubber used for automobile tires, and like tires they are made by the high Pressure Cure Process. That is what makes them the toughest, strongest and longest wearing boot that money can buy.

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DREADNAUGHTS have a sure grip—yet, they creep on the tire and avoid damage to the tread.

They fasten on quicker than any other chains—have a special Long-lever Fastener.

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Links electric-welded, case-hardened, defy strain and wear. Rim-chains rust-proof.

Ask your garage man for Dreadnaughts.

**McKINNON COLUMBUS CHAIN LIMITED
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Electric and Fire-weld Chains.

FREE SAMPLE
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Animal Bait

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

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

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

Address in full as below

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IN TRAPPING**

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Limited** 506 HALLAM BUILDING,
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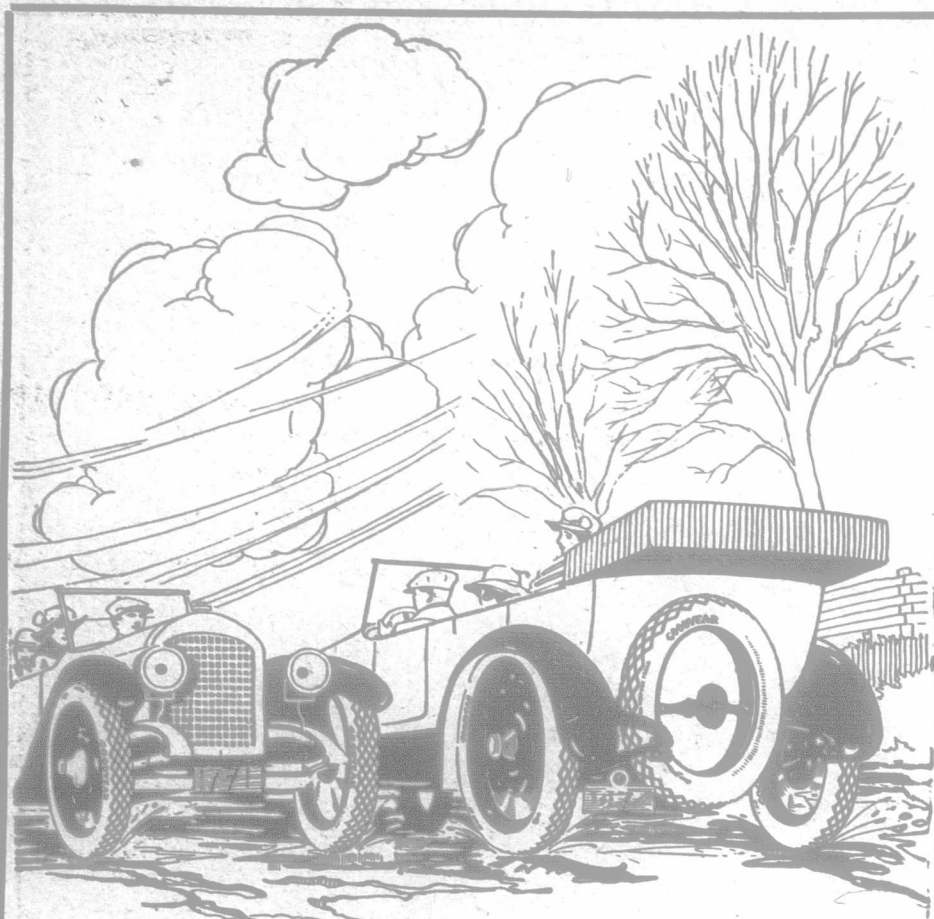
The Auto-Home Garage



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

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MADE IN CANADA

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Years of research have failed to discover a better tread for any wheel—front or rear—than the Goodyear All-Weather Tread.

In and under the All-Weather Tread are those qualities which have made Goodyear Tires the most demanded tires in the world. Long-mileage, freedom from trouble, easy riding and easy steering, all these virtues are the outcome of years spent in constant tests and experiments. They reach their peak in the Goodyear Cord Tire.

But the Goodyear Cord Tire carries the All-Weather Tread. Because, in all our experimenting, we have found no improvements for the All-Weather Tread.

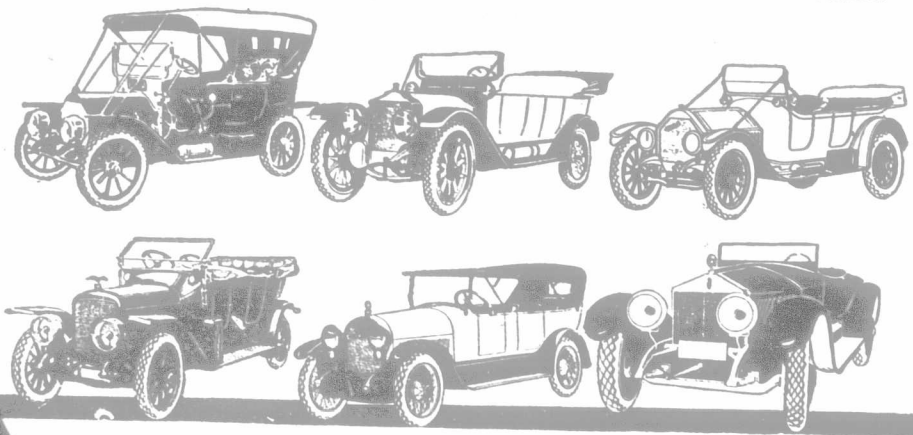
With Goodyear All-Weather Tread Tires on all five rims, no tire change spoils the balanced appearance of your car.

Its sharp-edged blocks of tough rubber resist skidding; carry you around corners; pull you across snow-banked car tracks and out of the ruts; dig down through snow and mud and get a grip.

Front-wheel skids (the hardest to control) are prevented.

See a Goodyear Service Station Dealer about your tire equipment and his mileage-making service.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. of Canada, Limited
1900-1920—Goodyear All-Weather Tires have dominated



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FOR BETTER WALLS & CEILINGS

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New and Better Interiors—Waste Space Utilized

Beaver Board is a simple "do it yourself" operation. It is a ready-to-use, easy-to-use, wall and ceiling material, and it pays big returns for every ounce of effort you put into it.

You can make new rooms from old—brighten the home. You can use up the waste places for a bathroom, another bedroom, a playroom, a sewing-room. You can make your garage, dairy house, stable, better.

Beaver Board is really manufactured lumber, made from the strong fibres of white spruce. You can saw it and nail it. It is light. It is crack-proof and will not warp.

A very simple explanation of Beaver Board will be found in the booklet "Beaver Board and Its Uses." This booklet, as well as the helpful service of our Department of Design and Decoration, is free upon request.

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115 WALL ST., BEAVERDALE, OTTAWA
Plants at Ottawa and Thorold, Ont.

Distributors in principal cities. Dealers Everywhere.

You can't expect Beaver Board results unless the trade mark is on the back of the board you buy, as in this picture.
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Guarantee

JUDD FUR CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

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Buy one hundred eighty three and 1/2 Dollars

By Mrs. J. J. Trapper

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This year ship your furs to the Judd Fur Co. and get paid with a check that has our written and signed Guarantee on back of it. No other fur houses backs up its promises like this. Besides, you have the extra satisfaction of getting your check by return mail. Thousands of trappers will testify to our liberal grading, extra large checks and prompt pay. For satisfaction ship to

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Back of every Guaranteed Check is our capital of more than \$1,000,000. Additional assurance for you of our responsibility and reliability. And all furs graded under the Judd Standard System of Higher Grading.

INVESTIGATE! Join the thousands of trappers who ship their furs to us. Find out how much more money we pay than others. Then decide who will get all your furs. Write for Extra Profits Price List and exclusive information on the fur market.

JUDD FUR CO.
The Best Fur House in the Great Central Market
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Coal Oil Light **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL**

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY

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Aladdin

TWICE THE LIGHT ON HALF THE OIL

Agents Wanted

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

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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 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 or WINNIPEG
LARGEST COAL OIL MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

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.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
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1866

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 4, 1919.

1419

EDITORIAL.

The Prince's democratic ways will be invaluable to him as a farmer in Alberta.

Don't confine the breeding stock too closely. Exercise in the open air is essential.

Winter fairs are now beginning, and time should be spared to attend at least one of them.

There should be plenty of seed corn to go round next spring, but it is a good plan to secure it early.

There has been no announcement from the Kaiser as to where he will eat his Christmas dinner this year.

Sir Adam Beck's request for a ten-year permanent chairmanship on the Hydro Electric Commission is not in sympathy with the spirit of the times.

After the setting in of winter it is not necessary to have all the horses shod and in high fit, but one team should be kept in condition for winter work.

Farmers would enjoy the eight-hour day as much as any one if they were assured of a living while they revelled in pastimes during the other sixteen.

Five dollars spent for paint and oil to dress up the old implements this fall would, perhaps, prevent the expenditure of ten times that amount next season.

Many an indifferent road can be made quite passable by the liberal use of the split-log drag in the fall and spring. It is cheaply operated and very effective.

Fruit growers now show a tendency to come back to the use of Bordeaux mixture as a fungicide. The fact that the new Thompson formula is easy to prepare will remove a serious disadvantage from this excellent spray material.

Heavy depreciation on farm machinery is often the result of carelessness. Anyone who leaves valuable implements lying out in all kinds of weather should not kick at the high price of the new ones that must be purchased every few years.

The Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" goes forward to you next week. We have enjoyed preparing it, and we hope all those into whose hands this special issue may find its way will derive pleasure and profit from a perusal of its pages.

A hen may be able to lay 306 eggs in one year as reported from an egg-laying contest conducted by a United States poultry school, but if these eggs are not up to the standard of market requirements the performance has not added anything of utility value to the poultry industry.

At the present rate of milk consumption in cities, Tilly Alcartra, the world's champion cow, could have supplied 57 people continuously for 6 years with one pint each per day. There is great need for increased milk consumption, and a concentrated effort should be made to bring this about.

It has been stated that even with the best of care only about 80 per cent. of the fertility value of barnyard manure is conserved for soil improvement. On the average farm the percentage is a great deal less. The method that is most economical of both time and labor is to haul directly to the field, provided a field is available and the weather will permit.

The Christmas Number.

Each year as the Christmas season draws near readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" begin to look expectantly for the annual Christmas Number. And in order that our large clientele may not be disappointed, months of toil and a great deal of expense are willingly put into the issue that it may be a special source of pleasure, and always better than the last. Next week all subscribers will receive this Christmas present, which is laden with good things for all departments of the home, but in order that we may not lessen the pleasures of anticipation we shall not describe too minutely the contents of the Number. Nevertheless, we desire to state that the cover page, designed again by Norman Price, is quite comparable with the splendid creations with which he has adorned Christmas Number covers of "The Farmer's Advocate" in the past. The illustrations throughout have been selected with great care for beauty and their educative value.

An effort is always made to keep the text of the Christmas Number in harmony with the spirit of the times, and in this regard we feel confident of success again this year. The live-stock industry is well taken care of by some of the best authorities in Canada and Britain, and the breeds are discussed by practical breeders whose reputations are behind what they write. Rural folk are concerning themselves more and more with public affairs, and in this connection "The Message of Peace to Rural Canada," by Hon. T. A. Crerar, ex-Minister of Agriculture, will be read with no small degree of interest. Organization, financial problems and other matters of deep concern are leavened with articles in a lighter vein, and all is so blended as to give the reader a happy and correct perspective.

It goes without saying that the Home Magazine section will be cheerful, instructive, intensely interesting and replete with pleasing features for young and old. A few of the several specials are: An article on "Pictures for the Farm Home" which is well illustrated, "A Children's Story" by Mrs. Buchanan, "A Woman Farmer in South Alberta" by Jean Laidlaw, and "Politics, Woman and the Boon She Will Crave," by M. C. Dawson.

No one in the family should miss the Christmas Number—see who will get it first!

Rest Rooms in Town For Rural Folk

The reorganization of the hotel business throughout Ontario has created a situation which concerns rural folk very deeply. The small hostleries have been turned largely into boarding houses, and their keepers no longer cater to farmers and their families. In many cases those attending market or visiting town for other reasons find it difficult to get stable accommodation for their horses. The women folk, too, are often without a waiting room and are obliged to spend their extra moments or hours in stores or with friends, while their husbands complete the day's business. Large towns have always offered poor accommodation to farm women. The so-called hotels were nothing but taverns and in nowise congenial as a place for women to meet and make their headquarters.

The U. F. O. clubs of East Middlesex are to be complimented on a progressive step taken with a view to providing their own accommodation in the city of London. Rooms have been rented where farmers may meet to transact business, and where their families may pass away unoccupied time in comfort. More than that, the rooms will be available for meetings, and the representative of the riding in the Provincial Legislature promises to be present, when possible, on Saturday to meet his constituents and discuss matters which concern them. A still more ambitious scheme is being considered to purchase a property in the city and con-

vert it into a hotel that will give every accommodation. This will probably be financed by the sale of shares to farmers who make London their market town.

Rest rooms for farm women are needed in the majority of market towns throughout Ontario, and the men folk could use, to good advantage, some such headquarters where they could meet by appointment, or otherwise, to transact business. The expense would be insignificant compared with the convenience and comfort provided, for in most small towns, nowadays, there are properties to be purchased or rented reasonably, and the upkeep would not be great.

Different districts will, no doubt, solve the problem in a manner suitable to their own particular needs, but a thorough discussion of this matter would be helpful at this time. If any readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have had experience in this regard, information or counsel from them would be appreciated by others, and we should be glad to publish the same in the columns of this paper. If you have any ideas or suggestions relating to the matter under discussion do not keep them to yourself. Pass them on to others through the medium of "The Farmer's Advocate."

A Cabinet Without Political Experience.

Certain sections of the press in commenting on the personnel of the Ontario Cabinet remark that only one of the new ministers has had any previous political experience, and seem to regard this as a weakness. To our mind it is a decided strength to the new Cabinet.

Previous political experience means experience in expediency, in the gentle art of pleasing everybody enough to get their vote, of watching to see that this or that interest is not offended to the extent of losing their votes, no matter how prejudiced to the welfare of the country at large these particular interests may be. It means experience in running a well-oiled political machine.

We have had enough of the professional pussyfooting which is inculcated by "previous political experience," and any body of honest and intelligent men, who will unequivocally do what they believe to be the right thing, and let the consequences take care of themselves, can give us an efficient government.

The new Ontario Cabinet comes into office untrammelled by political traditions. They have the opportunity of initiating a new era in Canadian politics of building up a tradition of integrity and fearlessness which may be followed by future generations.

The Provincial By-Elections.

Unless Liberals or Conservatives can see something glaringly wrong in the Ontario Cabinet as now constituted, or feel that some particular policy outlined by the Government requires a verdict from the people, there can be little gained by a contest on December 22. Should Conservatives gain a seat here and the Liberals one there, what would they profit? It would only add to the difficulties of the present Administration without bringing any material strength to the parties should they gain a member or two. Public sentiment in Ontario seems quite favorable to giving the Coalition a fair trial, and any opposition, without just cause, in the by-elections on December 22 would not add to the prestige of the opposing forces. It is the inviolable right of any constituency to choose and elect its own representative, and no people should be denied the use of their franchise when circumstances require that it be exercised. However, under the extraordinary conditions now prevailing and with a busy session of the Legislature near at hand for which the new ministers must prepare, contests would be undiplomatic and unproductive of material results.

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,"
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Trained Agriculturists Organizing.

Much of the good work done by Agricultural Colleges throughout Canada has been fruitless for the reason that ex-students have not organized themselves into a body and concentrated their forces at some few strategic points. There are now thousands of ex-students and graduates in Canada, and individually they are, as a rule, doing good work, but as a body they have never expressed themselves in regard to public affairs, neither have they endeavored unitedly to accomplish something big for the industry or humanity. We are not speaking only of technical or professional agriculturists; our remarks embrace all those to be found scattered throughout the Dominion, on their own farms as well as in the service of their country.

Agricultural colleges should equip men for leadership as well as for farming, and in the light of present-day conditions they will surely double their energies in this direction; but in fairness to the record of our own provincial institution, it is worthy of note that four of the Ontario Cabinet Ministers are ex-students of the O. A. C.

Agricultural college graduates are beginning to organize. Men on the farms who have not seen their alma mater for years are taking a keen interest; those engaged in so-called professional work are meeting with their practical comrades from the land, and all are blending their experiences, ideas and opinions into definite conclusions and policies that will go a long way to mold public opinion and elevate the industry to a higher plane.

Reaching the Masses.

By SANDY FRASER.

The subject o' the sermon had been "How are we to reach the Masses?" and I was feelin' pretty doon-hearted like, when I got home from church last Sunday. My niece, Jennie, had been with me, but in spite o' that I must ha' had an attack of what she calls the "blues." The sermon had been a'richt, for we ha' an uncommon smart young chap preachin' to us the noo, but the congregation was, if anything, smaller than usual, an' I got tae thinkin' an' wonderin' what was the world comin' to, onyway, when not mair than a couple o' dozen people in a community o' about five

hundred or so, took the trouble to come, once in the week, to hear what their meenister had to tell them about some ither things than juist money-makin' an' politics.

"You're quiet, Uncle Sandy," says Jennie, after we had been sittin' doon at the dinner-table for a few minutes. "Did the minister touch ye on a sore spot again to-day?"

"Na danger," I replied, "I'm gettin' too thick-skinned to be worried by ony o' the preachers, I guess. I was juist thinkin' that that chap who was talkin' to us to-day will ha'e to be a guid deal o' an optimist if he thinks his sermons are going to be o' muckle benefit to the nine-tenths o' the people o' the place that dinna come to the church to hear him. It must be mighty encouraging to a mon to spend the best part o' the week gettin' up a sermon, that he hopes will be a knock-out for the deil an' all his warks, and then find, when he gets intae the pulpit, that his audience are sae badly scattered over the church that he hasna the heart to concentrate his fire on ony particular one o' them. I remember readin' somethin' on this subject once, by auld Gladstone. He divided church-goers intae three classes; 'oncners,' 'twicers' and 'thricers.' I'm thinkin' his last two divisions ha'e died oot entirely and the first is gettin' into about the same stage o' existence as the buffalo or the Newfoundland dog. Another generation an' they'll be gettin' to be a sort o' a curiosity."

"Weel," says Jennie, kind o' slow like, "maybe ye're right, to a certain extent. But I dinna see ony reason for gettin' discouraged over the outlook. Talk about yer optimists. Gin ye are the right kind o' one it will tak' mair than the shortcomings o' humanity to pit ye on yer back. Dae ye ken what the real dictionary meaning o' an optimist is? It's a person that believes that the present order o' things is the best that could have been created. The details o' the scheme haven't all been worked oot yet, ye see. And the trouble comes in because we dinna understand this or haven't the patience to wait for developments. Where would be the fun in living if everything had been made perfect on the start and there was no chance for a person to grow or to develop into onything. Every living thing has to start at the bottom an' work up, by their ain efforts maistly, gin they are ever to amount to onything. And the point is that when we see a weakness or imperfection in the created world, and especialy in human ty itsel', we juist want to remember that we're looking at something that is being made, and not at that has been brought to completion. Looking at the universe frae this standpoint the religion o' the optimist seems to be just about as reasonable as ony o' the ither creeds an' doctrines that ha'e been saddled on humanity in the days o' the past. And what's mair, it's a religion wi' a tonic in it. It keeps one on the job. The quitters an' slackers an' Bolshevists winna tak' onything to do wi' it."

"Weel Jennie," says I, breakin' in on her talk juist here, "ye're quite a philosopher, considerin' yer age an' sex; but what has a' this to do wi' goin' tae church? Or not goin', tae be mair exact. That's what I'm lyin' awake at nights thinkin' about these times," says I.

"I'll tell ye what it has to do wi' goin' to church," returned Jennie. "When ye are an optimist o' the right kind a thing like that won't be worryin' ye long. Ye will be too busy lookin' aroond for the remedy. It's human nature to like better to be amused than instructed, and when ye see the crowd fightin' for a chance to pay their quarter to get in to the 'movies,' an' dodgin' the opportunity to hear a sermon or a lecture by some guid speaker, at a cost o' onything they like to pit in the collection plate, ye'll search oot the cause an' try an' apply the cure. My father used to say that the only pleasure in life that he never got tired of was the pleasure o' not going to church, so ye see how general the feeling is, for my father is, as ye ken, as good a man as the average, in spite o' the way he neglected my proper bringin' up."

"We got to take people as we find them, Uncle Sandy," Jennie went on. "And if we are gaein' to change them for the better it will be by a pretty slow process o' education. It probably took you the best part o' your life-time to get to a point where you felt sure you were on the right track, and where you believed you had got the truth at last. And how can ye expect to bring the ither fellow, that has, maybe, never given the problems o' life a thought, over this same long road at one jump? It canna be done. We have to mak' allowances. It's a case o' startin' wi' them where we find them and educating them up to what we think is a higher standard. It isn't likely that you can get a person to acquire a taste for reading by starting them in on a book written by some theological professor on 'The Problem o' Knowledge,' or some such subject. The thing to dae is to gie them something a wee bit lighter first and let the heavier stuff come in its natural course."

"And the same wi' these things that ye think are keepin' the people away from the church. Gin there's onything good in the picture shows mak' use o' it to the limit, as an educator towards something better. And I canna see ony reason why we shouldna' tak' a hint from some o' their methods and make oor church services as interesting an' attractive as it was always intended they should be. A dull service is no drawing-card, and if ye don't attract the people where are ye? The auld recipe for Pigeon Pot Pie starts out wi' this: 'First catch your pigeon.' And the same rule is good for the church. First get your men an' women, your boys an' girls, and then work in the higher education an' religious training ye're so strong on, as ye see they can stand it. But the first thing is to get them."

"Hoot, toot, Jennie," says I, interruptin' her. "I'm surprised to hear ye talk that way. Would you be turnin' the churches into 'movie' shows an' theatres

an' that sort o' thing? That wad be an unco' thing, a'thegither."

"Oh, I dinna intend to do that, Uncle Sandy," replied Jennie, gettin' up frae the table an' startin' to clear off the dishes. "I dinna say that I would turn the churches into 'movie-shows.' But what's the matter wi' takin' some o' oor preachers to a few o' these entertainments an' lettin' them pick up a pointer or tw on such subjects as 'How to reach the Masses,' for instance? Wouldn't it be a Christian act now, Uncle Sandy?"

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

THE CARPET BEETLE.

An insect which occurs as a household pest in many parts of Canada is the Carpet Beetle, quite commonly but entirely erroneously, known as the "Buffalo Moth."

The larva of this insect feeds on carpets and woolens and is active at all seasons of the year in well-heated houses.

The adult Carpet Beetle is a minute, broad-oval beetle, about three-sixteenths of an inch long, black in color, but covered with exceedingly minute scales which give it a marbled black-and-white appearance. It has a reddish stripe down the back, which widens into projections at three places. When disturbed it folds up its legs and antennae and feigns death.

The beetles usually begin to appear in the fall, and continue to issue throughout the winter and the following spring. Soon after emerging the females lay their eggs, which under favorable conditions hatch in a few days. The larvæ develop rapidly if the temperature is favorable and food abundant. If conditions are unfavorable they can remain alive for an indefinite period, but naturally make but little growth. The larva molts six times and then pupates in the last larval skin. The larval skin eventually splits down the back and the yellowish pupa is revealed, and some time later the adults emerge from their pupa cases.

The adults are daylight flyers, and when not engaged in egg-laying they are attracted to the light. They fly to the windows and may often be found on the panes and sills. When they fly out through an open window they are attracted to the flowers of certain plants, particularly to those of the Spirea, and the handsome white sprays of the very ornamental cultivated *Spirea Van Houttei* may frequently be found to be the gathering place of many of these beetles.



Adult of the carpet beetle.



Larva of the carpet beetle.

The larva of this species is about a quarter of an inch in length, elliptical in shape, and clothed with stiff brown hairs, which are longer around the sides, and still longer at the ends, than on the back.

The chief damage done by this species is the eating of the fabric of carpets. The larva work on the underside of the carpet, sometimes making irregular holes, but more frequently following the line of a crack in the floor and thus cutting long slits in the carpet. It is only where carpets are tacked down, and thus remain undisturbed for a year or even longer at a time that this insect causes much trouble. The combination of all-over carpets, securely tacked down, and old floors with open cracks, furnishes the ideal conditions for the development of this pest.

When this insect has once taken possession of a house nothing but the most thorough and long-continued measures will eradicate it. The carpets must be taken up at least twice a year, taken outside, well beaten and thoroughly sprayed with benzine. The rooms should be well swept and the floors washed with boiling-hot water, and benzine poured into the cracks and sprayed under the base-boards. All the cracks should then be filled up with paste made of plaster of Paris or with putty. Before relaying the carpet tarred roofing paper should be laid upon the floor, and the carpet should be only lightly tacked so that the edges may be easily lifted to look for the presence of this pest.

If a small area of the carpet is seen to be infected a good method of treatment is to go over the place with a damp cloth and a very hot iron, as the steam thus generated will pass through the carpet and kill the insects immediately beneath it.

Fumigation with carbon bisulphide, hydrocyanic gas, or sulphur dioxide, have been found to be effective methods of eliminating the Carpet Beetle, but the first two substances are dangerous to handle, the first being very inflammable and the second an extremely deadly poison, and all are difficult to confine to a room and hard to get rid of completely after the treatment is finished.

The best method of prevention is the use of linoleum or of polished or painted floors and rugs, and the use of these have further advantages in the way of cleanliness and the elimination of other household pests.

THE HORSE.

More About the Clydesdale Judging at Toronto.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In your issue of September 11 and October 2, the latter in reply to a letter written by J. W. Wheaton, Secretary of the Clydesdale Association, appear some comments on the judging of Clydesdales at Toronto Exhibition this year, which we fear make insinuations in a somewhat veiled and apparently carefully studied way, reflecting on the judges who have officiated there for the past few years. A reflection is also cast on the Exhibition authorities amounting almost, if not quite, to a charge of favoritism and on ourselves and the quality of the horses we have exhibited. What you insinuate is, to put it in plain language, that we have received prizes to which we were not entitled.

We know the disadvantage of writing to the public press, because the editor has the last word, but in fairness to ourselves, the judges concerned and the Exhibition there are some facts which deserve attention, and we think we have succeeded in conducting an honorable business and in acquiring an honorable reputation for fair dealing, the best evidence of which consists in satisfied customers all over America.

Second—If favoritism is shown to us at Toronto it must have been with the connivance of the Judges. Since 1911 the Judges at Toronto have been Alexander Gemmel, of Scotland; Robert Copeland, of Scotland; Peter Christie, of Manchester; John Boag, of Queensville; Professor Pew, Professor Cumming and Albert Ness. Will you have the hardihood to suggest that any of these gentlemen is not above being a party to a scheme to deprive other exhibitors of their just rights, for that is really what you do insinuate? Please do not hide behind the phrase you use, "the impression has been abroad." If you do not see grounds for this impression, you should not have published it.

Third—In 1912 the Peer, which was champion at Toronto, was also champion at Chicago, as was Fyvie Baron, the 1913 champion. In 1914 Baron Ascot, champion at Toronto, was also champion at Guelph, as was Lord Gleniffer in 1915. This horse also won at Toronto in 1916 and repeated his performance at the Ottawa Winter Fair. Our champion mares have also been champions wherever shown. In fact, we do not

it is not fair on the part of anyone to seek shelter behind the reputation of others. When the report of the last Canadian National Exhibition was written we were anxious to see the impression referred to (and the existence of which neither Graham Bros. nor the Secretary of the Clydesdale Association has denied) cleared away for the lasting benefit of the Exhibition, exhibitors and the Clydesdale breed. Those from whom we expected sympathetic co-operation have, for unknown reasons, shown themselves antagonistic, a spirit which will only tend to deepen the feeling and cast reflections on the intelligence, judgment and opinions of many horsemen who, for a long series of years, have frequented the Toronto show-ring.—Editor.]

Care of Horses' Feet.

Every horseman recognizes the importance of good feet in a horse. There is a great deal of force in the old adage "No feet, no horse." While some horses have congenitally weak feet, and require very careful usage to prevent disease, many go wrong in their feet as the result of careless or ignorant treatment. The foot of a horse is a complex organ, and subject to many diseases, the causes and symptoms of which we cannot discuss in one article, hence will discuss only the means of preventing disease.

The main object to be observed is the keeping of the feet in as natural a shape and condition as possible. There is, under normal conditions, a constant growth of all the horny or insensitive and non-vascular parts of the foot, as the horny wall, horny sole and horny frog, and we can readily understand that if there be not an equally constant waste, the organ will assume an abnormal size, and as a consequence become ill-shaped. Of course, during youth, while the animal is growing, the growth of the feet, like that of other organs, exceeds the waste, hence they increase in size. In the state of nature the natural wear and tear on the unshod foot equals the ordinary growth, hence keeps it in proper shape and of proper size, but, owing to the artificial manner in which horses are of necessity reared in cold climates, their feet require more attention than they frequently receive. Interference is seldom necessary, until the first winter, as during the summer months when the colts are at large the natural wear will suffice, but when the weather becomes cold and they are kept in the stable the greater part of the time, often in stalls that are not regularly cleaned out, (which state favors



Judging Aged Percheron Stallions at Toronto, 1919.

recall a single instance in all our show-ring career where one of our Toronto champions has been shown by us and beaten at another show by any of the animals shown at Toronto.

Fourth.—When our Toronto successes, not only in Clydesdales but also in Hackneys, have been repeated at Guelph, Ottawa, Winnipeg, London, Madison Square, New York, and the International, of Chicago, does it not strike you that it would be fairer to look for the secret of our success in the quality of our horses and our ability to fit and show them rather than in mean insinuations against our reputation and that of the Canadian National Exhibition, a fair without a peer anywhere?

Fifth.—Many of our horses sold to the United States and in Canada have in other hands won the highest honors at leading shows in the fastest company. We think in fairness to yourself, as a paper desirous of impartially recording and publishing facts, you will consider it a duty to publish this letter and at the same time make it clear to your readers that apart from the fact that our horses have won, there is no other foundation whatever for any insinuation of unfairness in the judging at Toronto. We trust you will not simply point out that you have made no direct charge but that you will make the "amend honorable."

Just one thing more. You say "The Clydesdale Association have got some housecleaning to do around the Toronto Show-ring." We should appreciate it if you would be good enough to be explicit and say just what, in your opinion, the Clydesdale Association should do short of making it a condition of their grant that we should not be exhibitors.

GRAHAM BROS.

[NOTE.—The self-praise artfully woven into the foregoing letter—which purports to air a grievance—requires little comment. We felt it our duty to place the matter referred to by Graham Bros. before the Clydesdale Association and the Exhibition Board, in some concrete form—and we did so—but that places us under no obligation to locate the cause of the impression or substantiate charges of other people's construction. We have twice made it plain that recent judges or their work were not under discussion, and

the growth of horn) the wear becomes infinitesimal, and unless attention be given, the feet become abnormally large, deep in the heels, long in the toes, and abnormal in shape to such an extent as to render it impossible for the animal to stand or move naturally. This condition abnormally increases the tension on some of the tendons and ligaments and correspondingly decreases that of others. If this is allowed to continue the ultimate value and usefulness of the animal will be affected. In order to prevent this the feet should be pared or rasped down to the normal size and shape every few weeks during the period of stabling. The heels should be kept well pared down, the wall rasped off on the bearing surface all the way around, and the toes not allowed to become too long. It is not often necessary or advisable to pare either the frog or the bars. In order to avoid thrush or other diseases from an accumulation of filth, the sole and the cleft of the frog should be cleaned out daily by the use of a foot-hook. In the spring we often notice colts with long toes, deep heels, and with the lower margin of the wall turning inwards. In such cases the owner probably thinks it wise to have the feet trimmed before turning them out to grass. When a foot is lifted and the sole cleaned out, preparatory to trimming, it will be noticed that the frog is narrow and shallow and often there is a foul-smelling discharge from its cleft. This is due to neglect of regular attention, and, as the frog should be large and strong, and so deep that it presses upon the ground when the foot is planted in order to support its proper share of the animal's weight and tend to prevent contraction of the heels, it can readily be seen that anything that tends to a decrease in size, or prevention of development of this important part of the foot is a serious matter. The feet should have regular attention until the time arrives when shoes are required, after which the shoeing-smith will cut and rasp away at each shoeing a sufficient amount and rasp away the foot of proper shape and size. The intelligent horseshoer is careful to not cut the bars down nor pare any off the frog or sole, except portions that become partially detached. Horse owners should see that there is not too much rasping and cutting down in the shoeing-forges.

The shoes should be removed and re-set, or new ones

put on, at longest every six weeks, in many cases every four weeks. During cold or damp weather no particular attention is required other than having the shoes removed regularly and cleaning out the feet daily, but in dry, hot weather, horses that are kept in the stable should have artificial moisture supplied to their feet. During the seasons when the roads and fields are hot and dry, and the stable floors in a like condition, unless some means be taken to supply moisture to the feet they also become dry and hot, and this predisposes to disease.

Moisture can be supplied by the use of a soaking tub or soaking-boots, standing in wet clay, or packing the sole with any substance that has the tendency to absorb and retain water. For the purpose there is probably nothing so satisfactory as a rock or clay commonly called "white rock" that can be purchased in almost any high-class harness shop. This will retain moisture for a long time and, of course, the portion of the foot which is in contact with it will absorb some of it.

There are a great many "hoof ointments" advertised and highly recommended, and while some of them may be of some value (at least in improving the appearance of the feet) there is nothing quite as valuable as water for supplying the necessary moisture. Horses that are on pasture a few hours or longer daily, do not require the same attention as those that are stabled, as the dew and rain on the grass will have the required action. If more intelligent attention were paid to the feet, we would notice much fewer lame and groggy horses on the streets and roads.

WHIP.

LIVE STOCK.

Do Veterinarians Want Class Legislation.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Noting that almost before the Premier-elect of Ontario had been selected and seeing articles recently in farm journals, no doubt from the same source, asking that veterinary surgeons, who are graduates of a certain school, be given the exclusive right to treat sick or injured animals in this Province, I cannot help but state a few facts as I see them.

First, we have laws made by lawyers for lawyers, and greatly, in some cases, to the detriment of justice. Second, we have laws made by doctors for their benefit and theirs alone. And now the veterinary surgeons are asking for laws to create a monopoly for the graduates of a certain school. The school referred to, in my opinion, is at present equal, if not superior, to any on this continent, but was such always the case? In my opinion, and I have some knowledge of the facts, the Ontario Veterinary College twenty-five years ago was inferior to several other veterinary colleges as far as giving practical knowledge to its students, and I believe there are a number of men practicing in Ontario now who are not graduates of the Ontario Veterinary College that are more capable of practical work than the older graduates of the O. V. C. These men who have spent the best part of their lives and given good satisfaction to their patrons would, I think, be very unfairly dealt with if legislation were passed prohibiting them from following a calling which has made them unfit, at their age, to enter into other pursuits. I have no sympathy with the man who at present starts to practice as a veterinary surgeon after taking a correspondence course and having no previous experience, when we have an acknowledged practical school in our Province, but I repeat that the majority of those who have practiced for the past twenty years or more are, I believe, as proficient in their calling as those who graduated from the Ontario College at that time.

Oxford Co., Ont.

C. M. MCCALL.

[NOTE.—In other Provinces of the Dominion, where more advanced veterinary legislation than we have in Ontario is in force, all veterinarians are fairly dealt with. That is to say, when a competent veterinarian is practicing and giving satisfaction he is allowed to continue, but no new man without satisfactory credentials is permitted to begin. This proposed veterinary legislation is a safeguard for the future, and is not intended, as we understand it, to deal unjustly with any competent man engaged in the profession.—Editor.]

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, December 5 to 11. Toronto Fat Stock Show, December 11 and 12. You cannot afford to miss these educational fairs.

As one of the best ways of improving the flock is by the use of better sires the Live-Stock Branch at Ottawa have devised a scheme of proving the value of a pure-bred ram on the breeder's own farm. The Dominion Department of Agriculture will grant a sum of \$5 annually for two years for each pure-bred registered ram used up to the number of four on farms where a pure-bred ram has not previously been kept. The rules and regulations for obtaining this assistance are not difficult. They are set forth in pamphlet No. 19 issued by Live-Stock Branch, Ottawa, and an application blank will be found in the pamphlet. There is no reason for a grade ram being used in any flock.

British Government Refuses to Lift Cattle Embargo.

Live-stock men in Canada have been closely following the action of the Dominion Department of Agriculture to secure the removal of the British embargo against Canadian store cattle. In view of the fact that the British Board of Agriculture has recently declared against the removal of the embargo through its President, Lord Lee of Fareham, speaking in the British House of Lords on November 12, it may be of interest to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to review the situation. It was in 1892 that the embargo was first imposed against Canadian cattle, and in December of that year the following comment on the situation appeared in the columns of this paper: "The repeated clamorings of the British agriculturists for protection of their cattle-breeding interests have at length obtained their desired end, and Canadian cattle are placed upon a scheduled list, and henceforth are likely to be on the same footing as those of other countries where disease in every contagious form has been known to exist for generations. The British authorities have long been hunting around for a pretext for this movement, which every man who has read the English papers can very readily understand. The fact of the case is, that no administration of affairs in England has been able to relieve the British agriculturist from the burden with which he is loaded down, and some show of assistance had to be brought about. In this case Canada is the land that has to be sacrificed in order to appease the hunger of the agriculturists of England. The pretence that contagious pleuro-pneumonia is lurking among Canadian herds is as unfounded as the present restrictions are odious. The fact that Canada led the way in framing an Act that contained all the provisions for compensating stockmen for animals slaughtered whenever suspicion of disease exists, has thus far kept her skirts clean from the contaminating influence of foreign disease that might have been so easily brought in from the different countries of Europe, known to be reeking with infection and contagion in its worst form.

"Just once, and that as far back as 1886, did Canada have a taste of what might have proved a serious outbreak, but the strong and thoroughly-equipped Act was quickly put in force, and no influence could be brought to bear that would relieve one jot or tittle until assured immunity from disease allowed possibly tainted herds to move freely. At that time large importations from England were weekly arriving; many individuals suffered seriously. Cattle that had been released shortly before from quarantine were quarantined at home, and no stone was left unturned in order to free us again from the slightest breath of contagion, and since that date this disease has never been heard of throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion, and never has it existed outside the quarantine ground at Point Levi. But as hinted before, it is not contagion England is alarmed at; it is competition that from its first inception was odious to the British farmer."

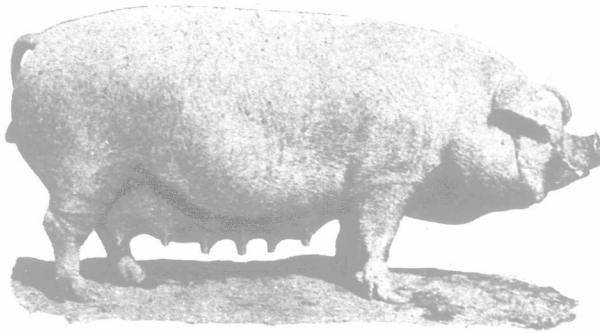
RECENT EFFORTS OF NO AVAIL.

From time to time, during the period of twenty-seven years which have elapsed, efforts have been made to have the embargo removed, but without success. In 1917 another strong effort was made by Sir Robert Borden, who, at the Imperial War Conference, made specific representations on behalf of the Canadian Government, that have never been withdrawn. At that time the President of the British Board of Agriculture promised the Canadian representatives that the restrictions would be removed after the war, and, as a result of that promise, strong efforts were made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture shortly after the signing of the Armistice to secure its fulfilment.

It will be recalled that H. S. Arkell, Live-Stock Commissioner, Ottawa, went to England in February, and while there, worked very strenuously, in co-operation with Dr. J. W. Robertson, in order to secure the removal of this stigma on Canadian cattle. After Mr.

Arkell's return, in April, he was interviewed by a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" and is reported, in these columns, as follows: "Mr. Arkell recognizes that it is highly desirable that we market our cattle well finished, and in the shape of chilled meats to the greatest possible extent, but one must also consider the fact, he argued, that thousands of live cattle are now being exported from Canada to the United States, which would serve us better if marketed in the same way in England. If the latter were done we would possess the advantage of an alternative market for Canadian beef, a condition that would, it is thought, tend to free the Canadian farmer from undue control by the large packers. This is a matter which is dependent, of course, upon the removal of the British embargo, but strong efforts are being made in this direction, the success of which is somewhat problematical as yet."

A month later, at a conference of horse and cattle breeders in Ottawa, it was urged by Nova Scotians and other delegates from the Maritime Provinces, that the removal of the British embargo would greatly benefit this section of Canada, as it would offer a market



Chester White Sow.

Champion at Toronto and London for J. G. Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

for the class of cattle the Maritime Provinces have to dispose of. At present there are no markets in these Provinces, and hogs and cattle must be shipped to Toronto and Montreal markets for slaughter, afterwards being shipped back for consumption. It was also pointed out that \$13,000,000 worth of cattle went to United States markets during 1918, and the following resolution was passed with reference to the embargo: "Resolved that in view of its importance to the cattle-breeding industry of Canada, the embargo now existing against the importation of Canadian live cattle into the United Kingdom should be removed, provided that a satisfactory guarantee be given to the British Board of Agriculture that Canadian cattle only will be exported." Mr. Arkell again went to England, to return in August with little, if any, further success.

LORD LEE'S STATEMENT.

The recent discussion in the British House of Lords was begun by Lord Strachie, who, to quote the "London Times," "referred to the recent outbreaks of foot and mouth disease in different parts of the country, as the result of which over 1,700 animals had been slaughtered, and quoted the resolution passed by the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society to the effect that in view of these outbreaks the importation of store cattle from abroad was to be strongly deprecated." The President of the Board of Agriculture replied, and we quote the report of his speech also from the London Times:

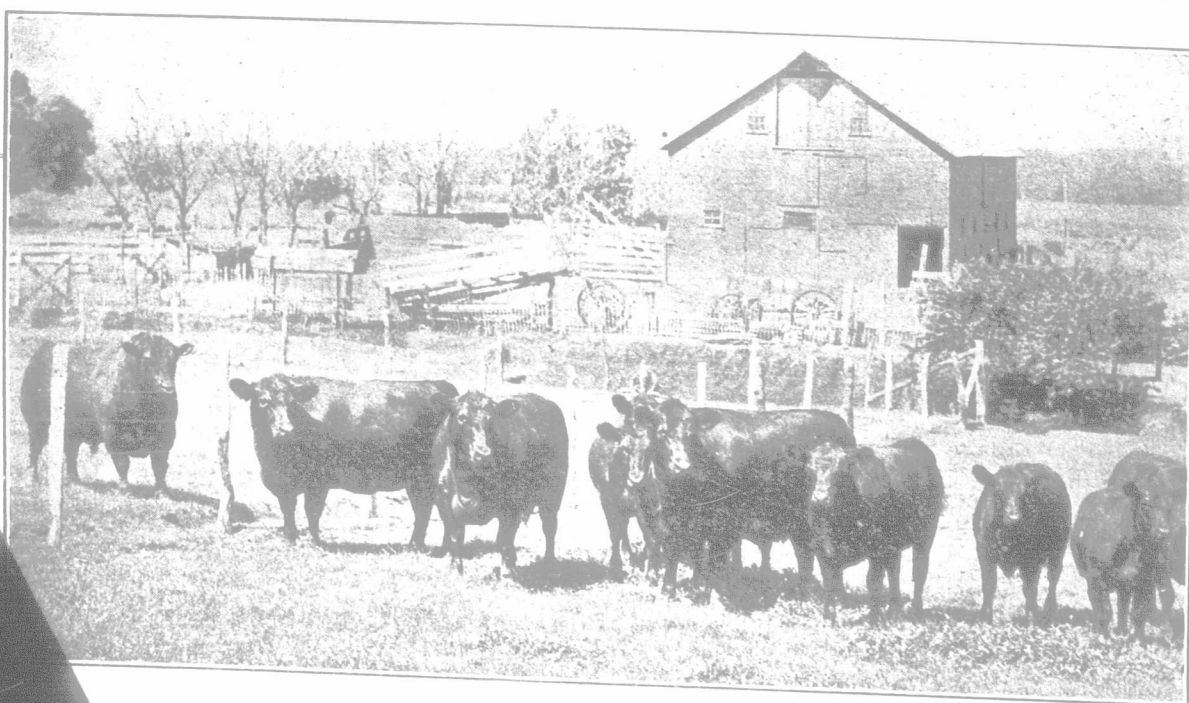
"He did not agree with the view that the Government was animated by a desire to institute protection, in the fiscal sense, for the flocks and herds of this country. That certainly was not their intention. The existing embargo could not be withdrawn without fresh legislation. The Government did not propose to introduce legislation for the purpose of removing the embargo under present conditions. He did not agree that Canadian cattle ought to be excluded on the ground of the existence or suspicion of the existence of disease in Canada. He doubted whether there was any country in the world which had a more blameless record. Canada

had been for a long period of years exceptionally free from cattle disease. There had certainly been no foot-and-mouth disease or pleuro-pneumonia for many years. The Canadian Government, therefore, rightly resented what they considered to be an implied stigma or in their own phrase "an undeserved slur" on Canadian herds. They spoke of it as a long-standing grievance, and it was not merely a slur in a sentimental sense, but very injurious to Canada in its business relations with other countries. They recognized that the embargo could not be justified on the ground that Canadian cattle were likely to infect the herds in this country. On the contrary, the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Borden, was fully justified in stating that there would be more reason to exclude British cattle from Canada on this account than there would be to exclude Canadian cattle from this country.

"Since 1917 the situation had changed, and in one respect in a very unfortunate direction. No doubt as a result of the war, a very grave increase of disease had occurred all over the world. The conditions were very alarming, and he felt bound to inform their lordships of the extent of the peril with which we were threatened. The latest figures available in regard to foot-and-mouth disease in Europe showed that in France, on October 10, 46 Départments were affected, 4,900 animals were concerned, and 400 new premises were affected every 10 days. In Belgium the position was worse. There were nine affected provinces, 17,684 animals were concerned, and new premises were affected at the rate of over 300 per week. In Holland there were 11 provinces affected and 1,646 animals concerned. That was a very serious and near menace. Practically all the countries of South America were more or less affected at the present time. The Argentine and Paraguay reported the disease throughout the whole country, and Brazil reported very few districts free from the disease. That showed the world position had greatly changed for the worse, and we had the repercussion of it in this country at the present time. There was a serious and quite inexplicable outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in this country. The cases were widely separated, and in spite of the fullest investigation no clue had been found as to how the disease had been imported. Unusual precautions were being taken at the Continental ports and at the ports of entry into this country in order to stop the import of the disease, and certainly there would be no relaxation of any of the regulations. The amount of slaughter had not been increased as compared with previous outbreaks, and there was no occasion for panic. But in this world condition, which was bound to continue for many years, the only hope was to isolate the United Kingdom as far as possible. (Hear, hear.) Moreover, the advantage to us of importing store cattle which existed at the time of the Imperial Conference had wholly disappeared. In 1917, when we had the submarine menace, there was actual shortage of meat in this country. To-day there was no shortage of meat; there was even a surplus and an almost embarrassing glut. As a result of war rationing, the British people had learned to eat less meat. They found it agreed with them, and they would probably be more healthy for it. The demand on the butchers at the present time was not more than 75 per cent. of the normal demand. The result was that farmers were unable to dispose of their fat cattle and sheep. There was another consideration. Owing to the world decrease, there was an actual shortage of foodstuffs for the herds in this country, and if we imported large numbers of additional cattle we should be unable to feed them. Nor could there be much advantage in importing stores from Canada or elsewhere, unless they were cheap, and having regard to the existing conditions of freights from Canada stores could not be delivered here cheaply. For these and other reasons, it would, in view of the Board of Agriculture, be imprudent to remove the embargo or to alter the existing regulations. In view of the changed circumstances since 1917, the Government did not propose to introduce legislation to alter the existing law. The matter had become one of domestic concern, in which the Government must safeguard British interests to the exclusion of all other considerations."

The Marquis of Crewe would have liked to deal with the question on the grounds of principle, and to see the importations of all cattle into this country made practically impossible under any circumstances, but agreed that there should be no such stigma attached to Canada. Lord Bledisloe thought that "the policy of this country as shown by the experience of the last forty years should undoubtedly be to exclude cattle and domestic live stock of every description, subject to the exceptions which had been put forward. Under Government supervision the live-stock industry of this country had become a sheet anchor. Indeed, the Board of Agriculture owed its origin to the prevalence years ago of serious disease, and to the then universal tendency for adopting a strenuous Government policy against importation." Viscount Chaplin said "he could affirm from his own knowledge that agriculturists in all parts of the country would welcome the President's announcement that he did not intend to introduce legislation for the withdrawal of the existing restriction. He entirely agreed with the Marquis of Crewe that there was no reflection upon Canada; the only reason why Canada had been brought so much into the question was that she was the one country which had pressed for release from this particular restriction."

When news of this action on the part of the British Government reached Canada, it was officially announced to the daily press by the Dominion Department of Agriculture that special efforts would be made to have the



A Contented Farm Herd of Doddies.

Imperial authorities reconsider the announcement made by the President of the Board of Agriculture. Canadian authorities can point to a clean bill of health shown by Canadian cattle during the past twenty years, and also to the fact that although three serious outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have occurred in the United States during that period, not once has the infection ever been allowed to reach Canada. The arguments that will be used by the Dominion Government in presenting the matter to the Imperial authorities were stated to be as follows:

"1. While large areas are available for raising cattle in Canada we have relatively few facilities for finishing them, making it necessary to market yearly large numbers of unfinished cattle. Large numbers of these which find a ready market in the United States might be marketed with just as much advantage to the Canadian, and to far more advantage to the British farmer, by the removal of the embargo.

"2. At present a large number of our cattle are sold to the packers. If an alternative market for the live animals were available, it would give our stockmen a much greater feeling of security and would aid materially in the development of our live-stock industry.

"3. English and Scotch feeders would benefit because of the competition between Canadian and Irish cattle, the latter being their only source of supply at present. There has always been a strong feeling on the part of Scotch farmers that the embargo should be lifted for this reason."

Live-Stock Notes.

Of a total of 769,050 butcher cattle marketed at Canadian Stock Yards, during the ten months ending October 31, it is a matter of sober consideration that scarcely more than two per cent. were steers weighing above twelve hundred pounds. It is apparent, that if Canada is to occupy a position of prominence in the export of beef business, a great deal of improvement must be made in the weights of cattle produced.

Good weights are, to a large degree, intimately associated with quality. It is very rare, except in the case of baby beef, that choice quality meat is obtainable from cattle weighing less than ten hundred pounds. In this connection it is found that of the total marketings of cattle during the first ten months of the present year 65,960 head represented common steers and heifers, weighing less than ten hundred pounds per head. Further, 208,725 head, (over 25 per cent.), of the total marketings were steers and heifers of all grades weighing below one thousand pounds.

Killings of live stock at Inspected Establishments in Canada for the ten months ending October 31, totalled 705,453 cattle, (including calves), 406,344 sheep, and 1,916,984 hogs. Of those amounts, 500,439 cattle, 273,777 sheep, and 751,406 hogs were purchased on Public Stock Yards. A comparison of the purchases on the Yards with the killings, indicate heavy shipments of live stock direct to packing plants, especially in the case of hogs were considerably more than half the animals slaughtered, were shipped direct. Heavy direct shipments of sheep and cattle are also indicated. Continued heavy shipments direct to slaughter have a tendency to disrupt the stability of the market.

It is gratifying to find that of the total marketings of hogs at the five Canadian Stock Yards for the ten months ending October 31st, of the present year, 656,195, over 85 per cent., were graded as selects, and only 4 per cent. as sows.

In view of the general belief that heavy liquidation of sows would take place during the late fall, it is encouraging to note that the number of sows offered since the first of September add less than one-half of one per cent. increase to the marketings since January 1.—Dominion Live-Stock Commissioner.

THE FARM.

Advantages in Growing Buckwheat.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The past season has been rather an exceptional one, with rather a late and wet spring, followed by a prolonged drought, with the result that the early-sown crops on many farms were almost a failure. The mixed farmer, however, who grows a variety of crops seldom, if ever, has a bad year. In driving through the country one could have noticed that more land was sown to buckwheat than in previous years; probably on land that was intended for spring grains, but being too wet to sow in time. Nevertheless, the buckwheat gave good results this year, in spite of the extremely dry summer. No doubt, the land as it was plowed again after the heavy down-pours of early spring conserved sufficient moisture, as the crop grew practically the whole season without the aid of grain. Although it would not seem advisable to go to the extreme in growing this crop, as in some years it is rather difficult to harvest it in good condition, yet there are several advantages in producing buckwheat, and more farmers should aim to grow a few acres. As it need not be sown till after the seeding of all other spring crops, there is more time left for the preparation of the soil, and, being a smoother crop, practically no weeds will come to seed. Harvest time also does not come till the other crops, with the exception of roots and corn,

are safely in the barn, and in average years it will produce a fair amount of one of the best fattening feeds for cattle and hogs, while for poultry feed it cannot be too highly recommended.

For buckwheat, as well as with other crops, the land should be fall-plowed the previous year. Our practice is to follow the oat crop. We sow it in the same field where the hoe crop is, as the acreage sown to hoe crop is not enough to balance the general rotation, and we find that buckwheat, if the land is properly worked, will leave the land as clean as a hoe crop will, so the entire field will then be in good condition to be seeded down the following year. We always select the roughest part of the field where we do not care to use the hoe or scuffer, and because it does well on gravelly soil. The land should be cultivated in the spring, as early as possible, so that the weeds cannot get a start. Later on the gang-plow can be used to good advantage; anyway, frequent cultivation should be given till the middle of June, when it should be plowed deeply, harrowed, rolled and sown. We prefer not to roll after seeding. Two or three pecks is all the seed required to the acre. The time to harvest depends upon the season. The first frost will generally ripen it enough to be cut. If not cut in time, much grain will be lost. As the lower part of the straw is quite green at the time of cutting, the sheaves should be made rather small so they can dry sooner. It should not be hauled in too soon, as it may heat, but in ordinary years not much difficulty should be experienced in getting it in in good condition. Following this system, we grew eleven acres of buckwheat, which averaged thirty bushels (standard weight) to the acre. The soil was rather light and had no manure for the last three years. Waterloo Co., Ont. SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Lime and Its Application.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The advent into a neighborhood of an agent for a company producing agricultural lime, awakens the interest of every farmer in what is now conceded to be an important question—the liming of soils. While it is perhaps not so important a matter as the application of standard fertilizers, yet it is a fact that there are few sections in Ontario that could not be benefited by the introduction of lime. There are many localities where it is the essential factor and necessary before the land can be made to produce satisfactory crops.

Those soils requiring lime can be detected fairly easily. In general it is useful on heavy clay, sandstone and swampy soils or on any soil having an excess of acid. A sour soil generally has a coating of moss, and will not produce a crop of clover satisfactorily.

Lime exists in three general forms all more or less useful. Quicklime or freshly burnt lime acts much more quickly than any other form. Its general action is to neutralize the acid in the soil, and hasten the decay of organic matter. It is only advisable to use this form of lime where the soil is very acid, or where there is a very large amount of organic matter, as in peat or swamp soils. By hastening the decay of the vegetable matter the nitrates and ammonia contained in them become liberated and made available for assimilation by the plant. Unless the acidity is very high, no heavier application than a ton per acre should be made. The lime may be piled on the field in small heaps covered with earth; when it is slaked it can be spread easily and should be worked in by good top cultivation and never by plowing. Another form of lime is that of carbonate of lime. This is simply ground limestone. To be in a valuable form it must be very finely ground. It takes about two tons of carbonate of lime to supply as much calcium as one ton of burnt lime. Its most valuable point is that it does not act nearly so quickly as quick lime and consequently its application is not followed by such a serious loss of plant food. Heavier applications can be made without harmful results and its beneficial action is spread over a longer period. This form is very valuable for general use, as it can be applied to any soil with no harmful results. It is particularly valuable on light sandy soils that have become acid and will not produce clover crops. Where ammonium salts are used to add nitrogen to the soil then action is retarded by a lack of lime. In such cases the lime should be applied in the fall. Another form of lime is marl. This is rich in carbonate of lime and may be slightly mixed with phosphoric acid. Its action is the same as that of pure ground limestone.

Besides the chemical action of lime there is a valuable physical effect on clay soils. The application of any form of lime makes a clay coagulate, reduces the stickiness and consequently makes it easier to work.

Lime does not add any appreciable amount of plant food to the soil. Its value is chiefly in its ability to assist in the liberation of plant foods, both by neutralizing acidity and hastening organic decay. There are special implements with which to apply lime, but it can be spread easily by putting a thin layer in a manure spreader and filling with manure. On unloading it will be fairly evenly distributed. It is safe to say that nearly every farm in Ontario has some land that would be benefited by the application of lime and that the best form for general use is that of carbonate of lime. Unlike general fertilizers, it need not be applied annually. Now is the time to consider the matter so that next season may see an increased use of this valuable aid to good farming.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

CHARLES M. FLATT.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

Save the Farm Machinery.

It is difficult to estimate the loss that occurs annually through neglect of farm machinery. A great deal of the wastage could be avoided by better care of implements and attention to needed repairs. L. Stevenson, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm, Sidney, B.C., has some practical pointers in the following paragraphs, which are particularly timely now.

"The saving that comes to the farmer who keeps his farm machines in perfect working order is great. Efficient machines mean good work quickly done and at proper time. Neglected machines means delay—poor work, loss of time and labor.

"Every farmer should have a repair shop of ample size and equipped with tools and repair materials sufficient to make any needed repair or adjustment required to keep the farm machines up to a high standard of working efficiency. Under good management, days or hours when weather conditions are unfavorable to outdoor work will be spent on farm machine adjustment or repair. During the winter period, all machines should be given careful inspection. Go over each piece with a wrench, tighten all loose nuts, replace lost bolts, screws or nails or put in additional ones if needed. All parts that are exposed to wear in the soil as harrow teeth, drill and cultivator shovels, discs, plow points etc., should be properly sharpened and put back into position. Soil tillage tools such as disc harrows, cultivators, and plows should have all bright surfaces coated with a rust preventative, such as axle grease or machinery oil or anti-rust grease, before being put away after the season's work.

"At the close of the haying season and also at the close of the harvest, a card should be tied to each machine used and notes of needed repairs written thereon. This card record will serve as a guide and save much time when the day arrives on which the machine is to be repaired, in that it will indicate just what is wanted. Some immediate work is required on all haying and harvesting machinery the very day on which the work ceases. A good cleaning brush and cloth, followed by an application of oil or grease to all parts that are not protected by paint or other covering, is the first essential. Then write up the needed repair record and await the day. To give good service, mower and binder knives and also the ledger plates on which such move, should be in proper alignment and very sharp. Spare knives should be kept at hand and ready, all rivets should be hammered tight, broken blades or ledger plates removed and renewals put in. Paint will preserve the wood and metal portions of all implements from the weathering influences, adding much to a machine's durability and appearance. Farm machines should be painted frequently; no farm boy can take pride in a ramshackle, weather-beaten machine.

"The machine tool box or the man operating any machine or implement should be supplied with useful wrenches, pliers, hammer, bolts, nails and other necessary repair material with which all field repairs or adjustments may be made. Neglect to oil has done more to reduce the period of usefulness of farm machines than any other factor. Good lubricating oil applied to the bearings as needed will increase the period of usefulness of any machine. The great neglect, no oil on the bearings, is causing a loss to Canadian farmers that would aggregate millions of dollars each year. Develop the habit of taking care of your machinery and keep it as fit as a well-cared-for horse. Protect from weather, keep all parts tight and in proper adjustment, and don't neglect the oiling."

CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Buying a Farm.

Buying a farm is a problem that calls for plenty of good judgment and common sense. How often we find men buying farms that we know are going to turn out disappointments. There are so many points to consider before finally investing our money in a combined home and business, that the following paragraphs by J. A. Clark, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Charlottetown, P. E. Island, should prove interesting reading for every young farmer:

"Thousands of men are engaged at the present time looking for farm land in Canada. They are but a handful to the hosts that through the ages selected areas of land, known as farms, that produced the materials necessary for the sustenance of the human race. Since the first recorded farm site was chosen and planted "Eastward in Eden" the average farm has changed owners about three times every century. As very little data in connection with this important problem is available, this article will suggest a few general principles for those who intend buying a farm.

"Take sufficient time in choosing your farm. Don't be hurried by anyone. It is laying the foundation of your business and more important than any other decision you make, except the choice of your life help-mate. Examine each desirable farm at different seasons, going carefully over it several times, making notes on the features that appeal or are objectionable to you for comparison. When possible, work on the

farm or in the locality to study the advantages and disadvantages of both. Every farm must be judged on its present condition and its own merits. The condition or fertility of the adjoining farms is of little value to you in forming your decision. The practice of continually cropping land without adequately manuring or cultivating it is known as "soil mining," and the buying of such land, if the price is based on the crops so mined, would be starting business under a heavy handicap. Leave experiments with poor or sour soils to the agricultural colleges and the experimental stations until you have the necessary experience. These institutions will save you much time and money, if you use them.

"Select your community carefully. Study its past; make sure you want to share its present; believe in its future, and be one to make it the best in Canada. The people make the community. Are they friendly, genial, energetic, enthusiastic? Is the community prosperous and progressive? Has it a satisfactory market, store, school and church for your business and family? Has it a reliable doctor, blacksmith, cobbler and other tradesmen? Is the mail, telephone and telegraph service adequate? When roads, trolley lines, railway or shipping facilities have to be constructed in a rural community, the payment may be deferred or indirect, but the farms pay for them, yet these improvements, when acquired, increase the land value and should be good investments for the community.

"It is your job to know the kind of farm you want and to seek it diligently until you find it. Every farm is home to the children. Will it produce profits and still be homelike? Search and accept only a good deed and land free from boundary disputes. Look for fertile land. Specialists may farm unfertile soils and produce profits, but the average man should avoid them. Make a plan of the land you propose buying and talk it over with your District Representative or the Superintendent of your nearest Experimental Station. Look for a friable, mellow soil that can be easily worked under favorable conditions and, when unfavorable conditions occur, can still be safely handled with a reasonable amount of extra labor. Look for water and make sure it is pure and in sufficient quantity to meet your needs throughout the year. Look for strong, vigorous growth of plants, shrubs and trees during the growing season. Certain groups of plants frequently indicate the quality of land. Fertility is assured wherever you find an abundance of vigorous clover, corn, couch (or quack) grass or Canadian thistles. Should red-top, rye, days, buckwheat, cinquefoil, haskweeds, sorrel or golden-rod have a preponderance, the soil is likely to be sour and unproductive for commercial crops.

"Look for a farm that is large enough to meet your labor requirements. It should be neither too large nor too small, but one on which you can do your best work. Look for a farmstead centrally located, as this will avoid the unnecessary haulage of manure and crops. Look for a grove of trees or windbreak that will shelter the farm buildings from the prevailing winds and storms, so that the surroundings are comfortable, convenient and homelike.

"Knowledge is power. Read "How to Choose a Farm" (Hunt), or "Farm Management" (Warren). Choose an opportune time to make your purchase. Your own common sense, which is your most valuable asset in farming, will be your best guide."

THE DAIRY.

World's Champion Jerseys.

A recent communication from the American Jersey Cattle Club informs us that Vive la France, owned in Oregon, is the new world's champion Jersey with a yearly record of 1,031.6 lbs. of fat. Twenty years ago on February 24, 1899, Dolly's Valentine was declared the first world's champion Jersey when she completed her year's test with 10,218 lbs. of milk and 578 lbs. of butter-fat. Since that time eleven other Jersey cows have been made world's champions because of their records, but no single holder of the title has held it as long as did Dolly's Valentine, that was not superseded until January, 1905. We are quite prepared to agree with the Secretary of the American Jersey Cattle Club when he says that: "More testing opens the gateway for more scientific breeding and feeding. If figures are available that prove that a certain cow is a good producer, she will be bred and fed more intelligently. This will result in higher-producing cows, more record-breaking cows, and will increase the value of every pure-bred cow in the country." We are giving below the list of twelve world's champion cows, including the recent winner of the title.

| | Milk Lbs. | Fat Lbs. | Date |
|--------------------------|-----------|----------|---------------|
| Vive La France | 14,925.7 | 1031.6 | Mar. 24, 1919 |
| Sophie's Agnes | 16,212.8 | 1000.0 | Nov. 30, 1918 |
| Sophie 19th of Hood Farm | 17,557.8 | 999.1 | Jan. 20, 1914 |
| Eminent's Bess | 18,782.9 | 962.8 | Sep. 11, 1913 |
| Jacoba Irene | 17,253.2 | 952.9 | Jan. 24, 1909 |
| Arla's of Beechlands | 15,572.1 | 849.6 | Nov. 24, 1908 |
| Financial Countess | 13,218.1 | 795.3 | June 7, 1908 |
| Olive Dunn | 9,930.3 | 671.9 | Sep. 30, 1907 |
| Peer's Surprise | 11,452.2 | 653.6 | Jan. 31, 1907 |
| Ernie's Rowena | 10,383.6 | 638.3 | Oct. 31, 1905 |
| Maggie's Tomisia | 10,119.3 | 638.1 | Jan. 23, 1905 |
| Dolly's Valentine | 10,218.3 | 578.7 | Feb. 24, 1899 |

The Declining Cheese Industry.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
I was interested in your leading article in the dairy columns of November 20th issue, on the subject of "Is the Cheese Industry Declining?", though I was somewhat puzzled to know whether the cases cited by you were intended as an argument for, or against, the decline of cheesemaking in the districts referred to. I presume they were meant to show that though cheesemaking was discontinued in certain parts, the farmers were still producing milk, but for another line of dairying. This would seem to be an argument in favor of a decline in the making of cheese in these sections.

The localities mentioned are not familiar to me, but in the section where I was brought up in Brant County, not far from the Oxford-Brant County line, where I first worked in a cheese factory, and where the original factory was owned and operated by my father some forty years ago, the following are the conditions: The home factory at Harley, part of which was the original cheese factory built by Harvey Farrington near Norwich, having been moved there by "Irve" Farrington, his son, was burned in August 1916. It was not re-built. The milk now goes to Burford, five miles away, there to be made into powder milk. About four miles west of Harley, at New Durham, lives one of the oldest cheesemakers and factory managers in Ontario. The factory is now a milk receiving station, so I understand, for the Burford plant. At Cathcart, about four miles north and a little west, is a closed cheese factory—or was when I heard last from there. Five miles south, at Kelvin, the cheese factory is closed. At Scotland, about eight miles east, the cheese factory is now a creamery. In this, at one time large cheese producing section, there is not a cheese factory in operation to-day, so far as the writer knows. Doubtless there are other similar districts. It is not long since that a prominent cheese buyer, and one-time successful factory manager, is reported to have said that it would be but a short time when no cheese would be made in the Woodstock section. A little over two years ago, one of the Dairy Instructors in Western Ontario said to me, there would soon be no need for his services in that section, because there were only a few factories making cheese.

A Montreal trade journal in its issue of November 21st, 1919, says: "The receipts of cheese from May 1st to November 15th, were 159,796 boxes less than for the corresponding period last year." This, in spite of the highest season prices ever paid for cheese in Canada.

Possibly the best index of the state of the Canadian cheese trade, is a look at our exports in this article. As I have not the export trade figures for Canada at hand, I will use the import statistics as furnished by a London, England, firm for the years 1910 to 1919, ending June 30th each year; and by way of comparison, I am adding those for New Zealand.

| Year | British Import Tons of Cheese. | |
|------|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Canada | New Zealand |
| 1910 | 79,661 | 22,651 |
| 1911 | 76,457 | 20,256 |
| 1912 | 72,690 | 24,993 |
| 1913 | 66,424 | 29,489 |
| 1914 | 60,763 | 33,856 |
| 1915 | 62,192 | 32,515 |
| 1916 | 70,311 | 32,563 |
| 1917 | 88,485 | 24,039 |
| 1918 | 71,627 | 35,417 |
| 1919 | 48,513 | 37,347 |



A Contented herd of Jerseys.

These figures show, in a striking way, that our cheese export trade declined rapidly from 1910 to 1914, then rose during the war period, and is again on the decline. They also show the marvellous development of New Zealand's export cheese trade. Previous to the latter part of the season of 1919, practically all our outward trade in cheese was with British ports, hence the export of cheese to Great Britain is a fairly accurate indication of the state of the cheese business in Canada.

We have built up in the Province of Ontario a most elaborate system of factory inspection, which was all right in its day and generation, but may now be put in the "has been" class. The decline of the cheese business shows that something more up-to-date is needed. I am reminded of an incident the late Dr. Fletcher used to relate. He said he tried to keep comfortable in the house provided at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, but could not do so in winter. He complained to the furnace man about the expense for coal and the inadequacy of the heating plant, who retorted: "Doctor, your furnace may take a little more coal, and it may not throw out quite so much heat as some other furnaces, but you've got the best furnace that's made in Canada." So with our cheese factory system: We are not making so much cheese as we once did, and the quality of the cheese may not be quite so good as they used to be, but we've got the best system on top of the earth.

In saying this, I am not casting any reflections on the men who are working under the present system. They have accomplished much good, and have done the best they could, considering the handicaps under which they have been working, but the results have not been satisfactory to milk-producers, who after all, are the most important party in the whole cheese business, though one would not think so, judging by what one sees in connection with the cheese trade. As a rule, the patrons of the factory receive very scant consideration from the authorities. When they go to Ottawa to protest against injustices, they are received politely, but are told, "There is nothing doing." Instead of going to the farms and helping the men on farms to produce more milk, and better milk, the time of high-salaried men is occupied going around to factories where the maker in many cases knows more about the making of cheese at that particular factory than can any instructor, who of necessity is not familiar with all the conditions at that factory. This does not mean that Inspectors or Instructors are not needed, but it is a waste of public money to have men inspecting factories where there is no need for their services. "They that are whole need not a physician, but they that are sick". Two or three men in Western Ontario, and not more than five or six east of Toronto can attend to all the special cases where help is needed, and this would allow funds to be spent where they would do more good than can be done under the present system of factory inspection. If a certain factory is making poor cheese, have an expert make a thorough investigation as to the causes and suggest a remedy. Where factories are turning out good material why waste time and money inspecting that factory? It is in the same class as that of a man who is always tinkering with his automobile or tractor. This has become such a bad habit with some men, that they have been dubbed as being afflicted with "tinkeritis," by the experts. If a car or a tractor or any machine is running all right, leave it alone until something goes wrong, or there are symptoms of trouble ahead, then have an expert examine it and make necessary adjustments or repairs, unless the cause of trouble is plain and can be remedied by the owner, which he can do in many cases and save money. The same principle should be applied in the dairy business. Half the troubles at creameries and cheeseries could be remedied by the men in charge,

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but they have got so in the habit of calling on the Govern-
ment, expert that it has become chronic. A lot of cheese
and butter makers have expert "bellyache," for which they
should use home remedies and not send for the doctor
at every little ache or pain felt at the factory. A district
federation of factories with an expert in charge who is
paid by the factories employing him, would accomplish
more good than a whole army of Government instructors
who have no authority to "hire" and "fire". I have no
hesitation in saying that our factories have relied too
much on "Government pap", and not enough on their
own resources for the good of the business. The proof
of this is seen in the newer dairy organizations, who are
going ahead with great strides and they have practically
said to the Governments. "We do not need your as-
sistance, but will run our business to suit ourselves."
This plan seems to have met with the approval of farm-
ers, albeit there is some grumbling, as they have left
the "pap-fed" dairy industries by thousands in the last
few years. We should not be understood as favoring
a system which has no Government or people control at
all, as experience proves that such soon develop into a
monopoly and the people suffer; but so far as the busi-
ness management is concerned, an industry which works
out its own salvation is likely to be far better for all
those concerned, than if there is too much interference
on the part of Government officials. It is a wise official
who knows when his services are needed, and also when
it is best to make himself scarce.

I might go on in this strain at some length, but for
fear I should weary your readers, allow me to say in
conclusion, that the evidence strongly points to a de-
clining cheese industry in Canada, which is to be regretted,
and the remedy for this lies within the business itself.
So long as our cheese industry is bolstered, or handi-
capped, whichever you prefer, by an elaborate system
of Government patronage it will continue to decline.
So soon, however, as our cheese patrons and manu-
facturers stand on their legs and decide to walk alone,
as have a large number of Quebec factories with marvel-
ous results, then we may expect a pause in the "de-
cline," because the Canadian cheese business has strong
inherent qualities which it will be difficult to kill entirely,
though we seem to have been trying the effects of mild
strangulation in order to see whether or not it would
survive the choking process.

O. A. C. Guelph.

H. H. DEAN.

Toronto Milk Producers Want an Increase.

It will be remembered that early in October the
Board of Commerce issued an interim order, following
the investigation into milk prices by a Fair Price Com-
mittee in Toronto, under the chairmanship of Major
Duncan, to the effect that for the period ending December
1 a price of \$3.10 per 8-gallon can, delivered in Toronto,
was to be considered a fair price to the producer for
milk. It was understood at that time that if the price
of feed was brought down, the price would be reduced,
whereas an increase would be justifiable if an increase
in the price of feed took place. About 250 representative
milk shippers of the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers'
Association, met in the Forester's Hall, Toronto, on
Saturday, November 29, to discuss the advisability of
asking for an increase, now that the interim order of the
Board of Commerce has expired. It was unanimously
decided that the price of \$3.35 per 8-gallon can delivered
in Toronto, or 80 cents per pound of butter-fat, decided
upon at an earlier meeting before the order of the Board
was passed, is a fair price, and that the Executive be
instructed to announce to the distributors this decision.

The Executive met the distributors immediately
after this meeting, but the distributors refused to grant
the increase on the ground that a serious decrease in con-
sumption would take place. At the time of writing it is
difficult to say what further developments will occur.
As viewed by the producers, the Board of Commerce
should have made a pronouncement on the matter
before this, in view of the fact that their order passed
early in October was only an interim one, providing for
further opportunity to make a definite decision.

New Canadian Dairy Statistics.

Statistics of creameries, cheese factories and con-
densed milk factories for the year 1918 are now available
from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, in
the form of a preliminary bulletin. These statistics
are collected in co-operation with the various Provincial
Governments and the following summary contains
some very interesting figures. During the last two
years there has been a decrease of 75 dairy factories
in operation throughout the Dominion, made up of
44 creameries and 48 combined factories; there are 5
more condensed milk factories than 1916, and 72 more
cheese factories, although the number of cheese factories
was 15 less than in 1917. The condensed summary
follows:

The total production of creamery butter in 1918 was
93,266,876 lb., value \$41,845,164 as compared with
87,526,939 lb., value \$34,274,218 in 1917, and 82,564,130
lb., value \$26,966,355 in 1916. In order of production
the figures for the provinces are as follows: Quebec
36,761,057 lb., value \$16,364,950; Ontario 29,397,485
lb., value \$13,136,470; Alberta 9,021,765 lb., value
\$4,011,859; Manitoba, 8,436,962 lb., value \$3,897,476;
Saskatchewan, 5,009,014 lb., value \$2,221,403; Nova
Scotia, 1,756,905 lb., value \$808,755; British Columbia,
1,581,924 lb., value \$807,861; New Brunswick 660,010
lb., value \$302,818; Prince Edward Island 641,754 lb.,
value \$293,572. For all Canada the average wholesale
price of butter works out at about 45 cents per lb.,

as compared with 39 cents in 1917 and 33 cents in
1916. Every province showed an increase over 1917
in the production of creamery butter.

The total production of factory cheese in 1918 was
174,881,957 lb., value \$39,457,358, as compared with
194,904,336 lb., value \$41,180,623 in 1917, and 192,968,
597 lb., value \$35,512,622 in 1916. Ontario and Quebec
together produced 97 per cent. of the total factory-
made cheese in Canada. In Ontario the quantity
produced in 1918 was 107,886,724 lb., value \$24,356,019
as compared with 121,178,086 lb., value \$25,771,944 in
1917, and 126,015,870 lb., value \$23,312,935 in 1916.
In Quebec the production in 1918 was 62,070,162 lb., value
\$13,976,866, as compared with 67,835,017 lb., value
\$14,172,273 in 1917 and 61,906,750 lb., value \$11,245,104
in 1916. All provinces with the exception of British
Columbia and Saskatchewan show a decrease from
1917 in the production of cheese. British Columbia
increased from 71,094 lb. value \$18,954 in 1917 to 249,647
lb., value \$90,901 in 1918. Saskatchewan which made no
factory cheese in 1917 produced 13,573 lb., value \$3,257
in 1918. The average wholesale price of factory cheese
for the whole of Canada in 1918 works out at 22 1/4 cents
per lb., as compared with 21 cents per lb. in 1917 and
18 cents in 1916.

Sunday Milk Delivery up in Court.

Much interest is being manifested in all the promi-
nent dairy sections of the Province in the question of
Sunday milk delivery, for which some of the con-
denseries and milk products companies are pressing.
The practice has never been permitted in Ontario
until war-time production was urged as a sufficient
excuse, and very little was said about it when the
condenseries began to take Sunday delivery during the
war years. The Lord's Day Alliance, however, worked
hard against it as a breach of the Lord's Day Act,
but the Government did not hurry in the matter, with
the result that it had never been decided by the time
the war ended. The Lord's Day Alliance was asking
the Attorney-General's Department for action, but the
Attorney-General passed the buck to the Department
of Agriculture. In May of this year two conferences
were held, one on the 8th and another on the 15th,
in the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, between repre-
sentatives of the condenseries, Lord's Day Alliance,
producers and representatives of the Department
of Agriculture, and the Attorney-General's Depart-
ment. At these conferences it was brought out that
the Sunday operation of condenseries would require the
services of about 80 out of a total of 486 employees.
It was also pointed out that 2,270 patrons would have
additional labor if the milk were kept on the farm on
Sunday. Representatives of condenseries stated
unanimously that farmers cannot keep milk in good
condition from Sunday morning for delivery on Mon-
day, throughout the summer season, and that it is quite
impossible to keep the Saturday night's milk in con-
dition for delivery on Monday. The condenseries at
this conference presented petitions from patrons who
favored Sunday delivery. From the Maple Leaf
Company, at Chesterville, 247 were said to be favorable;
from the Borden and Carnation plants 825 were said to
be favorable, as compared with 386 against. A great
many petitions were presented by the representatives
of the Lord's Day Alliance against Sunday delivery.
The petitioners were farmers, citizens and church
memberships; most of them, however, were farmers,
dairymen, or farmers' clubs. It was stated by the
condenseries that from fifty to sixty per cent. of their
patrons are not equipped with milk houses, tanks, or
other equipment of the right kind. A great many are
provided with tanks that they think are satisfactory.
Not more than ten per cent. have ice this year. All
have water, but in some sections the water is much
colder than others. The result of these conferences
was that it was felt the matter should go to the courts,
and as a result the Carnation Milk Company, at Aylmer,
Ontario, was charged with violation of the Lord's Day
Act, on June 1, 1919.

The case was heard before the local magistrate and
decided in favor of the condensery. The Crown At-
torney who was prosecuting the case appealed to the
Divisional Court. Evidence was taken, but it was
asked that judgment be delayed until further evidence
could be procured, and final hearing took place before
the Divisional Court Judge on Friday, November 28,
at Aylmer. A representative of "The Farmer's Advoca-
te" attended the hearing for the benefit of readers
who may be interested. Very little evidence was
taken, but a Mr. Agar, connected with the Brownsville
plant of the Canadian Milk Products Company, testified
that in the Brownsville section exceptional conditions
prevailed for keeping milk in good condition on the
farm. Water is exceptionally good, no haul is longer
than three miles, and long hauls tend to increase the
temperature of the milk very materially. They always
have some Sunday work to do, in as much as about four
men are kept from about midnight Saturday until
sometime Sunday morning. The bacteriologist and
chemist of the Canadian Milk Products Company was
called, who stated that his Company now operated
five plants and ten receiving stations. His testimony
was to the effect that acidity of milk on Monday morn-
ing in the Brownsville district was less than in any other
part of Ontario, and that milk may have to be kept
ten hours after arrival at the factory before the steady
increase in acidity can be stopped by the processes of
manufacture. No man, he said, can keep milk over
twenty-four hours in summer and keep it below twenty
points of acidity (.20%). Thus it is possible to take
care of Sunday morning's milk on Monday, but not the
milk produced Saturday night. At Brownsville there
was only one Sunday during 1919 (September 27) on

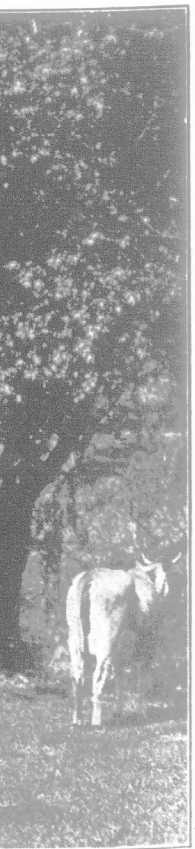
which work was not necessary after twelve o'clock
Saturday night.

The Crown Attorney, in his argument, pressed for a
conviction on the ground that the act of receiving milk
on Sunday, June 1, 1919, was a violation of the Lord's
Day Act. This Act was passed in 1906 to take effect
in March, 1907, and in substance states that it shall
not be lawful for any person, except as provided therein,
to sell or offer for sale or to purchase any goods or
chattels, or to carry on or transact any business of his
ordinary calling, or in connection with such calling, or
to employ any other person to do such business on the
Lord's Day. Certain exceptions are provided for
which include the "caring for milk," as well as caring
for cheese, and live animals arriving at any destination
on Sunday. The Crown argued that the Act was never
intended for purposes of the manufacturer, but was
intended for the relief of the producer, who must take
care of the milk produced on his farm on Sunday in
order to prevent spoiling. At the time this Act was
passed, condenseries and similar milk product factories
were practically unknown in Canada. The Crown also
claimed that the factory at Tillsonburg has manu-
factured a similar product to that of the defendants
(Carnation Milk Products Co.) for many years, and
"they have never transacted any Sunday work except
during one year when the War Measures Act was in
effect to permit it." It was argued that this factory
had established other places of business and found it
profitable to get along without Sunday work. The
Crown argued that no greater license should be extended
to a foreign corporation than to one of our own cor-
porations, and that while Canadians should welcome the
introduction of foreign capital, there has been up
to this time "no attempt to put at defiance the law of
our land, or trail in the dust the conscientious objections
of our people." The Company admit, said the Crown,
that if they had sufficient plant and facilities they
could handle the milk on Monday, but this would cost
from thirty to forty thousand dollars for equipment,
which could only be utilized during the flush season.
The Crown said the Company's argument was that
Sunday work was better than that they should have to
meet extra expense. Summed up briefly, the argument
for the Crown was as follows: 1. The Act was not
passed in the relief of the manufacturer but of the pro-
ducer. 2. There must be a distinction between milk
delivered for consumption and for manufacture. 3.
There must be a distinction between absolute and
avoidable necessity. The Crown urged that evidence
shows that the necessity is avoidable. 4. Sunday
delivery is an innovation in the business of this country,
and is a violation of the moral, if not of the civil or
criminal, law of Canada. It was urged that the argu-
ment of the defense was an argument for profit, which,
if proven successful, would mean that the words from
the Holy Book telling us that the Sabbath was made
for man must be expunged therefrom, and instead
"the Sabbath was made for the soulless profiteer,"
substituted therefor.

The argument of the counsel for the defendant was
that the case is a simple one and easily decided. It was
claimed that the Privy Council of England has held that
the Province has no right to pass Sunday legislation.
The present law was passed in consequence and in
conformity with this decision, and includes a wide range
of exceptions to the Act. It was contended that "work
essential to any industry or its products" should be
excepted, and that it should be lawful under the Act
to "do any work of necessity or mercy." The exceptions
include specifically the "caring for milk," which it
was claimed is exactly what the Company is doing by
Sunday delivery. A case was also quoted wherein a
Quebec High Court Judge held that during the season
of high water in summer it was lawful for a pulp and
paper company to work on Sunday, thus avoiding
serious injury to its products. It was also pointed out
that by virtue of another case where a farmer was
charged with bringing in hay on Sunday, a High Court
acquitted the farmer, thus interpreting the Act as
applying to commercial rather than absolute necessity.
It was argued that if the Carnation Company was
wrong in working on Sunday, every company was
wrong, since all work after twelve o'clock Saturday
night. The argument of the Company is that the
allowance shall be made only for the hot summer months,
because milk will keep well in the cool weather. It
was argued that the Company is not bound to put in
the extra necessary machinery to take care of milk that
comes in during twenty days of the year.

It was argued that the final product of the Company
has gone through ten processes in manufacture, and
that it requires two of these to take care of the milk.
Evidence goes to show that milk will deteriorate to
.22 per cent. acidity in twenty-four hours, and that
sterilization which will prevent further deterioration
takes place only after the fifth or sixth process. It
was also stated that 113,000 pounds of milk have been
lost by the Company during a certain stated period,
and that out of 409 patrons not one has given evidence
that milk could be kept successfully over Sunday.
It was claimed that \$200,000 capital was invested,
that the pay roll during the year was \$70,000, and that
the farmers received \$700,000 for milk. Rather curious-
ly, it was argued that "if nature had intended that
milk should be kept over twenty-four hours, she would
never have intended that cows should be milked twice a
day." It was also argued that Sunday work was
necessary in order to make possible a uniformity of
product. Other arguments were, briefly, economical
production, conservation of food, a commercial neces-
sity, and a saving of labor.

The Judge stated that he could, with satisfaction to
himself, give the decision that day, but for various
reasons he felt it wise to go more closely into the evidence.



It is expected that the decision may have been announced by the time this reaches our readers.

Something About New Zealand Dairying.

Recent figures show that for the year ending June 30, 1919, Canada imported \$7,868,841 worth of goods from New Zealand. Just what this amount is made up of we cannot say, but some dairy products come into Canada regularly from New Zealand. We have been led to enquire a little bit into New Zealand dairying and find in the September issue of "The New Zealand Dairyman" some figures which should prove of interest to Canadian dairy farmers. We find that on the 30th of April, 1919, there were 820,451 dairy cows in New Zealand as compared with 1,568,200 dairy cows furnishing milk to dairy factories alone in Canada. We also find that a New Zealand Holstein-Friesian Cow, Burkeyje Sylvia Posch, has recently completed a yearly record of 26,226 lbs. of milk, and 983 lbs. of fat. "The New Zealand Dairyman" claims this to be a record for the British Empire, the previous record, according to its columns, being 24,000 lbs. milk and 939 lbs. fat. Apparently the Canadian record of Jemima Johanna of Riverside amounting to 30,373 lbs. of milk, and 1,024 lbs. of butter-fat, had not yet reached New Zealand and is the newest record for the British Empire. This is equivalent to 1,280 lbs. of butter, on the eighty per cent. basis.

From the reports of a large number of dairy factories, which were published in the issue referred to, we can draw some interesting information. The price paid during the past year for butter-fat by different factories varies from 36 to 49 1/4 cents per pound, the majority running from 44 to 47 1/2 cents. Some factories paid at the rate of from 15 3/4 to 17 1/2 cents per gallon for milk, which, by the way, seems to test much higher in New Zealand than in Canada. It is recognized, we believe, that the average test of milk in Ontario is about 3.3 per cent. butter-fat, whereas not one of fifteen factories the reports of which we have noted reported an average test as low as this in New Zealand. One factory averages as high as 4.07, and the lowest one is 3.52 per cent. Ten of the fifteen factories average above 3.75 per cent. It requires in New Zealand from 9.57 to 10.35 lbs. of milk to make a pound of cheese, the average being less, probably, than 10 lbs. From 2.54 to 2.71 lbs. of cheese are secured from each pound of butter-fat, the average being about 2.65. The largest turnover reported consisted of over 79,000,000 pounds of milk. The second largest company reporting was the New Zealand Dairy Association who handled 68,268,028 lbs. of milk during the season. They made 2,135,135 lbs. of cheese, and 3,747,072 lbs. of powdered milk, paying their patrons at the rate of 40.6 cents per pound of butter-fat. The percentage of over-run in creamery butter manufacture was 19.87 per cent. Three of the factories reporting secured 44, 61 and 52 lbs. of whey butter per ton of cheese, respectively. Apparently the cost of manufacturing cheese is much the same as in Canada, since three other factories give it as \$1.98, \$1.72 and \$1.84, respectively.

HORTICULTURE.

British Columbia Fruit Growers Have Hard Year.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE": The Okanagan Valley this year has received some hard knocks with its apple crop and this, piled on top of the sugar shortage during our soft fruit shipping season, has been felt quite keenly by many of the growers. The first rough handling was by the wind, which went through the valley just at the time the growers were harvesting McIntosh and Jonathan apples and it stripped off thousands of boxes of early and late varieties. Many of these were sent to the evaporators, but quite a lot simply had to be left untouched, as bags were not available in which to ship.

On top of this an exceedingly early frost spoiled thousands of boxes of fruit that was not picked. Two hundred and fifty thousand boxes is a conservative estimate of the quantity damaged in the Okanagan; in Grand Forks District 4,0000; Creston 2,000; Kootenay and Arrow Lakes 1,500, so that B. C. has certainly had a severe lesson this season. It was an unusually early frost for all the Province and handicapped as the growers were for want of boxes, it is surprising that the loss is not greater. Here at Summerland, the local mill put a gang into the woods, felled the trees, then rushed them through the mill, sending green shook to the growers to be made up.

Probably the exceedingly low estimate that was made of the crop early in the season caused the mills to drop down in the boxes they cut and scarcity of labor no doubt contributed considerably to their inability to supply the quantity needed.

One rather serious result, aside from the severe financial loss, is the bad name western Canadian and United States growers are very liable to get, for many of these apples will undoubtedly find their way onto the markets and consumers will be deceived. In fact an inspector caught one large wholesaler, with a gang packing behind closed doors, working on frozen fruit to rush it onto the market before it would spoil or be readily detected.

One large growing district had forced all apples into by-products plants, unless there is an absolute certainty as to the date of harvest and place of storage since time of picking.

Another and possibly more serious cause of frost

injury has been the car shortage. Probably this is a little more keenly felt in the Western States than here. There, such a tremendous crop has to be moved that the congestion at shipping points is appalling. In the Wenatchee district every building and cellar is jammed full, piled to the roof and growers have been compelled to leave their rigs stand on the street all night unloaded.

Vegetables are in a similar position. Potatoes are probably nearly 50% lost in the ground owing to the unexpected early frost. On the prairies a greater loss has been reported than in the Okanagan or B. C. generally, so that this big staple on the vegetable part of the menu is going to be expensive. Onions also received a hard knock; many fields here being left a complete loss.

One result that will surely follow is the erection of large frost proof storage plants and that immediately. This year's loss would have built a great many such buildings and that is not going to be allowed to go unheeded. Another result that will surely follow is more attention to estimating the crop so that sufficient boxes may be cut early in the season and possibly each grower will be expected to make an estimate of his own crop and hand to the shipper through whom he intends shipping. A more nearly accurate estimate is certainly needed if such a car and box shortage as has been experienced this year is to be avoided.

British Columbia. WALTER M. WRIGHT.

FARM BULLETIN.

Lieutenant-Governor Lionel H. Clarke Appointed.

On Thursday of last week the appointment of Lionel H. Clarke, of Toronto as Lieutenant-Governor for Ontario, was made by the Federal Government at Ottawa. The present Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Hendrie has completed his term of office and for some time there has been speculation as to who would succeed him. Mr. Clarke is said to be one of the most democratic citizens of the Province, and is at present chairman of the Toronto Harbor Commission. He is a native of Guelph, and was educated at Trinity College School, Port Hope. He entered the grain business as a young man and went to Toronto thirty years ago. He has been President of the Toronto Board of Trade, represented the City on the York County Highways Commission, and for years has been a member of the Queen Victoria Niagara Falls Park Commission.



Lionel H. Clarke.

The new Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

Officers For Royal Agricultural Winter Fair.

A meeting of live-stock men interested in the Royal Agricultural Fair Association, formerly spoken of as the International Live-Stock Show, was held on Monday evening, November 24, at the Prince George Hotel, Toronto. At this time a luncheon was tendered to the Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion, and the Hon. Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. The business of the meeting consisted in the adoption of the charter which was proceeded with on the motion of Messrs. Wm. Smith and J. E. Brethour. On motion of Messrs. Smith and E. C. H. Tisdale, Wm. Dryden, Brooklin, was elected President. H. C. Cox was made Vice-President on the motion of Messrs. Tisdale and H. M. Robinson. Messrs. O. W. Waller, Harry McGee, W. W. Ballantyne, J. J. Morrison, and George Pepper, were named an executive of five on motion of Messrs. J. D. Brien and J. McKee. The Executive was also empowered by motion of Messrs. Pepper and H. G. Smith to secure the services of C. F. Bailey as Managing Director of the new Show, the terms of engagement and salary to be left to the discretion of the Executive. Professor G. E. Day, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Association, was elected Treasurer on motion of Messrs. Pepper and Brethour.

It was decided on motion of Messrs. Bailey and Pepper that the constitution and by-laws be presented at a general meeting to be held the third week in January, 1920. The Executive has been authorized on motion of Messrs. Pepper and D. O. Bull to arrange with a bank for a loan of \$10,000 for organization purposes, funds to be repaid out of the proceeds of the first year's show.

Certificates For Operators of Ditches.

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is to be congratulated on taking some steps to standardize the operation of traction ditching machines throughout the Province. There are more than two hundred ditching machines now in operation, and these require considerable experience and ability in anyone who manages them successfully. Some operators doubtless have claimed more than their experience and knowledge could justify, with the result that one occasionally hears of drainage systems poorly installed, even so badly installed as to have the water run the wrong way. In an attempt to remedy this condition of affairs, the Department of Agriculture will hold at Chatham, in February, a Short Course for traction ditching operators, who, at the conclusion of the course, will be awarded a certificate if they successfully pass the examination prescribed. A copy of the certificate which has been drafted is given herewith:

No. ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE Traction Ditching Operator's Certificate This is to certify that having successfully passed the examination prescribed by the Department of Agriculture for qualification as a traction ditching operator, and having operated successfully a traction ditcher in the field, is hereby granted a certificate of qualification as a first-class traction ditching operator. Dated at Toronto this day of 1919. (Seal) Minister of Agriculture.

Short Courses For Kemptville School.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" was informed by C. F. Bailey, Agricultural Commissioner for Ontario, that winter Short Courses are again to be held at the Kemptville Agricultural School, Grenville County, on a scale somewhat more comprehensive than last year. During the season of 1918-19 an attendance of 450 was secured, which was very satisfactory in view of the limited facilities available then for taking care of the courses. It is expected that the new administration building will be shortly completed and will contain facilities for instruction in domestic science. Two rooms intended for class rooms are to be rearranged temporarily so as to provide a kitchen and dining-room, while in another room cots will be provided so that about twenty-five students can be boarded at the Institution.

These resident students will largely be those taking the herdsmen's course, which is designed for the first time this year to meet the requirements of all interested in the care, feeding and management of farm live stock. Such subjects as identification and composition of feeds of proven value; methods, hours and appliances in feeding, will all be taken up thoroughly. Special attention will be given to the feeding of young and mature animals for commercial production, either for sale, showing or test work. Breed type and standards will be discussed for dairy and beef cattle, horses, sheep and swine. First-aid veterinary work, common diseases of animals, medicines, obstetrics, surgery, parasites, sanitation, as well as other problems, including barn and stable planning and labor-saving equipment, will be included. Following this course will be a course in farm power, and another course in domestic science. The herdsmen's course begins January 5 and ends February 7.

Results of Students Judging at Chicago.

Luck broke badly for the Student's Live-Stock Judging team who went from the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, to compete in the International Judging Competition held annually in connection with the International Live-Stock Exhibition at Chicago. Teams from eighteen colleges competed and the Ontario team secured fifteenth place with Manitoba twelfth and Macdonald College, Quebec, eighteenth. These were the only Canadian teams competing. Texas was first, Nebraska second, and Kansas third.

Wind Storm Causes Much Damage.

Apparently the wind storm which swept throughout Ontario on Saturday night last has done considerable damage. The wind travelled at the rate of 78 miles per hour in Toronto at 8.30 p.m., and electric light service was pretty badly disarranged throughout the Province. Out in the country trees were snapped off, the roofs of houses blown off, fences carried away, and other similar damage was done. In one particular instance a farmer's back kitchen was carried some distance, and the stove along with it. Barn doors and shingles were blown off with an entire lack of partiality, and the wind storm in general was felt all over.

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Toronto The high during the responsible movement of over fourteen sale. Owner to embrace allow them t a profit. M was of very twenty-five cutters. Wit ing on the B local prices r 50 cents per values, medi most affecte sold at low bought freely was less bris and consequ all week, v stock hard cattle were o was particu head having ing markets. day there w with the e hundred hea all been ab latter day. were on sale steers, the averaging th pounds each ded. Othe at \$12.50 an weights of hundred po eleven hund at \$13.25, v were made numerous \$10 to \$11. heifers unde few sales we \$11.50, but common gra per hundred. in sympathy bulls selling good cows t medium cow \$7.50 per h isted in sto shipments w Quotations slightly easi \$9.75 to \$10 \$8 to \$8.75. \$5 to \$5.50 p was steady, selling at \$18 calves from calves from With this sale the mar and prices v hundred. A from \$14.25 Thursday n \$14 to \$14. \$14.50. Sh and 50 cen best sheep c Following markets, th Selects sold

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 27.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

| | CATTLE | | | | | | CALVES | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Receipts | | Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200) | | | | Receipts | | Top Price Good Calves | | | |
| | Week Ending Nov. 27 | Same Week 1918 | Week Ending Nov. 20 | Week Ending Nov. 27 | Same Week 1918 | Week Ending Nov. 20 | Week Ending Nov. 27 | Same Week 1918 | Week Ending Nov. 20 | Week Ending Nov. 27 | Same Week 1918 | Week Ending Nov. 20 |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.) | 13,068 | 10,824 | 13,036 | \$13.25 | \$14.25 | \$13.00 | 883 | 717 | 839 | \$18.50 | \$17.50 | \$18.00 |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.) | 2,499 | 2,241 | 3,130 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.75 | 780 | 460 | 754 | 14.00 | 15.50 | 16.00 |
| Montreal (East End) | 3,371 | 1,830 | 3,159 | 11.50 | 11.50 | 11.75 | 771 | 349 | 1,303 | 14.00 | 10.50 | 16.00 |
| Winnipeg | 9,418 | 10,175 | 13,800 | 13.00 | 13.50 | 11.50 | 661 | 438 | 1,207 | 10.00 | 9.75 | 9.50 |
| Calgary | 7,484 | 3,299 | 4,338 | 10.25 | 13.00 | 10.25 | 814 | 484 | 484 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 7.75 |
| Edmonton | 1,072 | 1,291 | 2,239 | 10.00 | 11.50 | 10.00 | 65 | 201 | 258 | 6.50 | 9.00 | 7.00 |

| | HOGS | | | | | | SHEEP | | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| | Receipts | | Top Price Selects | | | | Receipts | | Top Price Good Lambs | | | |
| | Week Ending Nov. 27 | Same Week 1918 | Week Ending Nov. 20 | Week Ending Nov. 27 | Same Week 1918 | Week Ending Nov. 20 | Week Ending Nov. 27 | Same Week 1918 | Week Ending Nov. 20 | Week Ending Nov. 27 | Same Week 1918 | Week Ending Nov. 20 |
| Toronto (U. S. Y.) | 10,239 | 10,226 | 9,946 | \$16.75 | \$18.50 | \$17.75 | 13,572 | 12,024 | 16,625 | \$14.50 | \$15.75 | \$14.25 |
| Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.) | 2,122 | 3,125 | 2,629 | 16.65 | 18.25 | 17.00 | 2,735 | 1,567 | 2,910 | 13.85 | 14.50 | 14.00 |
| Montreal (East End) | 1,695 | 2,103 | 1,202 | 16.65 | 18.25 | 17.00 | 2,261 | 1,897 | 2,879 | 13.85 | 14.50 | 14.00 |
| Winnipeg | 6,669 | 13,300 | 3,486 | 15.50 | 17.75 | 16.00 | 2,504 | 1,613 | 2,279 | 13.25 | 13.50 | 13.25 |
| Calgary | 1,135 | 2,765 | 341 | 16.50 | 16.90 | 16.00 | 1,527 | 1,535 | 712 | 11.75 | 12.65 | 11.25 |
| Edmonton | 364 | 1,084 | 331 | 16.00 | 16.75 | 16.00 | 69 | 54 | 619 | 11.00 | 13.00 | 11.25 |

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

The higher prices which prevailed during the previous two weeks were responsible for an exceptionally heavy movement of cattle to the Yards, and over fourteen thousand head were on sale. Owners are showing a disposition to embrace every opportunity that will allow them to liquidate their holdings at a profit. Much of the week's offering was of very inferior quality and fully twenty-five per cent. were canners and cutters. With a weaker feeling developing on the Buffalo and Chicago markets, local prices received a set-back and fully 50 cents per hundred was taken off cattle values, medium and common stock being most affected although good cattle also sold at lower levels. Local abattoirs bought freely, but the American inquiry was less brisk than for some weeks past, and consequently trading remained dull all week, with common and medium stock hard to move. Nine thousand cattle were on sale Monday and trading was particularly slow, over four thousand head having to be carried over to succeeding markets. On Wednesday and Thursday there was a little more activity, and with the exception of three or four hundred head, the week's offering had all been absorbed by the close on the latter day. Only a few heavy cattle were on sale; a load of thirteen choice steers, the best on the market, and averaging thirteen hundred and thirty pounds each, sold at \$13.50 per hundred. Other good sales were made at \$12.50 and \$13. Of steers between the weights of ten hundred and twelve hundred pounds, one load averaging eleven hundred and sixty pounds sold at \$13.25, while numerous other sales were made from \$11.75 to \$12.50, and numerous sales of medium quality from \$10 to \$11. Of handy-weight steers and heifers under ten hundred pounds a few sales were made at from \$10.75 to \$11.50, but the big proportion was of common grading and sold from \$6 to \$8 per hundred. Cows and bulls were lowered in sympathy with other classes, good bulls selling from \$9.25 to \$10.25, and good cows from \$9.50 to \$10.25, with medium cows and bologna bulls at \$6 to \$7.50 per hundred. A fair trade existed in stockers and feeders and liberal shipments were made to country points. Quotations in this department were slightly easier with good feeders from \$9.75 to \$10.50 and good stockers from \$8 to \$8.75. Canners were lower from \$5 to \$5.50 per hundred. The calf trade was steady, a few choice veal calves selling at \$18.50 per hundred with medium calves from \$13 to \$15, and common calves from \$7 to \$11.

With thirteen thousand lambs on sale the market developed a firmer tone and prices were marked up 50 cents per hundred. A few lambs sold on Monday from \$14.25 to \$14.40, and the majority from \$13.50 to \$14. On Wednesday and Thursday most of the lambs sold from \$14 to \$14.25, while a few decks sold at \$14.50. Sheep were easier on Wednesday and 50 cents to 75 cents lower, with best sheep closing at \$8.50 per hundred. Following a decline on the American markets, the local hog market was lower. Selects sold on Monday at \$16.75 but

| TORONTO | | | | | MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles) | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|------------|------------------------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|------------------------|-----------|--|
| CLASSIFICATION | No. | Avg. Price | Price Range Bulk Sales | Top Price | No. | Avg. Price | Price Range Bulk Sales | Top Price | |
| STEERS heavy finished | 72 | \$13.00 | \$12.00-\$13.50 | \$13.50 | | | | | |
| STEERS good | 287 | 12.17 | 11.25-12.50 | 13.25 | 45 | 11.50 | \$11.00-\$11.80 | \$11.80 | |
| STEERS 1,000-1,200 common | | | | | | | | | |
| STEERS good | 973 | 10.21 | 9.50-11.50 | 11.75 | 31 | 9.75 | 9.50-10.50 | 10.50 | |
| STEERS 700-1,000 common | 1,752 | 6.52 | 6.25-8.50 | 9.00 | 302 | 8.00 | 7.25-9.00 | 9.50 | |
| HEIFERS good | 747 | 10.09 | 9.50-11.50 | 12.00 | 6 | | | | |
| HEIFERS fair | 522 | 8.21 | 7.50-10.00 | 10.50 | 44 | 8.00 | 7.50-8.50 | 8.50 | |
| HEIFERS common | 725 | 6.58 | 6.00-9.50 | 7.00 | 303 | 7.00 | 6.50-7.25 | 7.50 | |
| COWS good | 267 | 9.61 | 8.75-10.25 | 10.25 | 32 | 8.50 | 8.00-8.75 | 8.75 | |
| COWS common | 1,637 | 6.56 | 5.75-8.00 | 8.25 | 252 | 6.75 | 6.00-7.50 | 8.00 | |
| BULLS good | 66 | 9.62 | 8.75-10.25 | 10.25 | 1 | | | | |
| BULLS common | 376 | 6.50 | 6.00-8.00 | 9.00 | 555 | 5.75 | 5.50-6.25 | 7.00 | |
| CANNERS & CUTTERS | 3,800 | 5.26 | 5.00-6.00 | 6.00 | 863 | 5.10 | 4.75-5.50 | 6.00 | |
| OXEN | 9 | | | | 22 | | | | |
| CALVES veal | 807 | 14.31 | 12.00-18.50 | 18.50 | 111 | 14.00 | 12.00-17.00 | 17.00 | |
| CALVES grass | 76 | 6.00 | 5.00-7.00 | 7.00 | 469 | 6.65 | 6.50-7.00 | 7.00 | |
| STOCKERS good | 691 | 8.38 | 7.50-8.75 | 8.75 | | | | | |
| STOCKERS 450-800 fair | 894 | 7.29 | 6.50-8.00 | 8.00 | | | | | |
| FEEDERS good | 200 | 10.25 | 9.50-10.50 | 10.50 | | | | | |
| FEEDERS 800-1,100 fair | 50 | 9.50 | 9.00-9.75 | 9.75 | | | | | |
| FEEDERS selects | 9,490 | 16.51 | 16.25-16.75 | 16.75 | 1,636 | 16.65 | 16.50-16.75 | 16.75 | |
| HOGS heavies | 8 | 15.75 | 15.75 | 16.25 | 23 | 15.75 | 15.75 | 15.75 | |
| HOGS (fed and watered) lights | 556 | 14.33 | 14.25-14.75 | 14.75 | 404 | 15.25 | 14.50-15.75 | 15.75 | |
| HOGS sows | 170 | 13.43 | 12.00-14.75 | 14.75 | 57 | 12.65 | 12.50-12.75 | 12.75 | |
| HOGS stags | 15 | 10.88 | 9.25-11.75 | 11.75 | 2 | | | | |
| LAMBS good | 11,410 | 14.08 | 13.25-14.50 | 14.50 | 798 | 13.85 | 13.75-14.00 | 14.00 | |
| LAMBS common | 468 | 10.42 | 9.00-13.50 | 13.50 | 1,150 | 12.85 | 12.50-13.00 | 13.00 | |
| SHEEP heavy | 1,247 | 8.57 | 7.25-9.25 | 9.25 | 387 | 8.00 | 8.00 | 8.00 | |
| SHEEP light | 450 | 5.91 | 4.00-7.00 | 7.00 | 400 | 7.00 | 7.00 | 7.50 | |

for the balance of the week sold at \$16.25, fed and watered, lights sold at \$14.25 and sows from \$11.25 to \$14.25. Eleven thousand hogs were on sale during the week.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 20, Canadian packing houses purchased 327 calves, 7,855 butcher cattle, 9,477 hogs and 11,924 lambs. Local butchers purchased 348 calves, 490 butcher cattle, 469 hogs and 1,050 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 18 calves, 38 bulls, 107 heavy steers, 683 stockers, 575 feeders and 61 sheep. Shipments to United States points consisted of 210 calves, 47 canners and cutters, 18 heavy steers, 1,033 butcher cattle, 401 stockers, 805 feeders and 24 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 20, inclusive, were: 326,852 cattle, 61,659 calves, 346,036 hogs and 250,429 sheep; compared with 254,560 cattle, 51,113 calves, 314,435 hogs and 122,021 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

Cattle receipts for the week were twenty-five hundred head fewer than the previous week's offerings. Packers devoted themselves almost entirely to the boned meat and canner trade during the fall, and as a consequence the offering of beef cattle has fallen off and last

week there were only two loads of good steers on the market. One of the loads referred to averaged eleven hundred and fifteen pounds per animal and was sold at \$11.80 per hundred; the other load was sold on a dressed weight basis. Anything that could be used for butcher purposes was readily bought at prices said to be at least 25 cents higher than those paid on the previous market. Canners were firm at \$4.75 and cutters and common cattle sold a little above last week's prices. There was a large percentage of bulls sold at \$6. Light butcher heifers and steers sold from \$7.25 to \$9 and just fair cows at \$8. One load of good cows from the Toronto market was weighed up at \$8.75 per hundred. Grass calves were easier, the market falling from \$7 to \$6.50 on Monday, the majority being sold at the lower figure. Veal calves were firmer up to \$17 per hundred.

Lambs remained firm at \$13.75 and \$14 for good lambs. Numerous sales of mixed lots were made at \$13.50, while just medium lambs were weighed up at \$13. Sheep sold mostly at \$8, although some very poor ewes were sold as low as \$6.50. About twenty-five per cent. of the offering was made up of sheep of various qualities.

The quality of the hogs offered is steadily improving and there are very few sows and roughs coming forward.

Packers tried to buy at \$16.50, but had to raise their prices to \$16.75. Local butchers paid up to \$17 for select lots, off cars. Sows are selling \$4 less than selects. Four hundred and seventy-five hogs were purchased for shipments to Toronto. Although the market closed unsettled there was a firmer feeling.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 20, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 592 calves, 2,052 butcher cattle, 2,629 hogs and 1,338 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 3 stockers and 112 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 162 calves, 25 butcher cattle and 1,460 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 20, inclusive, were: 57,962 cattle, 69,236 calves, 77,931 hogs and 97,001 sheep; compared with 50,646 cattle, 60,561 calves, 65,029 hogs and 55,640 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 20, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,072 calves, 2,004 butcher cattle, 1,054 hogs and 2,320 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 148 hogs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 231 calves, 117 butcher cattle, and 559 lambs.

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to November 20, inclusive, were 63,007 cattle, 54,965 calves, 55,440 hogs and 66,472 sheep; compared with 52,050 cattle, 46,962 calves, 44,158 hogs and 50,042 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Winnipeg.

Compared with the offerings of the previous week there were four thousand six hundred fewer cattle offered, but the runs were again on the increase and heavy consignments were expected for the following week. Two thousand head of cattle went through the Yards and were consigned mostly to Eastern packers. Choice stocker steers and heifers sold from \$7 to \$8.25, fair quality stuff from \$5 to \$5.50, choice feeders up to \$10.50, and generally from \$9 to \$10.25, and fair feeders from \$7 to \$8.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle market was bad throughout last week—partly the result of Thanksgiving week, when turkey and chicken have the right of way, and partly by reason of the liberal runs at all of the markets. Shipping steers of which there were around sixty to seventy-five loads, sold mostly from a half to seventy-five cents lower, the heavy decline being on a string of stale steers, while on butchering stuff generally, the market stood from a quarter to a half lower generally. Trade was a shade lower on feeders, but a big half under the previous week on most anything in the stocker line. Heavy bulls were very slow sale, bringing a full half lower prices than for the previous weeks, while on good, large, desirable dairy cows prices ruled about steady. There were quite a few held over cattle at the end of the week's trading. Immediate prospects are now very favorable. On account of the small-pox epidemic, shippers should be vaccinated, if they expect to visit the Buffalo market. Offerings for the week totaled 8,225 head, as against 8,250 for the previous week, and as compared with 7,350 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

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

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$14.25 to \$14.75; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$12.50 to \$13; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50.

Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, fair to prime, \$14 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$13.50 to \$15.50; best handy, \$13.25 to \$14; fair to good, \$11 to \$12.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11 to \$11.50; good butcher heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; fair butchering heifers, \$9.25 to \$9.75; light, common, \$6 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$10.25 to \$10.75; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$4 to \$5.

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

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.75 to \$10.25; common to fair, \$8 to \$9, best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7.

Hogs.—Last week opened with the general market ruling 15 cents higher than the previous week's close. Tuesday values were 50 cents lower, and Wednesday a further decline of a half dollar was noted on all grades. Friday the market reacted, prices being up 35 cents from Wednesday. On the opening day pigs sold up to \$14.75, with better weight grades landing at \$14.50; Tuesday the bulk of all grades went at \$14; Wednesday packers' grades and the lighter weights landed at \$13.50, and Friday the bulk of all grades moved at \$13.85. Roughts brought from \$12 to \$12.50, and stags went from \$11 down. Receipts last week were 29,200 head, being against 29,199 head for the week before, and 42,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices were on the jump last week. Monday the best native lambs sold at \$14.75, with culls mostly \$12.50 down. Tuesday's top was \$15.15; Wednesday the bulk sold at \$15.25, and Friday the best native lambs reached \$15.75, with seconds bringing up to \$13.50. Best Canadian lambs sold

about a quarter under the best natives. Sheep also sold to better advantage last week. Monday the top for ewes was \$8, and by Friday the best ewes sold from \$8 to \$8.50, with a few up to \$8.75. Yearlings were quoted up to \$11.50, wether sheep were ranged from \$9 to \$9.50, and most of the cull sheep went from a nickel down. Receipts for the past week totaled 21,900 head, being against 31,717 head for the week preceding, and as against 25,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Market was active all of last week, and a good clearance was had from day to day. The first half of the week showed best natives selling at \$20.50, with culls \$16 down, and Friday natives reached up to \$22, top for Canadians was \$20.50, and culls brought up to \$17. Heavy fat calves reached up to \$14, and few on the grassy order sold above \$8. Receipts last week reached around 3,000 as compared with 3,110 head for the week before, and 2,050 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of Live Stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, December 1, numbered 382 cars, 6,176 cattle, 324 calves, 7,205 hogs, 4,529 sheep and lambs. Strong market. Prices 25 cents higher on butchers' cattle; top, \$13.50 per hundred for 22 head averaging 1,210 pounds each and 19 head averaging 1,175 pounds each. Cows and bulls also 25 cents higher. Calves and sheep steady. Lambs 50 cents to \$1 higher; tops, \$15.50 per hundred. Hogs 50 cents higher, fed and watered, \$16.75 per hundred.

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

Manitoba Barley.—(In store, Ft. William), No. 3, \$1.53; No. 4 C. W., \$1.00; rejects, not quoted.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Ft. William) No. 2 C. W., not quoted; No. 2 feed, 80c.

Oats.—Ontario, (according to freights outside) No. 3, white, 88c. to 90c.

American Corn.—(Track, Toronto, prompt shipment) No. 2 yellow, \$1.70; No. 3 yellow, \$1.69.

Barley.—(According to freights outside), malting, \$1.50 to \$1.53.

Peas.—(According to freights outside) No. 2, \$2.60.

Buckwheat.—(According to freights outside), \$1.30 to \$1.32.

Rye.—(According to freights outside), No. 3, \$1.37 to \$1.40.

Flour.—Manitoba, Government standard, \$11, (Toronto); Ontario; (in jute bags, prompt shipment). Government standard, \$9.50 to \$9.60, Montreal and Toronto.

Millfeed.—Car lots delivered, Montreal freights, bags included.—Bran, per ton, \$45; shorts, per ton, \$52; good feed flour, bag, \$3.15 to \$3.50.

Hay.—(Track, Toronto), No. 1 per ton, \$26; mixed, per ton, \$21 to \$23.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto), car lots per ton, \$11.50 to \$12.50.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto: City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 32c.; calf skins, green flats, 70c.; veal kip, 45c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$10 to \$12.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 33c., 30c. part cured; deacon and bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1, \$9 to \$11; No. 2, \$6 to \$8; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; spring lambs, \$1.75 to \$2.25; horse hair, farmers' stock, 35c. to 40c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to quality, fine, 40c. to 60c. Wool, washed, fine, 65c. to 75c.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids in barrels, 9c. to 10c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 7c. to 8c.; cakes, No. 1, 11c. to 12c.

Country Produce.

Butter again advanced on the wholesales during the past week, selling as follows: Choice creamery pound prints selling at 67c. to 68c. per lb.; cut solids at 65c. to 66c. per lb.; and best dairy at 60c. per lb.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs advanced in

price wholesale, while selected and No. 1 cold storage kept stationary, selling as follows: New-laid, 85c. to 90c. per doz.; selects at 65c. per dozen, and No. 1's at 60c. per doz.

Cheese.—The market kept firm at stationary prices, old cheese selling at 34c. per lb., and new at 32c. per lb. (wholesale).

Pure lard was easier in price, wholesale, selling at 28c. per lb. in tierces; 28 3/4c. per lb. in 20-lb. pails, and 30c. per lb. prints.

Honey.—Choice comb, \$5 to \$6 per dozen; strained, 25c. to 26c. per lb.

Poultry.—Receipts were heavy and prices practically stationary on all lines. The following quotations are for live weight, delivered, Toronto: Spring chickens, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; ducklings, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; old ducks, 15c. per lb.; hens under 4 lbs., 15c. per lb. Hens 4 to 5 lbs., 18c. per lb. Hens over 5 lbs., 23c. per lb.; roosters, 15c. per lb.; geese, 18c. per lb.; turkeys, 33c. per lb.

Seeds.—Following are the prices that wholesalers were paying for seeds, per bushel, at country points: Alsike, No. 1 fancy, \$23 to \$24.50; No. 2 choice, \$20 to \$20.50; No. 1, \$21 to \$21.50; No. 2, \$19 to \$19.50; No. 3, \$15 to \$15.75; rejected, \$2.40 to \$12.

Red Clover.—No. 1, fancy, \$34 to \$35; No. 1, ordinary, \$31 to \$32; No. 2, \$29 to \$30; No. 3, \$25 to \$28. Sweet clover, \$14 to \$15.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

The Christmas goods are beginning to come in quite freely on the wholesales, but are very high priced. Shipments of Turkish figs, Hallowi dates and table raisins came in the latter part of the week, selling as quoted below:

Tangerines.—The first Florida tangerines for this season also came in, selling at \$4 to \$5 per case.

Potatoes again advanced, and were very firm at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bag, and were expected to go still higher the beginning of the week.

Celery also advanced, as the local supply is just about used up and the Californian is not ready yet.

Wholesale Quotations.

Apples.—Western boxed, \$3.15 to \$4.50 per box; Ontario boxed, \$1.60 to \$3.50 per box; Ontario and Nova Scotia barrels, \$4.50 to \$9; baskets, 50c. to 75c. per 11 quarts.

Grapes.—Imported Emperors, \$7.50 to \$8 per keg; \$3.50 to \$4.25 per lug; Spanish Malagas, \$10.50 to \$17 per keg.

Pears.—Imported, \$5 to \$6 per box; domestic, Keiffers, 25c. to 50c. per 11 qts.; better varieties, 75c. to \$1 per 11 qts.

Tomatoes.—Hot-house No. 1's, 37c. to 40c. per lb.; No. 2's, 35c. per lb.

Beets.—\$1.35 to \$1.50 per bag.

Cabbage.—\$2.25 to \$2.75 per bbl.

Carrots.—\$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag.

Celery.—\$1.50 per dozen; \$5 and \$6.50 per case.

Cucumbers.—Hot-house, \$3 per dozen. Lettuce.—Cal. Iceberg, \$6 per case; Canadian Head at 80c. per doz.; Leaf, 30c. per doz.

Onions.—\$6.50 to \$7.50 per sack of 100 lbs.; \$5 to \$5.25 per 75 lbs.; Spanish, \$7 to \$7.50 per case.

Parsley.—Imported, \$1 per dozen bunches.

Parsnips.—\$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag.

Potatoes.—\$2.50 to \$2.60 per bag.

Turnips.—90c. to \$1 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.—There was some demand for horses during the week but prices show no change of consequence. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,600 lbs. each, where quoted changing hands at about \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 and saddle and carriage horses, \$150 to \$150.

Dressed Hogs.—Supplies of dressed hogs were fairly large and there was a good demand from butchers for everything offered, both country dressed and abattoir dressed. The former sold at 22c. to 23c. per lb. for light weights and the abattoir-dressed at 25c. per lb.

Poultry.—The colder weather of last week and the approach of the holiday period were exercising a strengthening influence on the market for poultry and encouraged shipments from the country. Prices of dressed turkeys were 40c. to 42c. per lb. for choice and 35c. to 39c. for others; chickens were 28c. to 30c.

for choice and 24c. to 27c. for good with ordinary ranging down to 20c. per lb.; geese were 22c. to 26c., and ducks 30c. to 35c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The tone of the market for potatoes was firm and the cold weather exercised a firming influence on prices owing to the increased risk in shipment. Car lots of Quebec white stock sold at \$2.05 to \$2.15 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, while in a jobbing way quotations were \$2.25 to \$2.35 per bag in store.

Honey and Syrup.—Little change took place in the market for honey. White clover comb was quoted at 23c. to 25c. per lb. in pound sections, while white strained was 20c. to 22c. per pound in 30-lb. pails, buckwheat strained was quoted at 18c. to 20c. per lb., maple syrup was quoted at 30c. to 35c. per gal. tin.

Eggs.—Last week, the price of eggs jumped once more, allusion being more particularly to fresh laid. These were quoted at 90c. per doz.; selected stock was quoted at 65c. per doz., No. 1 stock being 58c., and No. 2 stock 55c. Receipts were light.

Butter.—The colder weather was having the effect of putting the price of creamery higher. Receipts from the country are diminishing and pasteurized creamery was quoted at 68c. to 68 1/2c. per lb.; fine creamery was 67c. to 67 1/2c., and dairy 62c. to 63c.

Grain.—Car lots of No. 2 Can. Western oats were quoted at \$1 per bush., No. 3 being 98 1/2c., extra No. 1 feed being 98 1/2c. and No. 2 feed, 93 1/2c.; No. 3 extra Ontario rye was \$1.69, No. 3 being \$1.68, and No. 2 being \$1.60 per bush., ex-track. No. 2 buckwheat was \$1.45 per bushel, ex-track.

Flour.—The market for flour showed no change. Manitoba spring wheat flour was \$11 per bbl., in jute, ex-track, Montreal freights, or to city bakers, with 10c. more for smaller lots, store, and 10c. off for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was steady at \$10.50 to \$10.60 per bbl., in new cotton bags, ex-store; white corn flour was steady at \$9.80 to \$9.90, and rye flour was \$8 to \$8.25 per bbl. in jute bags, delivered.

Millfeed.—Bran was in some demand during last week and prices were steady at \$45 per ton, in car lots, while shorts were \$52 per ton, including bags, ex-track, with 25c. reduction for spot cash. Pure barley meal was steady at \$72 to \$74 per ton, mixed grain mouille being \$68, and dairy feed being \$56, including bags, delivered.

Baled Hay.—The market was firm for baled hay, and prices were \$24 to \$25 per ton for No. 2 timothy, \$22 to \$23 for No. 3, and \$21 to \$21.50 for clover and clover mixed.

Hides and Skins.—The market for hides and skins was unchanged last week. Steer and cow hides were 33c. per lb., bulls being 25c. per lb., veal skins being 75c., kips being 50c., lamb skins were \$3 each, clipped lambs \$1.25, and horse hides, \$10 each.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the values of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, November 29: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 100 1/4; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 100 1/8 to 100 1/4; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 102 to 102 1/2; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 103 1/2; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 104 1/2.

Coming Events.

Dec. 5-11.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

Dec. 11-12.—Toronto Fat Stock Show.

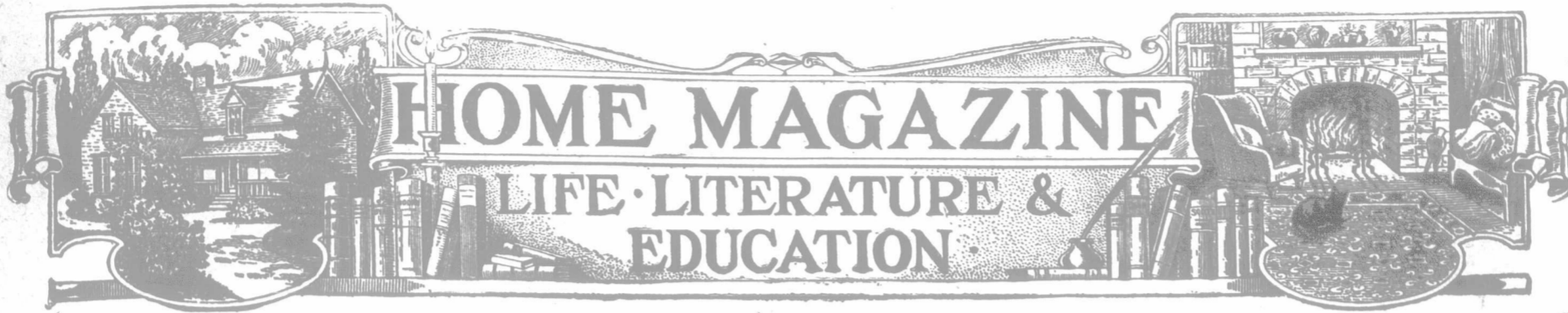
Dec. 17-18.—United Farmers of Ontario annual meeting.

Jan. 8-9, 1920.—Eastern Ontario Dairy-men's Convention, Brockville.

Jan. 13-16, 1920.—Corn Show, Chatham, Ont.

Jan. 14-15, 1920.—Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, London.

Attention is again drawn to the meeting of Dual-Purpose Shorthorn breeders to be held in the Council Chambers, Guelph, Tuesday evening, December 9. The meeting is called for 8 o'clock, and a full representation of the breeders is requested, as the object of the meeting is the organization of a Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Club. Each breeder should come prepared to take part in the discussion and assist the organization.



December.

BY GRACE AGNES THOMPSON.
 Out of doors 'tis cold and dreary,
 And the wind is chill and bleak;
 In the house 'tis warm and cheery,
 Though the windows shake and creak.
 Outside clouds hang low, storm-bringing,
 Like black curtains overhead;
 Inside, firelight, laughter, singing,—
 What care we that summer's dead?

The Flower and Fruit Show, Toronto.

BY JEAN FIDLAR.
THIS year's Flower and Fruit Show held in the Exhibition building, which opened November 11, was one of the finest of its kind ever witnessed. The arrangement of shrubs, trees, flowers, ferns, fruit, honey and gay colored birds was an artistic triumph, not to mention the vegetables, almost grotesque in their huge size, odd shapes and bright coloring. One could almost expect them to begin to move about and talk like the symbolical characters in a Maeterlinck play. Music from an orchestra completed the illusion; it was hard to keep from dancing about, instead of walking in a dignified procession. To walk into the big building was to enter a Fairyland of color, perfume and sound, but better than Fairyland because it was real; every individual flower, bird, or bit of fruit could bear inspection as being as near perfection as one can imagine that state to be.

To describe in detail is impossible; an exhibit like this must be seen to be appreciated. One of the interesting features, an original exhibit, I am told, was put on by the Toronto Retail Florist's Association, the people who recently filled the rooms of every hospital in the city, with blooms. The blending of flowers in the color effect of a room is one of the easiest ways of making our homes beautiful, and one of the ways of doing it on rather an elaborate scale was shown. A room in green and pink and white, ready for a wedding was one; another a dining-room where daisies, burnished gold in color gave life to the dull tones of fumed oak furnishings, and last the sun-room, which would glow with light if the sun didn't shine, from huge yellow chrysanthemums.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Planted in God's Garden.

I am the true vine, and my Father is the husbandman. . . ye are the branches. S. John 15 : 1, 5.

"I am the true Vine," said our Lord, "and ye, My brethren, are the branches." And that Vine
 Then first uplifted in its place, and hung
 With its first purple grapes, since then
 has grown,
 Until its green leaves gladden half the
 world;
 And from its countless clusters rivers flow
 For healing of the nations, and its boughs
 Innumerable stretch through all the
 earth,
 Ever increasing, ever each entwined
 With each, all living from the Central
 Heart.
 And you and I, my brethren, live and
 grow
 Branches of that immortal human
 Stem."

The Bible in many places speaks of God's love and care for His people under

the image of a garden. The prophets reminded the Israelites that they were like a walled-in garden, watered every moment by the Divine Owner. Our Lord said that even a fruitless life was cherished for a long time, in the hope that some day fruit might appear to gladden the Husbandman.

I have been trying to nurse some clippings into vigorous life during the last few weeks. Perhaps one reason for their sickly condition lies in the fact that I stole them out of a box of sweet-smelling clippings sent for the "shut-in". I hurriedly clear my little table each morning after breakfast, and set the forlorn-looking pots upon it in the window. I water them carefully and add tea-leaves to fertilize the soil. Then I examine each tiny bit of green that decorates the shrivelled stem, hoping to see that it is growing.

As I bend over the miserable, withered things I find myself far more interested in them than in more vigorous plants. Then I remember how our Lord cherishes each "bruised reed," and lovingly tends each barren fig-tree, never giving up the struggle for life until a case is absolutely hopeless. He will never cast away one of the branches of the True Vine, unless the spiritual life within it has hopelessly died out.

Do you think I will throw out my struggling clippings, as long as there is any hope of saving them? They are of value in my eyes, because I have already-cherished them so many weeks, and also because they are a daily parable, preaching of hope.

We look back on history's pages,

and see that some of the noblest men and women were once very far from saintly. What a sad thing it would have been for the world if God had been impatient and had thrown out those slow-growing souls as "refuse."

Once there were some trembling Christians in Damascus, waiting for the dreaded arrival of a fierce enemy of Christ, who was on his way to their city to imprison or kill all the believers he could find. Suddenly there came a surprising order from their Master to welcome that fierce persecutor into their company. How astonished the messenger was at his commission. It did not seem possible that the man who had treated cruelly the "saints" at Jerusalem, and who had come to Damascus on purpose to stamp out the new religion, could be a "chosen vessel" of the Lord, to bear witness to Him fearlessly before Gentiles and kings.

We are so accustomed to forget the ruthless Saul of Tarsus, while we think reverently of the saintly apostle to the Gentiles, that we miss the lesson of hopeful soul-culture. Divine Husbandman planted that very unpromising branch in His garden, and His judgment has been approved by the Church ever since.

It was this sinner (turned saint) who tenderly wrote to other sinners (sinners struggling after holiness): "Beloved of God, called to be saints; grace to you and peace from God our Father, and the Lord Jesus Christ." We sometimes grow almost hopeless over our slow progress in Christlikeness. Every day our good resolutions vanish swiftly—like the dew before the sun—and we are irritable

(which, in plain language, means "cross") or we are selfish, conceited or lazy; though we don't intend to bear such a poor witness to the Lord we are honestly trying to serve.

Then there are the people who (as far as we can see) are not even trying to be good. We were almost ready (during the War) to root up whole nations and fling them out on the world's garbage heap. Is it possible that any cruel murderer, who eagerly hunts out inoffensive men and women in order to kill them, can possibly be changed into a saint? Think of Saul of Tarsus transformed into St. Paul! Perhaps we don't love our enemies enough to want them to grow like beautiful plants in the garden of God. But that dying prayer of our Leader: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do," gathers into its sheltering embrace the sinners of to-day as well as the soldiers who heartlessly drove the nails through His quivering flesh.

Nations, like individuals, may be pruned and cultured until the name which they have dragged in the mire becomes glorious in the eyes of God and man. We should try to echo our Lord's prayer for His murderers—though it must be a hard prayer for those who have suffered terribly during the war. Perhaps the prayers which are hardest to utter are dearest to God, and go out with greater power to help in the healing of the open sores of the world. Our own nation needs our prayers; and our kindly intercession for the foe we have conquered is a duty, too—for our Master has commanded it.



When Great Britain and the United States Meet.

The Prince of Wales at the City Hall, New York City, where he was officially welcomed. In the group, left to right, are: Grover Whalen, Gen. Bethell, Rodman Wananaker, William Phillips (representing the State Department), Viscount Grey (British Ambassador to the United States), and Mayor Hylan, of New York. This is the best picture of the Prince of Wales yet shown in our pages.

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ng Events.

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-Eastern Ontario Dairy-
 Brockville.

1920. — Corn Show,

20.—Western Ontario
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 evening, December 9.
 lled for 8 o'clock, and
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 object of the meeting
 on of a Dual-Purpose
 Each breeder should
 take part in the discus-
 e organization.

"Hope" is one of the great healers—in physical as well as spiritual sickness. Last week one of my "shut-in" friends, who has been lying on his back for more than two years, told me eagerly that he "has a hope of recovery, now"—because he "can move his leg a little." That hope not only makes life more bearable, but it is a real help in his fight for health. People used to think it a Christian duty to be "resigned to God's Will," when bodily health failed. But it is no less our duty to co-operate with God in the fight against sickness, and to be very sure that sickness is really God's Will before we settle down into a state of resignation. When our Lord walked visibly among men He fought sickness with steady persistence. These wonderful bodies of ours are given a mysterious power of fighting disease. There are armies of fighters within our veins, ready to attack any germ that is hostile to health. Don't be "resigned" to weakness of body or soul, but put your case in the hands of the Good Physician, and expect Him to give you strength. Then, if the tent in which you live is beyond repair on earth, you can look forward in eager hope to that other more lasting habitation which is being made ready for you. Don't talk about being "resigned" to God's Will—as if His Will were a thing hard to

hope—for ourselves or others? Browning, the optimist poet, says:

"No, when the fight begins within himself,
A man's worth something. God stoops
o'er his head,
Satan looks up between his feet—both tug
He's left, himself, in the middle: the soul
wakes
And grows. Prolong that battle through
his life!
Never leave growing till the life to come!"

And I, for my part, don't know why we should expect to be stunted in our growth then, when the Gardener transplants us into that hidden Garden, His own dwelling-place. Unless we can go on from strength to strength there, I would rather stay,—and grow,—here. Wouldn't you?

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick And Needy.

Two gifts of \$2 each, were sent "In His Name," by a Melancthon reader. These have been passed on to two blind friends of mine. Another "friend and reader of the Advocate" dropped \$2 into the Q. H. P. last week, and several friends sent papers for the "shut-in". The

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.

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—As I write on this 24th day of November the first snowflakes of the season are falling here, and the clouds above the great red cube of the opera house, as I look from my window, are quite gray and lowering so that it seems as though winter may really have come. But what a glorious fall we have had, in Ontario at least!—the sky so often, even in November, blue as blue could be, with fleecy white vapor-masses trailing over it, almost as though it were "the time when lilies blow." A rumor has been going about of late that the Gulf Stream is changing its course, coming closer to our eastern coast, but I do not know if the news is authentic. If it is, perhaps the cold winter in Central and Eastern Canada are of the past, while other regions may be left correspondingly colder. How strange it would be if we were to

people who are desirous of good government, of stability, efficiency and economy, and of the fair and equal enforcement of law." . . . And again, on his first appearance before the public, in Massey Hall, Toronto, "We are not out to get things for the farmer that the farmer should not have. We would hold ourselves a failure if we did not govern in the interests of every class, every legitimate interest in the Province of Ontario.

—Indeed that idea of fairness to all the people seems to be a very dominant one in the Premier's mind. "The People's Party," he prefers to call the new Government. At the same time, should it prove to be a very Solon among Governments it will be remembered for all time that it was really a farmers' party that put it through.

Didn't your heart warm to the Premier when you read about his having said that he "would rather be on the farm?" And did you just stop a moment to try to realize what it means to give up something one likes to do, and do something one does not like to do half as well—for the sake of other people? In Mr. Drury's case the spirit that urges is the spirit, not of the politician, but of the humanitarian. Nor is his any narrowed vision. He realizes that if his Government can do big, useful, unselfish things it will affect not only Ontario but this whole great country from coast to coast: "Ontario," he says, "is the heart of the Dominion." Very probably, too, busy as he is, he sees far enough to know that the effect will not stop even with the Dominion. All America is watching the experiment of the Farmers' Government in Ontario. All the world must, more or less, be affected by what it does; for truly has this little earth of ours become like a big village,—no pulse-beat in any part of it that does not vibrate through the whole. . . . I picked up a *Literary Digest* the other day, and there, in a prominent place was a picture of Premier Drury, with an editorial and comments. It is something to appear in the *Literary Digest*. When a man is given such notice there it means that he has come out from the local and been received in a broader world; it means that a great public is watching him—often a hungry Public which hopes that the thing he accomplishes may somehow make things better for it.

"What was your impression of our new leader?" I asked a city girl who heard him speak in Toronto.

"Why," she said, reflectively, "when I was listening to him I thought of what Peter McArthur said, that 'these men take their responsibilities like a religion.'"

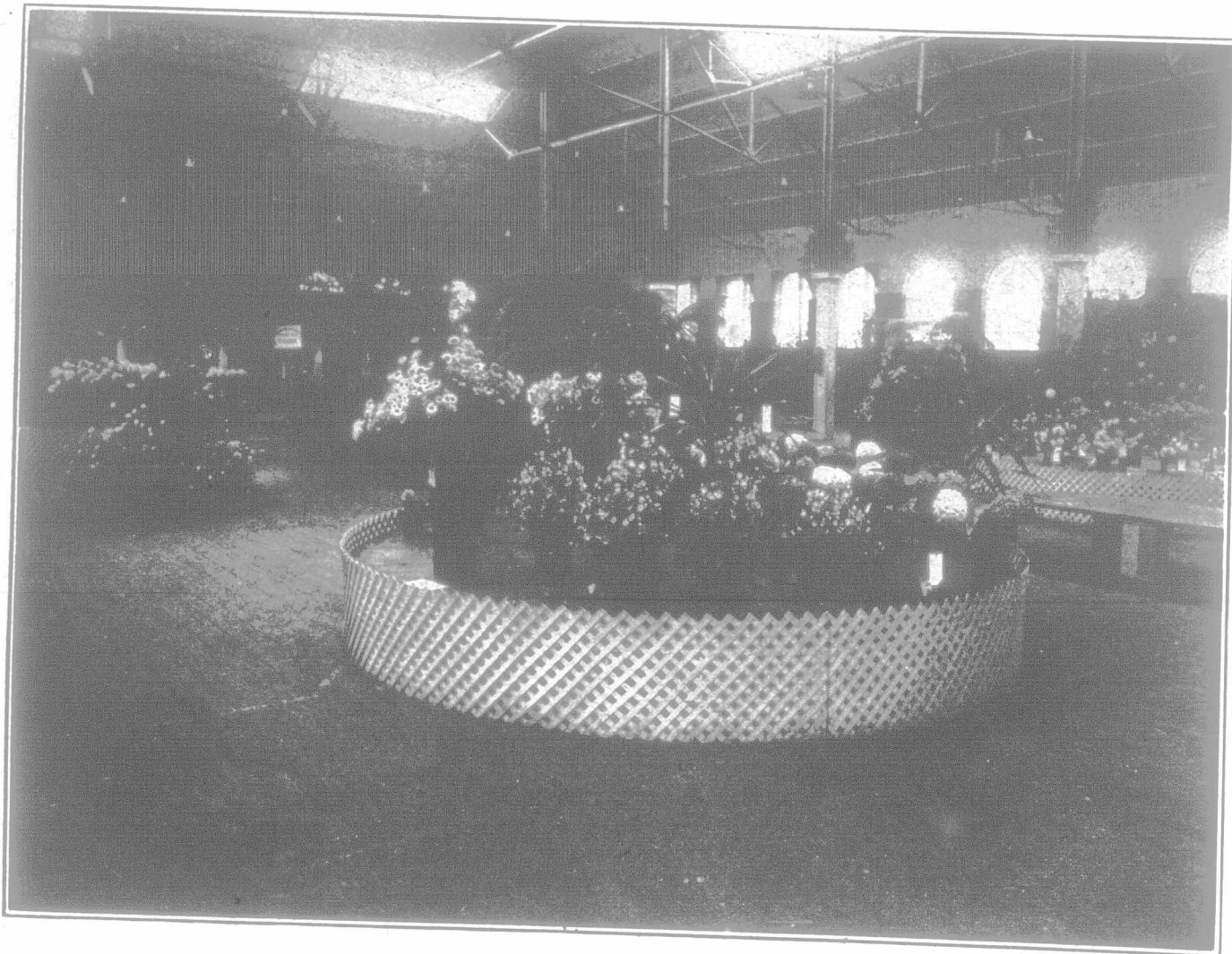
And then we spoke of the Premier's words, "I have never been, and I am not going to be much of a hand at shouting patriotism, but I hope I shall show in my public life that I am willing to live for the benefit of my country." . . . And then, somehow, my thought drifted off to a story that I may have told you before. I don't suppose you believe in reincarnation, but the story is so sweet, and really points such a good "moral," that I shall tell it now, even at the risk of repetition:—An old Hindu was very close to death, and those about said to him, "You have been so good, Master, you will never have to come to the earth again to live; you will go at once to Nirvana." But the old Hindu said, "Nay, my children!—I will come back to the lowest Hades if I can help someone there to rise."

. . . After thinking of that story I realized that I had been mingling with it, in some vague fashion, the watchword "Service," which the new party seems to have chosen for its battle-cry, and wondering, if, at the hands of the farmers' Government, the word would achieve a new dignity. . . . And I realized, too, that hovering about it had been thoughts of Mr. Drury's leaving his place of comfort and quiet home joys to go out into an arena of toil and tempest, perhaps suffering and misunderstanding, as well as achievement and opportunity.

—Now don't you go and say I have been comparing Ontario to a lowest hades,—because I haven't! ! !

"But you are such a hero-worshipper!" a woman said to me, laughingly, the other day.

Perhaps so. But are we not all hero-worshippers, more or less? For how can we fail to see that history is made up of



A Bit of the Flower and Fruit Show, Exhibition Buildings, Toronto.

endure—but say with triumphant gladness: "They Will be done in earth, as it is in heaven." His Will is to make you strong and beautiful; and beauty of soul is so dear to Him that He will patiently cultivate it, even if the body must decay in order to enrich the soil for soul-graces. You are "beloved of God," and called by Him to be a saint. You are a branch of the Tree of Life, and the Life of Christ within your soul is able to bring the fruit of the Spirit to perfection. You are called to be a "saint", and God never demands impossibilities; therefore He give you sufficient grace for every-day saintliness—if you keep the avenues of communication open. We need to abide in Christ—the True Vine—and allow Him to abide in us. It is His Life within a branch which enables the branch to bear fruit.

Someone has asked the question: "Which end of a branch is most important, the end which bears the fruit or the end which keeps up the connection with the root?" A branch may be barren this year and next year, yet—if it still abides in the Vine—the Husbandman's culture may at last conquer apparently hopeless barrenness. Should we ever lose

stream of kindness flows steadily on, and I try to be a faithful steward of your bounty.

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Children's Poem.

That Jolly Fellow.

December, O December, dear,
We know your laughing face,
And who that jolly fellow is,
That drives at such a pace.

The prancing deer, the jingling bells,
The sleigh with toys heaped high,
Proclaim to every child on earth
That dear St. Nick is nigh.

—L. B. CUMMINS.

There's a book that is named "The Young Visitors,"
Which has brought forth a host of in-
quisitors,
Who've guessed till they're crazy
Whether Barrie or Daisy
Will admit it is his work. Or is it
hers?

live through this change, too! Everything seems to be turning topsy-turvy these days, and the story of Alice in Wonderland does not seem quite so far-fetched as it used to.

But there are many bright spots in the outlook for the immediate future, if many others that are ominous and uncertain; in the long run—however things may appear to stop, or even to go back for a while—this old world *does* move forward.

It's hard to get away from Ontario these days. Since my last letter we have all read Premier Drury's speeches, given at various functions, and those of Hon. Messrs. Raney (Attorney-General), Mills (Minister of Mines), Grant (Minister of Education) and others.

What a fine note they have sounded!—just and generous.

In his address in accepting the leadership of the Province, Premier Drury said (you have read the words but it will do no harm to repeat them): "In a very real sense we represent, not alone the 40 per cent. of the people who are on the farms, but also the great bulk of the common people of all classes, the

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 efficiency and economy,
 equal enforcement of
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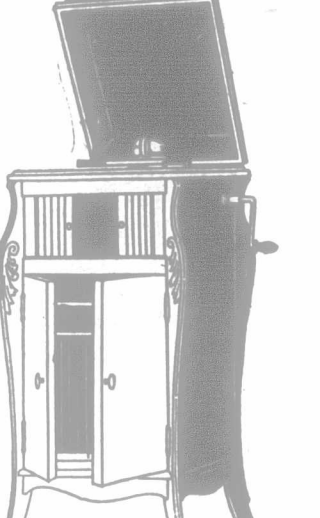
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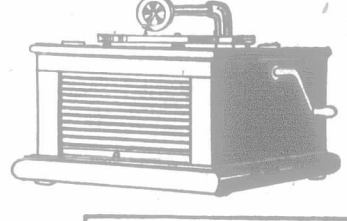
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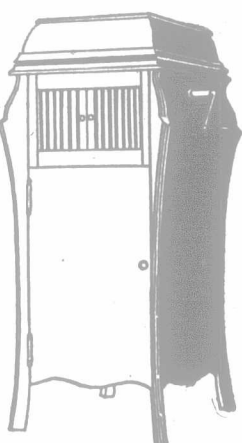
No Money Down 30 Days Trial Easy Payments



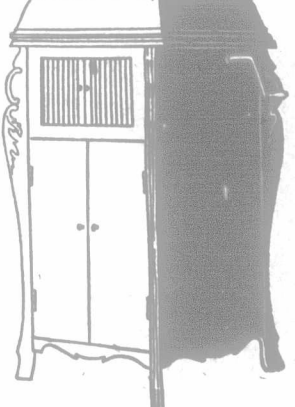
Model G
 \$15 monthly Mahogany
 veneer. Cabinet fitted with
 record receiver. Size 3 ft. 9 ins. x
 23 in. x 21 in. Price \$200



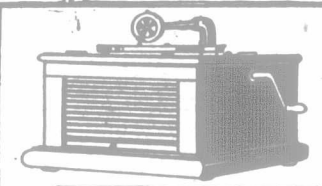
Model B
 \$5.00 monthly. Mahogany
 veneer. Size 13 1/4 ins. x 20 1/4
 ins. x 16 1/4 ins. Price \$60



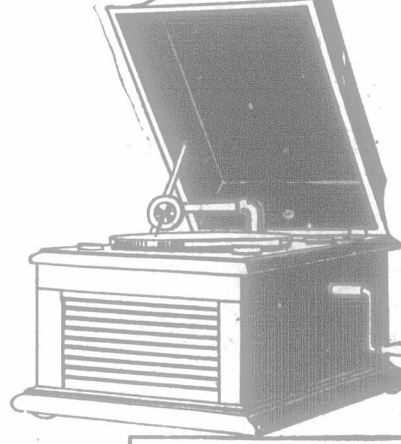
Model F
 \$10 monthly. Mahogany
 veneer. Size 3 ft. 8 x 22 1/4
 x 21 1/4. Price \$140



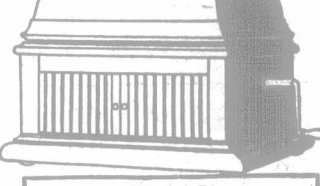
Model H
 \$25 monthly Mahogany
 veneer. Cabinet fitted
 with record receiver. Size 3
 ft. 10 1/2 ins. x 26 ins. x 23 ins.
 Price \$300



Model A
 \$3.75 monthly. Mahogany
 veneer. Size 11 1/4 ins. x
 17 ins. Price \$45.00



Model C
 \$6.25 monthly. Mahogany
 veneer. Size 11 1/4 x 20 3/4 x
 17 1/2 ins. Price \$75.00



Model D
 \$7.50 monthly. Mahogany
 veneer. Size 15 1/4 ins. x 20 1/4
 ins. x 18 1/2 ins. Price \$90

GUARANTEE
 We guarantee Cremona-
 phones to be the equal
 in musical excellence,
 richness in tone, ac-
 curacy of reproduction,
 beauty and quality of
 material and finish and
 mechanical perfection,
 of any phonograph
 made.

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The Machine that plays all Records

We know that the CREMONAPHONE is the equal of any phonograph on the market and that the price is lower than that of any other phonograph of the same size, quality of workmanship and material and musical excellence. This knowledge is based on the testimony of thousands of satisfied owners of Cremonaphones. The enthusiastic praise of these owners has encouraged us to offer the Cremonophone for your approval in your own home—the only place where a musical instrument can be given a satisfactory and convincing test. That is why we are making this liberal offer.

AN OFFER OPEN TO EVERYBODY, EVERYWHERE

Select any CREMONAPHONE illustrated in this advertisement, fill in the order blank at the right, and mail it to us to-day. We will send you the Cremonophone without the payment of one cent in advance. And this does not obligate you in any way. All we want you to do is to try the instrument for thirty days. Examine its mechanical features, cabinet work and finish. Compare its musical excellence with any other phonograph. Give it every test necessary to prove the truth of our claims for it. If at the end of this 30-day trial you are not satisfied with the instrument, if you do not believe that it is the equal of any phonograph on the market, simply

notify us and we will give you instructions for sending the outfit back at our expense. This 30-day trial does not cost you one penny, nor does it place you under any obligation to buy.

EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

If you decide to keep the Cremonophone after this 30-day trial, simply add the price of the records you have selected to the price of the phonograph and send us this amount in equal payments each month until the total is paid. The amount of the monthly payment on each machine is shown under the illustrations of the various models.

AMHERST PIANOS LIMITED
 AMHERST, NOVA SCOTIA

13

USE THIS ORDER BLANK Cut along dotted line

Ship by Freight Express ORDER BLANK Date _____

Amherst Pianos, Ltd., F.A.
 Amherst, N. S.

You may ship me the Cremonophone which I have marked with an (X) for thirty days trial.

If after thirty days' trial, I decide to keep and use the instrument I will send you the first payment for the Cremonophone and pay the same amount each month, until paid in full; then the CREMONAPHONE becomes my property. Should I decide after thirty days' trial that the CREMONAPHONE is not satisfactory, I will notify you, and you are to give me instructions so that I may send the outfit back at your expense.

I have always been faithful in paying my obligations and am making this statement for the purpose of inducing you to grant me these terms, and I give you my pledge that you may feel safe in trusting me to pay as agreed.

Sign here _____ R.F.D. _____
 No. _____

(Sign your name here plainly and carefully. If under age, some member of your family who is of age and responsible should sign this order with you).

Box _____ Street _____
 No. _____ and No. _____

Post Office _____ County _____ Prov _____

Shipping point _____ County _____ Prov _____

I have been located in this town since _____

If less than 5 years give former address _____

My business, occupation or profession, is _____

Please give name of head of household to prevent mistakes and simplify the keeping of our records.

Name of head of household _____

REFERENCES (Please give name of two references)

| Name | Address | Business or Occupation |
|------|---------|------------------------|
| | | |
| | | |

a series of events that hang upon the doings of outstanding men?

Nor does such hero-worship mean that one thinks any the less of the great mass of people. The mass produces the heroes. Perhaps through it, also, is evolved the thought which concentrates in the great man and gives him tongue and act.

—Now we are getting into deep water, yet the fact stands clear: that God Himself never works (outside of inanimate nature) except through men and

women—strikingly so, through those who are "on the margin of the advancing wave."

AGAIN we have to thank a number of kind people for contributions towards the coal fund for the family of the soldier in the F. A. ward at the Military Hospital. Acknowledgements are due to: Mrs. A. G. Palmer, R. 2, Florence, Ont., \$5; "Friend in Walkerton, \$1.00; "Reader," Sombra, Ont., \$1; —Name not given) London

Mutual Fire Ins. Co., \$1; Mrs. Stuart Wright, R. 1, Wardsville, Ont., \$2.00.

I shall have something to tell you about the disposal of all this soon. —JUNIA.

Worth Thinking Over.

"Never hunt with yourself, hunt with the pack."—Edward, Prince of Wales.

"For the advance of civilization the solidarity of the English-speaking races is vital."—John Galsworthy.

A Page of Puddings.

Carrot Pudding.

1 cup grated raw potatoes, 1/4 teasp. soda,
 1 cup grated raw carrots, 1/2 teasp. salt,
 3/4 cup sugar, 2 tablesp. boiling water,
 1 cup flour. 1 cup raisins.

To the grated carrots and potatoes added the sugar, flour, salt and milk. Dissolve the soda in the boiling water and beat in; add the raisins lightly

SHIP HILL GET THESE HIGH PRICES TO

BE WISE—don't wait—bundle up every fur you have on hand and ship to Hill Bros.—the old reliable fur house where you are sure of correct grading, highest prices and a square deal every time. WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION. Read these EXTRA HIGH PRICES we are paying if you ship your furs AT ONCE. Use the shipping tag—cut it out—paste on heavy cardboard—and attach it to your shipment.

EASTERN CANADA—FURS

| | Extra large | Large | Medium | Small | Unprime or otherwise inferior |
|--------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|-------------------------------|
| Skunk Black | \$12.00-\$9.50 | \$9.00-\$8.25 | \$8.00-\$7.25 | \$6.75-\$6.00 | \$5.50-\$1.00 |
| Short | 9.00-8.00 | 7.50-6.50 | 6.25-5.50 | 5.25-4.75 | 4.25-.75 |
| Narrow | 7.50-6.00 | 5.75-5.00 | 4.75-4.00 | 4.00-3.25 | 3.25-.50 |
| Broad | 4.25-3.25 | 3.25-2.40 | 2.40-1.90 | 1.90-1.40 | 1.50-.20 |
| Mink Dark | 20.00-16.00 | 15.00-14.00 | 11.00-10.00 | 8.00-7.00 | 8.50-.50 |
| Ordinary | 15.00-13.00 | 11.00-10.00 | 9.00-7.25 | 6.00-5.00 | 7.00-.40 |
| Pale | 12.00-11.00 | 9.50-8.50 | 7.25-6.25 | 5.00-4.00 | 6.00-.30 |
| Muskrat | 4.75-3.85 | 3.60-3.25 | 2.90-2.50 | 2.10-1.85 | 2.25-.15 |
| White Weasel | 3.25-2.60 | 2.30-2.00 | 1.65-1.35 | .90-.75 | 1.00-.10 |
| Red Fox | 32.00-27.00 | 26.00-23.00 | 21.00-17.00 | 15.00-11.00 | 15.00-1.00 |

If you live in any other section, ship us your furs and we will pay you highest market prices.

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We need furs badly to meet the demands of our outlets and are ready to pay higher prices than ever before; we can use all the furs you can ship and will pay **Highest Market Prices** SPOT CASH—SAME DAY RECEIVED

No matter where you ship your raw furs they eventually reach New York. Why be satisfied with ordinary prices when you can ship direct to Geo. I. Fox of New York and get highest New York market prices?

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You get full value—not a penny deducted. For years our system of grading has insured trappers the highest prices and won for us the name of the "fur house that guarantees satisfaction." Thousands of thoroughly satisfied trappers and shippers continue to ship to us every year, because we treat them fair—give correct grading—pay every cent of value for their furs. Your shipment will be held to order if desired.

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Get the latest information on fur prices. Don't ship a dollar's worth of furs until you compare our latest special price list and advance information—sent free on request, with free shipping tags and Trappers Guide. Ship all your furs to Geo. I. Fox and get record breaking prices. You take no chances.



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Richly-bred bulls of A1 quality, by Escana Ringleader =95963=. Cows with calves at foot by Escana Ringleader. Write your wants.
F. W. EWING R. R. 1, Elora, Ontario

floured. Put in a greased mould and steam the pudding steadily for 3 hours. Serve with sauce.

Graham Pudding.

1/2 cup molasses, 2 tablesp. butter,
1/2 cup sour milk, 2 cups Graham
1/2 cup chopped flour,
raisins, 1 teasp. soda.

Add the soda to the sour milk, mix with the molasses, add melted butter, then the flour, and lastly the floured raisins. Steam in a greased mould for 3 hours and serve with any good sauce.

Cereal Pudding.

1 1/2 cups cooked cereal, 2 eggs,
3 cups boiling water, 1/2 cup sugar,
1 teasp. salt, 1/2 cup raisins or
1 teasp. cinnamon, 1 1/2 cups milk.

Soften the porridge (any kind) with the boiling water; stir in salt and cinnamon, then let cool. Add milk, well-beaten eggs, and sugar. Add the slightly floured fruit. Put in a greased baking pan and bake in a moderate oven (or steam) until of the consistency of baked custard. Any kind of fruit or nuts may be used for this pudding. It is also good without either. Serve with cream and sugar.

A Good Sauce.

2 tablesp. butter, 1/4 cup cold boiled
1 cup powdered milk,
sugar.

Cream butter and sugar together, add the milk, a very little at a time and beating constantly. Flavor with lemon juice.

Ginger Pudding.

3 tablesp. melted butter, 1 egg,
1/2 cup sweet milk,
3 tablesp. sugar, 3 tablesp. molasses
1 teasp. ginger, 1 1/2 cup flour,
2 tablesp. baking powder.

Cream the butter and sugar together, add the beaten egg and molasses. Sift the dry ingredients and add alternately with the milk. Put into a greased pudding-mould and steam 1 hour. Serve with thin cream, or any good, well-flavored pudding sauce.

Plum Pudding.

1 cup chopped suet, 1/2 cup molasses,
1 cup bread crumbs, 1/2 cup shredded
3 chopped apples, citron,
1 cup raisins, A little nutmeg,
1 cup sugar, cloves, cinnamon
3 beaten eggs, and salt,
1 teasp. soda.

Steam steadily 3 hours and serve with sauce.

A Mince Meat Receipte.

Put 2 lbs. lean beef in boiling water to cover and let boil hard for a moment to harden the outside and keep the juices in, then draw back and simmer covered closely, until tender. Take out and when cold chop fine. Add 1 lb. finely chopped beef suet, 4 lbs. currants, 2 lbs. raisins, 3 lbs. sugar, 3 lbs. chopped tart apples, 1 small nutmeg grated, 1/2 teasp. ground mace, the grated rind and juice of 2 oranges and 1 lemon, 1 pint cider or 1 cup red currant jelly or grape jelly. This will keep well in a closely covered crock in a cool place.

A Great Winter Economy.

Few people know the value of old coal or cinders. With any heater sifting coal ashes more than repays for the time and trouble taken. Incidentally, coal sifters may now be bought that do the work automatically without dust. Without this the ashes should be dampened. When the cinders are picked over and freed from melted clinkers they should be well soaked with water. Two or 3 inches of the thoroughly wet cinders on top of a bed of new coal makes the hottest and most lasting fire that any coal will produce. Another reason is that the water and coal gas join to make a more powerful heat. To show what an economy sifted cinders may become I cite the fact that whereas I used to burn 12 and 13 tons of coal I know use only about half that amount. The ashes I never throw away. I use them on walks, on grass, on the lawn, and even spade them into the garden. They sweeten the soil, tend to keep moisture, and do away with many bugs and worms. Among the vegetables squashes are especially fond of coal ashes, among the flowers, asters.

Right Posture Aid to Health.

THAT right posture has a large part to do with women's health, even more than men's, was the leading point emphasized by Dr. Martin Edwards in a talk to women.

"The Winged Victory did not stand in a slovenly way," he said. "She stood with her toes straight forward and her abdomen in. This raised her chest, threw back her shoulders and poised her head automatically. Hers was the attitude of efficiency, optimism, joy in work and in play. She never wore tight shoes nor restricting clothing; she never lived in an ill-ventilated house; she never spent too much time indoors, she never spent whole afternoons and evenings at bridge, and she was not prudish. "She expressed cleanliness, balance, poise of body and mind; hence she had good health."

A teacher of physical culture has given a very good rule for the correct position when standing or walking. "Imagine," he said, "that there is a string drawing from the center of your chest right up to the zenith, straight above you, and stand accordingly. At once shoulders, hips and abdomen drop into the right position. Constant practice of this for a few weeks will make the position habitual, natural and permanent. Shoulder braces, as a rule, are of little use; they only succeed in drawing the shoulders back and shooting the neck forward in a very ungainly fashion."

Scrap Bag.

Keep the Furnace Clean.
Keep the soot cleaned from the interior surface of the furnace. It wastes heat.

Hair Help.

A friend of the "Advocate" says that one of the very best things to help hair that has become dry and brittle as it sometimes does, especially after illness, is coconut oil, not the multified preparation (which is good for shampooing) but a solid fat like lard. It can be purchased at any drug store, and a quarter of a pound will last a long time. Rub it into the scalp thoroughly at night, and wash the hair next day. This should be done twice a week. A little may be rubbed into the scalp every morning, but the semi-weekly treatment gives the best results.

Sauce for Emergencies.

When making a white sauce for any purpose make an extra amount to put away in a cold place. It will keep perfectly well for a couple of days, and may be warmed up quickly over hot water if tightly covered. If you like white sauce you will find it nice over boiled mutton (with capers, or pickled nasturtium seed, mixed in), fish (seasoned with nutmeg), over boiled onions, potatoes celery, artichokes, etc. Sometimes it is used when making baked souffles of chopped vegetables or meat. It always adds, of course, to the nutriment of anything with which it is mixed, and will often be found helpful in making a little left-over vegetable or meat "go a long way." The usual recipe is to mix together 2 tablespoons butter and 2 of flour, adding gradually, as the mixture cooks, enough warm milk to thin to the required consistency. Stir all the time, and when done add seasoning to taste.

Current Events

Mr. Lionel H. Clarke will succeed Sir John Hendrie as Lieut.-Governor of Ontario.

The Interchurch Forward Movement National Campaign began in a mass meeting at Massey Hall, Toronto, on Nov. 24.

It was declared by Hon. N. W. Rowell at the International Labor Conference at Washington that Canada will vote for an 8-hour day.

Twenty-three ships are under construction for the Canadian merchant marine.

Under an order issued by the Canadian Board of Commerce on Nov. 24, retailers

Posture Aid to Health.

Posture has a large part in women's health, even men's, was the leading idea by Dr. Martin Edwards.

Victory did not stand for her, he said. "She stood straight forward and her chest was raised, her shoulders and poised automatically. Hers was the energy, optimism, joy in life. She never wore tight clothing; she never lived in a tilted house; she never sat in time indoors, she never spent her afternoons and evenings in a room that was not prudish. Her cleanliness, balance, and mind; hence she had

physical culture has a good rule for the correct standing or walking, that there is a string center of your chest, straight above you, singly. At once should women drop into the constant practice of this will make the position permanent. Shoulder are of little use; drawing the shoulders back the neck forward in a position."

Map Bag.

Furnace Clean. Cleaned from the interior. It wastes heat.

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"The Advocate" says that one thing to help hair that is brittle as it sometimes is after illness, is coconut oil preparation (which is good) but a solid fat may be purchased at any drug store for a quarter of a pound. Rub it into the hair at night, and wash the hair. This should be done twice a week, but the semi-greasy gives the best results.

Emergencies.

A white sauce for any extra amount to put in place. It will keep a couple of days, and up quickly over hot covered. If you like will find it nice over with capers, or pickled mixed in), fish (seasoned with boiled onions, potatoes, etc. Sometimes making baked souffles or meat. It is also, to the nutriment which it is mixed, and helpful in making vegetable or meat "go". A usual recipe is to mix 2 spoons butter and 2 of equal, as the mixture from milk to thin to the consistency. Stir all the time, and seasoning to taste.

Local Events

Clarke will succeed Sir as Lieut.-Governor of

Forward Movement began in a mass meeting at the Bay Street Hall, Toronto, on

Hon. N. W. Rowell Labor Conference at Canada will vote for an

ships are under Canadian merchant

issued by the Canadian on Nov. 24, retailers

of bacon and boned ham are limited to a gross profit of 20 per cent. with an additional 2 cents per lb. for slicing. The order may be extended to retail sellers of all kinds of pork and pork products. On Nov. 26th an order fixing a margin of gross profits of 33 1/3 per cent., to retailers of boots, shoes and other footwear was issued.

The Department of Immigration and Colonization for Canada is offering three cash prizes (\$75, \$50 and \$25) in each of the nine Provinces, for letters or articles written by settlers. The letters must not exceed 2,000 words in length, must be true stories of the writers' pioneer experiences and must be mailed to the Director of Publicity for the Department, Ottawa, not later than Feb. 14, 1920. In judging them spelling and literary style will not count. The main idea is to get out at facts. "Just tell the story in your own words."

The Ontario Hospital at Orpington, Eng., has been sold by the British Ministry of Pensions, and will be used as a central depot for cripples of the Imperial army.

D'Annunzio, the poet-soldier in possession of Fiume, is extending his operations into Dalmatia.

Victoria, Australia, is establishing State sawmills to stop profiteering in timber.

The Sinn Fein have practically declared war upon England, and Imperial forces are being increased in anticipation of trouble in Ireland.

Fuel administrator Garfield has offered a wage advance of 14 per cent. to all miners in the United States.

Capt. Ross Smith, who is attempting a flight from England to Australia, arrived at Delhi, India, on Tuesday.

Serial Story

"His Family."


BY ERNEST POOLE.
(Serial rights reserved by *The Farmer's Advocate* and *Home Magazine*.)

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

The central figure in this story is Roger Gale, sixty years of age when the story begins. He had grown up in the country, but at seventeen had drifted to New York, where he finally got into business, became fairly prosperous, married, and became the father of three daughters: Edith, who, when the story opens, has been married for some years, and is the too-devoted mother of four children; Deborah, a teacher, principal of one of the big schools of the city; and Laura, the wild, capricious one, who announces her engagement to a young man named Sloane. With time, at last, to rest somewhat on his oars, Roger Gale finds himself, at sixty, a somewhat lonely widower living a life apart from that of his children. He realizes suddenly that he does not even know them. He determines to "find them out," and the story is carried on in a fascinatingly interesting way. Chapter IV gives a conversation between Deborah and her father, in which her suspicion of young Sloane as a suitable life-partner for Laura is unconsciously intimated. The father is worried, and, to distract him, Deborah takes him to a concert in Carnegie Hall, from which they go to Edith's for supper. The talk turns on the approaching marriage, and Edith says Deborah may find the house too much of a burden after Laura has gone. Roger feels that the home may be given up and that this whole life is being upset. Chapters V-VIII tell of the birth of Edith's child and Laura's very fashionable wedding which has almost taken all of Roger's bank deposit, so that he has to go to work harder than ever in his Clipping Bureau. Looking into the character of his children he sees his youthful self in Laura's burning curiosities and venturesome spirit, his later self in Edith's dropping of all outside interests for the sake of her family, and he realizes the truth of his wife's words, "you will live on in our children's lives." In Chapter IX through Deborah's distress over the execution of "Joe", a hot-blooded Italian lad who had been one of her pupils, Roger begins

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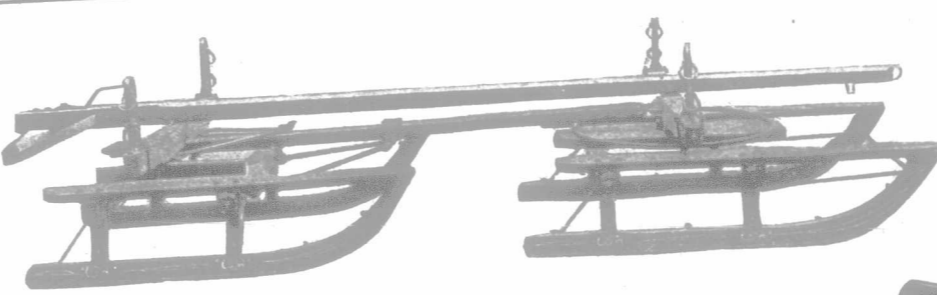
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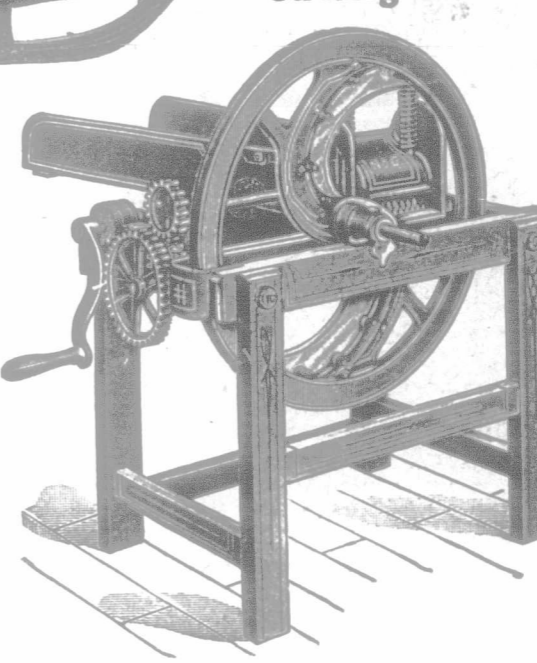
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CHAPTER X.
to see that there is much that is "personal" in his daughter's work, and to endorse her idea that the solution for most of the woes and mistakes of life is a good education for every child. She invites him to visit her school, and he consents.

CHAPTER X.
Out of the subway they emerged into a noisy tenement street. Roger had known such streets as this, but only in the night-time, as picturesque and adventurous ways in an underground world he had explored in search of strange old glittering rings. It was different now. Gone were the Rembrandt shadows, the leaping flare of torches, the dark surging masses of weird uncouth humanity. Here in garish day-

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light were poverty and ugliness, here were heaps of refuse and heavy smells and clamor. It disgusted and repelled him, and he was tempted to turn back. But glancing at Deborah by his side he thought of the night she had been through. No, he decided, he would go on and see what she was up to here.

They turned into a narrower street between tall dirty tenements, and in a twinkling all was changed. For the street, as far as he could see, was gay with flaunting colors, torrents of bobbing hats and ribbons, frocks and blouses. Shirts and breeches, vivid reds and yellows and blues. It was deafening with joyous cries, a shrill incessant chatter, chatter, piercing yells and shrieks of laughter. Children, swarms of children, children of all sizes passed him, clean and dirty, smiling, scowling, hurrying, running, pummeling, grabbing, whirling each other round and round—till the very air seemed quivering with wild spirits and new life!

He heard Deborah laughing. Five hilarious small boys had hold of her hands and were marching in triumph waving their caps. "Heigh there—heigh there! Heigh—heigh—heigh!"

The school was close in front of them. An enormous building of brick and tile wedged into a disordered mass of tenements, shops and factories, it had been built around a court shut out from the street by a high steel fence. They squeezed into the gateway, through which a shouting punching mob of urchins were now pushing in; and soon from a balcony above Roger looked down into the court, where out of a wild chaos order was appearing. Boys to the right and girls to the left were forming in long sinuous lines, and three thousand faces were turned toward the building. In front appeared the Stars and Stripes. Then suddenly he heard a crash from underneath the balcony, and looking down he saw a band made up of some thirty or forty boys. Their leader, a dark Italian lad, made a flourish, a pass with his baton, and the band broke into a blaring storm, an uproarious, booming march. The mob below fell into step, and line after line in single file the children marched into their school.

"Look up! Look all around you!" He heard Deborah's eager voice in his ear. And as he looked up from the court below he gave a low cry of amazement. In hundreds of windows all around, of sweatshops, tenements, factories, on tier upon tier of fire escapes and even upon the roofs above, silent watchers had appeared. For this one moment in the day the whole congested neighborhood had stopped its feverish labor and become an amphitheater with all eyes upon the school. And the thought flashed in Roger's mind: "Deborah's big family!"

He had a strange confusing time. In her office, in a daze, he sat and heard his daughter with her two assistant principals, her clerk and her stenographer, plunge into the routine work of the day. What kind of school work was this? She seemed more like the manager of some buzzing factory. Messages kept coming constantly from class-room, children came for punishment, and on each small human problem she was passing judgment quickly. Meanwhile a score of mothers, most of them Italians, with colored shawls upon their heads, had straggled in and taken seats, and one by one they came to her desk. For these women who had been children in peasant huts in Italy now had children of their own in the great city of New York, and they found it very baffling. How to keep them in at night? How to make them go to the priest? How to feed and clothe them? How to live in these tenement homes, in this wild din and chaos? They wanted help and they wanted advice. Deborah spoke in Italian but turning to her father she would translate from time to time.

A tired scowling woman said, "My boy won't obey me. His father is dead. When I slap him he only jumps away. I lock him in and he steals the key, he keeps it in his pocket. He steals the money that I earn. He steals the money that I earn. He says I'm from the country." And a flabby anxious woman said, "My girl runs out to dance halls. Sometimes she comes back at two in the morning. She is fifteen and she ought to get married. But what can I do? A nice steady man who never dances comes sometimes to see her—but she makes faces and calls him a fatty, she dances before him and pushes him out and slams the door. What can I do?"

"Please come and see our janitor and make him fix our kitchen sink!" an angry little woman cried. "When I try to wash the dishes the water spouts all over me!" And then a plump rosy mother said in a soft coaxing voice, "I have eight little children, all nice and clean. When you tell them to do anything they always do it quickly. They smile at you, they are like saints. So could the kind, beautiful teacher fix it up with a newspaper to send them to the country—this summer when it is so hot? The newspaper could send a man and he could take our pictures."

"Most of us girls used to be in this school," said a bright looking Jewess of eighteen. "And you taught us how we should live nice. But how can we live nice when our shop is so rotten? Our boss is trying to kiss the girls, he is trying to hug them on the stairs. And what he pays us is a joke, and we must work till nine o'clock. So will you help us, teacher, and give us a room for our meetings here? We want to have a union."

A truant officer brought in two ragged, frightened little chaps. Found on the street during school hours, they had to give an account of themselves. Sullenly one of them gave an address far up in the Bronx, ten miles away. They had not been home for a week, he said. Was he lying? What was to be done? Somewhere in the city their homes must be discovered. And the talk of the truant officer made Roger feel ramifications here which wound out through the police and the courts to reformatories, distant cells. He thought of that electric chair, and suddenly he felt oppressed by the heavy complexity of it all.

And this was part and parcel of his daughter's daily work in school! Still dazed, disturbed but curious, he sat and watched and listened, while the bewildering demands of Deborah's big family kept crowding in upon her. He went to a few of the class-rooms and found that reading and writing, arithmetic and spelling were being taught in ways which he had never dreamed of. He found a kindergarten class, a carpenter shop and a printing shop, a sewing class and a cooking class in a large model kitchen. He watched the nurse in her hospital room, he went into the dental clinic where a squad of fifty urchins were having their teeth examined, and out upon a small side roof he found a score of small invalids in steamer chairs, all fast asleep. It was a strange astounding school! He heard Deborah speak of a mothers' club and a neighborhood association; and he learned of other ventures here, the school doctor, the nurse and the visitor endlessly making experiments, delving into the neighborhood for ways to meet its problems. And by the way Deborah talked to them he felt she had gone before, that years ago by day and night she had been over the ground alone. And she'd done all this while she lived in his house.

Scattered memories out of the past, mere fragrances she had told him, here flashed back into his mind: humorous little incidents of daily battles she had waged in rotten old tenement buildings with rags and filth and garbage, with vermin, darkness and disease. Mingled with these had been accounts of dances, weddings and christenings and of curious funeral rites. And struggling with such dim memories of Deborah in her twenties called forth in his mind by the picture of the woman of thirty here, Roger grew still more confused. What was to be the end of it? She was still but a pioneer in a jungle, endlessly groping and trying new things.

"How many children are there in the public schools?" he asked.

"About eight hundred thousand," Deborah said.

"Good Lord!" he groaned, and felt within him a glow of indignation rise against these immigrant women for breeding so inconsiderately. With the mad city growing so fast, and the people of the tenements breeding, breeding, breeding, and packing the schools to bursting, what could any teacher be but a mere cog in a machine, ponderous, impersonal, blind, grinding out future New Yorkers?

He reached home limp and battered from the storm of new impressions coming on top of his sleepless night. He had thought of a school as a simple place, filled with little children, mischievous at times perhaps and some with dirty faces, but still with minds and spirits clean, unsoiled as yet by contact with the grim

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spirit of the town. He had thought of childhood as something intimate and pure, inside his home, his family. Instead of that, in Deborah's school he had been disturbed and thrilled by the presence all around him of something wild, barbaric, dark, compounded of the city streets, of surging crowds, of rushing feet, of turmoil, filth, disease and death, of poverty and vice and crime. But Roger could still hear that band. And behind its blaring crash and din he had felt the vital throbbing of a tremendous joyousness, of gaiety, fresh hopes and dreams, of leaping young emotions like deep buried bubbling springs bursting up resistlessly to renew the fevered life of the town! Deborah's big family! Everybody's children!

"You will live on in our children's lives." The vision hidden in those words now opened wide before his eyes.

CHAPTER XI.

She told him the next morning her night school closed for the summer that week.

"I think I should like to see it," her father said determinedly. She gave him an affectionate smile:

"Oh, dearie. Haven't you had enough?"

"I guess I can stand it if you can," was his gruff rejoinder, "though if I ran a school like yours I think by night I'd have schooled enough. Do most principals run night schools too?"

"A good many of them do."

"Isn't it taxing your strength?" he asked.

"Don't you have to tax your strength," his daughter replied good humoredly, "to really accomplish anything? Don't you have to risk yourself in order to really live these days? Suppose you come down to-morrow night. We won't go to the school, for I doubt if the clubs and classes would interest you very much. I'll take you through the neighborhood."

They went down the following evening. The night was warm and humid, and through the narrow tenement streets there poured a teeming mass of life. People by the thousands passed, bareheaded, men in shirt sleeves, their faces glistening with sweat. Animal odors filled the air. The torches on the pushcarts threw flaring lights and shadows, the peddlers shouted hoarsely, the tradesmen in the booths and stalls joined in with cries, shrill peals of mirth. The mass swept onward, talking, talking, and its voice was a guttural roar. Small boys and girls with piercing yells kept darting under elbows, old women dozed on door-steps, babies screamed on every side. Mothers leaned out of windows, and by their faces you could see that they were screaming angrily for children to come up to bed. But you could not hear their cries. Here around a hurdy-gurdy gravely danced some little girls. A tense young Jew, dark faced and thin, was shouting from a wagon that all men and women must be free and own the factories and mills. A mob of small boys, clustered 'round a "camp fire" they had made on the street, were leaping wildly through the flames. It was a mammoth caudron here, seething, bubbling over with a million foreign lives. Deborah's big family.

She turned into a doorway, went down a long dark passage and came into a court-yard enclosed by greasy tenement walls that reared to a spot of dark blue sky where a few quiet stars were twinkling down. With a feeling of repugnance Roger followed his daughter into a tall rear building and up a rickety flight of stairs. On the fourth landing she knocked at a door, and presently it was opened by a stout young Irish woman with flushed haggard features and disheveled hair.

"Oh. Good evening, Mrs. Berry."

"Good evening. Come in," was the curt reply. They entered a small stifling room where were a stove, two kitchen chairs and three frowled beds in corners. On one of the beds lay a baby asleep, on another two small restless boys sat up and watched the visitors. A sick man lay upon the third. And a cripple boy, a boarder here, stood on his crutches watching them. Roger was struck at once by his face. Over the broad cheek bones the sallow skin was tightly drawn, but there was a determined set to the jaws that matched the boy's shrewd grayish eyes, and his face lit up in a wonderful smile.

"Hello, Miss Deborah," he said. His voice had a cheery quality.

"Hello, Johnny. How are you?"

"Fine, thank you."

"That's good. I've brought my father with me."

"Howdado, sir, glad to meet you."

"It's some time since you've been to see me, John," Deborah continued.

"I know it is," he answered. And then with a quick jerk of his head, "He's been pretty bad," he said. Roger looked at the man on the bed. With his thin waxen features drawn, the man was gasping for each breath.

"What's the matter?" Roger whispered.

"Lungs," said the young woman harshly. "You needn't bother to speak so low. He can't hear you anyhow. He's dying. He's been dying weeks."

"Why didn't you let me know of this?" Deborah asked gently.

"Because I knew what you'd want to do—take him off to a hospital! And I ain't going to have it! I promised him he could die at home!"

"I'm sorry," Deborah answered.

There was a moment's silence, and the baby whimpered in its sleep. One child had gone to his father's bed and was frowning at his agony as though it were a tiresome sight.

"Are any of them coughing?" Deborah inquired.

"No," said the woman sharply.

"Yes, they are, two of 'em," John cheerfully corrected her.

"You shut up!" she said to him, and she turned back to Deborah. "It's my home, I guess, and my family, too. So what do you think that you can do?" Deborah looked at her steadily.

"Yes, it's your family," she agreed.

"And it's none of my business, I know—except that John is one of my boys—and if things are to go on like this I can't let him board here any more. If he had let me know before I'd have taken him from you sooner. You'll miss the four dollars a week he pays."

The woman swallowed fiercely. The flush on her face had deepened. She scowled to keep back the tears.

"We can all die for all I care! I've about got to the end of my rope!"

"I see you have," Deborah's voice was low. "You've made a hard plucky fight, Mrs. Berry. Are there any empty rooms left in this building?"

"Yes, two upstairs. What do you want to know for?"

"I'm going to rent them for you. I'll arrange it to-night with the janitor, on condition that you promise to move your children to-morrow upstairs and keep them there until this is over. Will you?"

"Yes."

"That's sensible. And I'll have one of the visiting nurses here within an hour."

"Thanks."

"And later on we'll have a talk."

"All right—"

"Good-night, Mrs. Berry."

"Good-night, Miss Gale, I'm much obliged. Say, wait a minute! Will you?" The wife had followed them out on the landing and she was clutching Deborah's arm. "Why can't the nurse give him something," she whispered, "to put him to sleep for good and all? It ain't right to let a man suffer like that! I can't stand it! I'm—I'm—" she broke off with a sob. Deborah put one arm around her and held her steadily for a moment.

"The nurse will see that he sleeps," she said. "Now, John," she added, presently, when the woman had gone into the room, "I want you to get your things together. I'll have the janitor move them upstairs. You sleep there to-night, and to-morrow morning come to see me at the school."

"All right, Miss Deborah, much obliged. I'll be all right. Good-night, sir—"

"Good-night, my boy," said Roger, and suddenly he cleared his throat. He followed his daughter down the stairs. A few minutes she talked with the janitor, then joined her father in the court.

"I'm sorry I took you up there," she said. "I didn't know the man was sick."

"Who are they?" he asked.

"Poor people," she said. And Roger flinched.

"Who is this boy?"

"A neighbor of theirs. His mother, who was a widow, died about two years ago. He was left alone and scared to death lest he should be 'put away' in some big institution. He got Mrs. Berry to take him in, and to earn his board he began selling papers instead of coming to our school. So our school visitor looked him up. Since then

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I have been paying his board from a fund I have from friends uptown, and so he has finished his schooling. He's to graduate next week. He means to be a stenographer."

"How old is he?"

"Seventeen," she replies.

"How was he crippled? Born that way?"

"No. When he was a baby his mother dropped him one Saturday night when she was drunk. He has never been able to sit down. He can lie down or he can stand. He's always in pain, it never stops. I learned that from the doctor I took him to see. But whenever you ask him how he feels you get the same answer always: 'Fine, thank you.' He's a fighter, is John."

"He looks it. I'd like to help that boy—"

"All right—you can help him," Deborah said. "You'll find him quite a tonic."

"A what?"

"A tonic," she repeated. And with a sudden tightening of her wide and sensitive mouth, Deborah added slowly,

"Because, though I've known many hungry boys, Johnny Geer is the hungriest of them all—hungry to get on in life, to grow and learn and get good things, get friends, love, happiness, everything!"

As she spoke of this child in her family, over her strong quiet face there swept a fierce, intent expression which struck Roger rather cold. What a fight she was making, this daughter of his, against what overwhelming odds. But all he said to her was this:

"Now let's look at something more cheerful, my dear."

"Very well," she answered with a smile.

"We'll go and see Isadore Freedom."

"Who's he?"

"Isadore Freedom," said Deborah, "is the beginning of something tremendous. He came from Russia Poland—and the first American word he learned over there was 'freedom.' So in New York he changed his name to that—very solemn-

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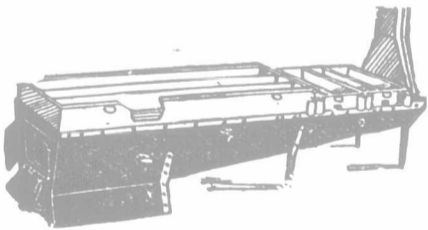
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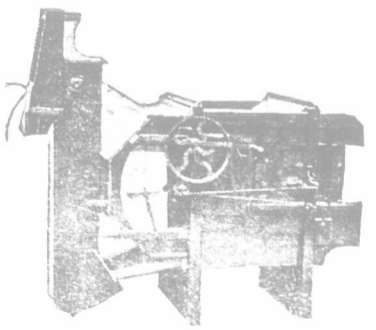
That's what his neighbors said, they were right too, but there were reasons, this sap was not fresh enough or clean enough, his boiling outfit was out-of-date and he scorched the whole batch. He did a lot of hard work with poor results. It is all a question of proper outfit. With a



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in your maple grove you are sure of making the best possible syrup and sugar. Do it cleanly and quickly and get more money out of it. Scrap your old outfit and make something worth while out of your sugar bush. We can help you a lot if you write us.

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ly, by due process of law. It cost him seven dollars. He had nine dollars at the time. Isadore is a flame, a kind of a torch in the wilderness.

"How does the flame earn his living?" "At first in a sweatshop," she replied. "But he came to my school five nights a week, and at ten o'clock when school was out he went to a little basement cafe, where he sat at a corner table, drank one glass of Russian tea and studied till they closed at one. Then he went to his room, he told me, and used to read himself to sleep. He slept as a rule four hours. He said he felt he needed it. Now he's a librarian earning fifteen dollars a week, and having all the money he needs he has put the thought of it out of his life and is living for education—education in freedom. For Isadore has studied his name until he thinks he knows what it means."

They found him in a small public library on an ill-smelling ghetto street. The place had been packed with people, but the clock had just struck ten and the readers were leaving reluctantly, many with books under their arms. At sight of Deborah and her father Isadore leaped up from his desk and came quickly to meet them with outstretched hands.

"Oh, this is splendid! Good evening!" he cried. Hardly more than a boy, perhaps twenty-one, he was short of frame but large of limb. He had wide stooping shoulders and reddish hollows in his dark cheeks. Yet there was a springiness in his step, vigor and warmth in the grip of his hand, in the very curl of his thick black hair, in his voice, in his enormous smile.

"Come," he said to Roger, when the greetings were over. "You shall see my library, sir. But I want that you shall not see it alone. While you look you must close for me your eyes and see other libraries, many, many, all over the world. You must see them in big cities and in very little towns to-night. You must see people, millions there, hungry, hungry, people. Now I shall show you their food and their drink." As he spoke he was leading them proudly around. In the stacks along the walls he pointed out fiction, poetry, history, books of all the sciences.

"They read all, all!" cried Isadore. "Look at this Darwin on my desk. In a year so many have read this book it is a case for the board of health. And look at this shelf of economics. I place it next to astronomy. And I say to these people, 'Yes, read about jobs and your hours and wages. Yes, you must strike, you must have better lives. But you must read also about the stars—and about the big spaces—silent—not one single little sound for many, many million years. To be free you must grow as big as that—inside of your head, inside of your soul. It is not enough to be free of a czar, a kaiser or a sweatshop boss. What will you do when they are gone? My fine people, how will you run the world? You are deaf and blind, you must be free to open your own ears and eyes, to look into the books and see what is there—great thoughts and feelings, great ideas. And when you have seen, then you must think—you must think it all out every time! That is freedom!" He stopped abruptly. Again on his dark features came a huge and winning smile, and with an apologetic shrug, "But I talk too much of my books," he said. "Come. Shall we go to my cafe?"

On a neighboring street, a few minutes later, down a flight of steep wooden stairs they descended into a little cafe, shaped like a tunnel, the ceiling low, the bare walls soiled by rubbing elbows, dirty hands, the air blue and hot with smoke. Young men and girls packed in at small tables bent over tall glasses of Russian tea, and gesturing with their cigarettes declaimed and argued excitedly. Quick joyous cries of greeting met Isadore from every side.

"You see?" he said gaily. "This is my club. Here we are like a family." He ordered tea of a waiter who seemed more like a bosom friend. And leaning eagerly forward, he began to speak in glowing terms of the men and girls from sweatshops who spent their nights in sweatshops of the soul, talking, listening, grappling, "for the power to think with mind as clear as the sun when it rises," he joyously cried. "There is not a night in this city, not one, when hundreds do not drink like this until the breaking of the

day! And then they sleep! A little joke! For at six o'clock they must rise to their work! And that is a force," he added, "not only for those people but a force for you and me. Do you see? When you feel tired, when all your hopes are sinking low, you think of those people and you say, 'I will go to their places.' And you go. You listen and you watch their faces, and such fire makes you burn! You go home, you are happy, you have a new life!

"And perhaps at last you will have a religion," he continued, in fervent tones. "You see, with us Jews—and with Christians, too—the old religion, it is gone. And in its place there is nothing strong. And so the young people go all to pieces. They dance and they drink. If you go to those dance halls you say, 'They are crazy!' 'These people must have a religion.' You ask, 'Where can I find a new God?' And you reply, 'There is no God.' And then you must be very sad. You know how it is? You feel too free. And you feel scared and lonely. You look up at the stars. There are millions. You are only a speck of dust—on one.

"But then you come to my library. And you see those hungry people—more hungry than men have ever been. And you see those books upon the shelves. And you know when they come together at last, when that power to think as clear as the sun comes into the souls of those people so hungry, then we shall have a new god for the world. For there is no end to what they shall do," Isadore ended huskily.

Roger felt a lump in his throat. He glanced into his daughter's eyes and saw a suspicious brightness there. Isadore looked at her happily.

"You see?" he said to Roger. "When she came here to-night she was tired, half sick. But now she is all filled with life!"

Later, on the street outside when Isadore had left them, Deborah turned to her father:

"Before we go home, there's one place more."

And they went to a building not far away, a new structure twelve floors high which rose out of the neighboring tenements. It had been built, she told him, by a socialist daily paper. A dull night watchman half asleep took them in the elevator up to the top floor of the building, where in a bustling, clanking loft the paper was just going to press. Deborah seemed to know one of the foremen. He smiled and nodded and led the way through the noise and bustle to a large glass door at one end. This she opened and stepped out upon a fire escape so broad it was more like a balcony. And with the noise of the presses subdued, from their high perch they looked silently down.

All around them for miles, it seemed, stretched dark uneven fields of roofs, with the narrow East River winding its way through the midst of them to the harbor below, silvery, dim and cool and serene, opening to the distant sea. From the bridges rearing high over the river, lights by thousands sparkled down. But directly below the spot where they stood was only a dull hazy glow, rising out of dark tenement streets where dimly they could just make out numberless moving shadowy forms, restless crowds too hot to sleep. The roofs were covered everywhere with men and women and children—families, families, all merged together in the dark. And from them rose into the night a ceaseless murmur of voices, laughing and joking, quarreling, loving and hating, demanding, complaining, and fighting and slaying and scheming for bread and the means of stark existence. But among these struggling multitudes confusedly did Roger feel the brighter presence here and there of more aspiring figures, small groups in glaring, stiling rooms down there beneath the murky dark, young people fiercely arguing, groping blindly for new goals. And all these voices, to his ears, merged into one deep thrilling hum, these lights into one quivering glow, that went upward the silent stars.

And there came to him a feeling which he had often had in his dreams in many different places—that he had seen a part of all this, the great, blink of the soul of

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We are in the market for Alsylke, Red Timothy and Sweet Clover, also all grain of good sample. Send samples and we will quote our best price f.o.b. your station.
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mankind, which had been here before he was born and would be here when he was dead—still groping, yearning, struggling upward, on and on—to something distant as the sun. And still would he be a part of it all, through the eager lives of his children. He turned and looked at Deborah and caught the light that was in her eyes.

To be continued.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Distribution of Estate.

Having a bachelor uncle who died September, 1916, in Manitoba, I am an interested heir. He sold his land some time before his death.

1. Is there any way of finding out if he made a will or not, or if he was holder of a mortgage?
 2. Do the heirs have to put in for their share of the estate to the executors?
 3. If so, is there any stated time?
 4. Is there any way of finding out how they settled up his estate, and if so where would one write?
 5. If any of the heirs are dead, would their children come in for their parent's share of the estate? A. G.
- Ans.—1 and 4. Yes; you should employ a solicitor.
2 and 3. Ordinarily no, the administrator being supposed to distribute the net proceeds of the estate amongst those entitled thereto; but, seeing that in this case the deceased has been dead over three years, if you have reason to think that he died intestate leaving property, it would be well for you to have your solicitor investigate.
5. Yes.

BY ROBERT

I might skunk I al No. 9 wire post of st Then, after run the w its proper the "Stretch almost ar cedar, ba boxes are purpose. should n neither sh them, as is not the deal off stretchers much the wider in than any stretcher inches lon five and a and from nose. Th thirty-six seven and and six i would be nose. In be over about on etc., thre

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The Trapper.

BY ROBERT G. HODGSON (BOOKLET RIGHTS RESERVED.)

STRETCHING BOARDS.

I might say that in the case of the skunk I always fasten a straight piece of No. 9 wire about a foot in length to the post of stretcher by means of a string. Then, after the hide is on the stretcher, run the wire down the tail, which will keep the tail from shrinking up and losing its proper shape.

Stretching boards can be made out of almost any soft wood, such as pine, cedar, basswood, etc., and dry goods boxes are especially valuable for this purpose. In making stretchers, they should never be made wedge shape, neither should a "neck" be placed on them, as is so often seen. If the stretcher is not the correct shape it knocks a good deal off the price of the hide. The stretchers for muskrat and skunk are much the same shape and are much wider in comparison with their length than any other pelt. The muskrat stretcher should be about twenty-four inches long, six inches wide at the base, five and a quarter inches at the "shoulder" and from there taper bluntly toward the nose. The boards for skunk should be thirty-six inches in length, seven to seven and a quarter inches at the base, and six inches at the "shoulder", which would be about nine inches from the nose. In thickness, boards should never be over half an inch, and for muskrat about one-quarter inch, for mink, weasel, etc., three-eighths inch in thickness.

The boards for mink, weasel, marten, fisher and otter are about the same shape but vary in size. They are narrow and long, and to give you an idea of the shape a stretcher for mink should be, they are about three feet in length, five inches wide at base, four and a half inches at shoulder, tapering sharply from there towards the ends. The edges of all stretching boards should be chamfered all along the edges, and this can be done with a broken piece of glass—only use care not to cut your hand.

The fox, wolf and coyote stretchers will be a little different pattern from any of these, and larger. The average size board for fox should measure about four feet long, six and a half inches at the base, and about five and a half inches at the shoulder.

The knife is a very important part of the trapper's outfit, for unless it is in good condition you will spoil many pelts. You want a knife with a thin, fairly pointed blade, that will take an edge and hold it. Never use a dull knife; for if you do you are almost sure to spoil many good pelts. If a knife is too sharp, unless you are careful, you also run the chance of making a slit in the hide. You might better have the knife sharp, however, than dull, for if you use care with a sharp knife you will not make any cuts in the pelt.

A hatchet of some kind is an absolute necessity to the trapper engaged in the business on any sized scale. With it you can cut your trap stakes, notches in logs to make sets, and in innumerable other ways find many places where it is really necessary. Of course, it goes without saying that you want a hatchet that is both light and strong, can be easily carried, and if necessity demands can be used to cut down a good sized tree. Such a hatchet you will find in one of the safety axes on the market, which answers well all trappers' requirements, and can be readily carried in a holster, fastened to the belt, out of the way.

The trapper should always have on hand an assortment of repair links to repair the chain, replace old links, etc. These you can buy at almost any hardware store, assorted sizes in a box. It is also a good idea to have on hand some extension chains. These are chains, the same length and size as regularly supplied with traps, but they have a spring snap on one end and a ring on the other, the snap going onto the ring of trap chain and making it a good deal longer. These chains come in handy where an extra length of chain is required to make the set; or, worked on the principle of "Give a calf enough rope and it will hang itself," us them on traps used for trapping aquatic animals, so that they can more easily reach deep water and rise quickly.

SCENTS.

There is no question whatever that a good decoy when properly used is a great aid in trapping. So many amateur trappers are, however, under the impression that they will do wonders, that they expect these baits to attract animals from one state to another, or draw them when there are none to draw, or put animals in your traps when they are set in the most careless manner, which even the animals of least suspicious nature would not think of entering. A good scent is, as I say, a good investment, if you can secure a good one. Do not, however, expect it to do wonders for you in the manner given. An animal is not always in the mood for being attracted by a decoy. In the running season (the spring months), if a decoy is any good at all, it will get you results then. I know my readers would like me to name a decoy for them to use. This would not be fair for several reasons, because a scent I might find good would not prove satisfactory to you at all, and it would not be fair to name one decoy over others which might be just as good. In buying or making up a scent, you will find the nearer it resembles some natural odor attractive to the animal, such as an ingredient that appeals to the animal's sexual instinct, the better decoy you will have. Some certain things you can secure from the animals themselves will be found very attractive to them, and especially so during the running season.

Muskrat musk is very attractive in some degree to nearly every fur-bearing animal. In the spring months you will find it in two small sacs under the skin, on the stomach, near the tail. Carefully cut these small sacs off and squeeze the contents into a bottle, to which an equal quantity of alcohol or whisky should be added. The musk of the mink can be secured and preserved in the same manner, but mink musk is only attractive to the mink.

English Home-Grown Wheat Prices.

Arrangements were made some time ago by the British Board of Agriculture, the Wheat Commission and the Ministry of Food with reference to the prices of home-grown wheat of the 1919 harvest. Under these arrangements millers buying English wheat receive a subsidy sufficient to bring the price to a parity with that of imported wheat, thus placing the home grower on a fair footing with the foreigner. This enables millers to purchase home-grown wheat of this year's harvest at such prices as will produce for the whole crop an average Gazette price of 71s. 11d. per quarter of 480 lbs. equivalent to 75s. 6d. per quarter of 504 lbs.

However, while the average price is guaranteed the market is free. Consequently, each sample of wheat must be brought on its merits. If of a milling value above the average it may be worth more than 75s. 6d. per quarter of 504 lbs. On the other hand, samples of inferior quality or out of condition may only be saleable at prices below the average. Anyway, the seller of wheat has to make the best terms he can just as he did in the ordinary pre-war conditions of the open market. No seller has a right to call upon a miller to buy home-grown wheat at 75s. 6d. or any other price.

Some farmers have asked what inducements there are to the miller to pay the best price he can to the farmer. He has the fact that English wheat is good business for him, carrying as it does a subsidy, as compared with imported wheat at 60s. But should he generally not pay the price, so that the Gazette average did not reach 71s. 11d., the Government guarantee would come into play and the grower of each acre of wheat would be paid the difference between 71s. 11d., and the average Gazette price for the seven months, September, 1919—March, 1920, inclusive.

Complaints have reached the Board of Agriculture that some millers have declared that they are not allowed to pay more than 71s. 11d. per quarter of 480 lbs. This is not the case. They can pay any amount they regard the wheat worth to them for milling purposes, knowing that they will be repaid a subsidy on every quarter of home-grown wheat they buy whether it be good or bad. The miller has a call on the best imported wheats at 60s. per quarter;

the subsidy brings the price of English wheat into line. So long as on the average the millers are paying throughout the country 71s. 11d. per quarter for home-grown wheat the farmers are getting what they were promised by the Government. As a matter of fact, the average price so far paid seems to have been somewhat above the average guaranteed—the Gazette price is now about 73s. No doubt for poor quality wheat some millers have paid less than the 71s. 11d.; but it is obvious from the Gazette price just quoted that for higher qualities the same or other millers must have paid more than the 71s. 11d.

An idea prevails among farmers that there is a fixed price for wheat in the markets. It may be of interest to note that the returns under the Corn Returns Act received last week from the various markets throughout the country, showed that an average of 80s. 11d. per 480 lbs. had been realized at one market and that in 12 other markets the average was over 75s. per 480 lbs. ALBION.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Miscellaneous.

1. A rented a farm from B subject to sale with six months' notice. C bought the farm this fall and gets possession the first of March. Can C do anything about the farm, except the fall plowing, without A's consent?
 2. Does A have full control of the straw that has been produced the past three years? The straw of the last two years is still in stack.
 3. Would you advise selling hay now or keep it until next spring? W. S. H.
- Ans.—1. C may do the fall plowing, draw out the manure and possibly cut wood, but other than that he cannot do work on the place without A's consent.
2. Yes. In some agreements there is a proviso that the straw must be used on the place, in the case of a rented farm.
 3. Hay is a big price at present, but we see no reason why it should not be as high or higher later on, unless it is that many are holding back their hay for a higher price. Should there be heavy shipments of hay in the spring, it might cause a depression.

O. P. W. F. Review.

What will prove to be a landmark in the history of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair is the publication of a handsomely illustrated Review, comprising thirty-two pages and covering the period from 1883 to 1919. Away back in 1883, just thirty-seven years ago, the first show was called the Annual Christmas Fat Stock Show, and was held under the auspices of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. The Hon. Chas. Drury, then a member of the Provincial Legislature, later Minister of Agriculture, and father of the present Prime Minister, was a member of the Management Committee. The exhibitors of different kinds of stock and the financial history of the Fair are well displayed in this attractive booklet, all of which is handsomely illustrated by the various personalities which have contributed and are still contributing to the success and development of this important agricultural institution. An interesting feature of the contents is a list of the horse and cattle championships for the last thirty years or more, with the names of the winners in each year.

Sale Dates.

- Dec. 10, 1919.—Hon. Peter Smith, Sebringville, Ont.—Holsteins.
- Dec. 12, 1919.—Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ont.
- Dec. 17, 1919.—S. J. McKnight, Epping, Ont.—Shorthorns.
- Dec. 17, 1919.—Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Club semi-annual sale at Woodstock, Ont.
- Dec. 17, 1919.—T. H. Legge, Temperanceville, Ont.—Clydes and Shorthorns.
- Dec. 18, 1919.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders' Club Sale at Woodstock, Ont.
- Dec. 18, 1919.—Brant District Holstein Breeders' Sale, Brantford, Ont.
- Feb. 4, 1920.—Miller & Dryden.—Shorthorns.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order 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 60 cents.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, THREE each. From best laying strains in Ontario. Buy early and get your pick. J. F. Warden & Son, Linton, Ont. R.R. 8.

CHOICE BARRON S.-C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, bred from best trap-nested egg-producers in Canada, \$4 each. C. Dickinson, Port Hope, Ont. R.R. 3.

FOR SALE—LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE—Bred from prize winners, also Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Frank Weekes, Varna, Ont.

FOR SALE—CHOICE COCKERELS, BRED from heavy-laying, non-setting hens in the following varieties: Andalusians, Brahmas, Anconas, Orpingtons, Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes; also Pekin and White Runner ducks and drakes, African, Emden, Toulouse and China geese. M. Shantz, Ayr, Ont.

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, pullets, hens. High-class barring; strong bone; heavy egg production. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville, Ont.

FOR SALE—ROSE-COMB BROWN LEGHORN bred-to-lay. Males and females at most reasonable prices. Galloway & English, Ingersoll, Ont. INDIAN RUNNER, MUSCOVEY, WILD Mallard ducks, White Guineas, Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red cockerels. Mrs. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

PEDIGREED COCKERELS, BARRED ROCKS, \$5.00, from 260 and 254 egg hens. Ten pullets laid 2034 eggs in eleven months. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS AND TOULOUSE GEESE. Can furnish trios not akin. George Coursey, R.R. No. 1, Lucan.

PURE BARRON SINGLE-COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels from high-recomb hens. E. Crowley, Prescott, Ont.

PAIR OF PULLET-BRED BARRED ROCKS—1918 hatched cock over ten pounds; good laying strains as well as show. First ten dollars takes this pair. Either bird is worth it alone. Fred, Manning, 368 Princess Ave., London.

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62 Grade Ewes 4 Pure-bred Suffolk Ewes and 2 Pure-bred Suffolk Rams

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Clyde mares, 3,200 lbs.,
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time and place the full
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Answers.

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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE

Is strongly against the strong-arm methods employed by some publications in securing subscribers, and desires to have only readers who are actual farmers, and who will be benefited by subscribing to The Farmer's Advocate.

Regular canvassers are rarely employed by The Farmer's Advocate, so that many Canadian farmers have never been given the opportunity to subscribe and become readers of the paper.

Regular subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate will be doing their neighbors a service by telling them about THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, and sending in their names with the sum of \$1.50 to cover their first year's subscription.

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Will be given to any subscriber who sends in the name of a new yearly subscriber, with \$1.50, the amount of the first year's subscription.

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Will be given to any subscriber who sends in the names of two new yearly subscribers, with the sum of \$3.00, covering their first year's subscription.

The Farmer's Advocate makes this a standing offer until further notice is given.

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that Continuously from
1866 has been Published
by Farmers for Farmers**

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In accordance with your advertisement, kindly advance the date
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FREE OF CHARGE.

Now the Ontario are live stock c interesting to being done of Co-oper the United Short Cour associations is given in by E. J. Tr

The first for manag shipping as of the Natio Live-stock Bureau of Specialists November

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Live-Stock Shippers' Short Course.

Now that farmers' clubs throughout Ontario are shipping considerable of their live stock co-operatively, it might be interesting to note some of the work that is being done by the National Federation of Co-operative Live-Stock Shippers of the United States. Recently they held a Short Course for managers of the different associations. A resume of the proceedings is given in the following paragraphs, by E. J. Trosper, the organizing secretary:

The first of the series of Short Courses for managers of co-operative live-stock shipping associations under the auspices of the National Federation of Co-operative Live-stock Shippers, and in charge of the Bureau of Markets and State Marketing Specialists was held at St. Louis on November 18, 19, 20.

The morning of the first day was spent in the cattle yards where the buyers of Swift, Armour and Morris explained in detail their reasons for grading cattle and placing on them their bids. Where the cattle were not yet purchased, these buyers, in secret, expressed what they would offer for the cattle, where the cattle would grade and why. A very thorough investigation of the cattle offered was made.

On the afternoon of the second day, the delegates visited the coolers of one of the packers, where it was seen how these beeyes dressed out. By this method, the managers learned the ideas of the various packers, what they wanted to buy and how they graded. The outstanding impression that was to be gained by the delegates was that cattle which many farmers would consider finished were considered only "fair" by the buyers of the packers, and it was almost a waste of money to feed the cattle unless they were thoroughly topped out.

In the afternoon of the first day; Ralph Loomis, College of Agriculture of Missouri, gave a chart talk on methods of accounting and explained as his opinion, that managers should be paid enough that they could make out all statements on shipments, thus relieving the commission men of the necessity of this work.

Wednesday morning the delegates visited the hog and sheep barns, where methods of purchasing were carefully investigated, and on Thursday afternoon, the coolers of the packers were visited, where these hogs were inspected as they dressed out.

Thursday morning the feeder pens were visited, and the expert advice of the commission men on the purchase of feeders was gained. The hog immunizing pens were also visited and the method of immunizing was thoroughly explained.

This Short Course was voted a very pronounced constructive success, and resolutions were adopted to hold Short Courses semi-annually.

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Line fence Dispute.

Fence has been in one place for 13 years and owner pays taxes still. Line is on right line for about 7 chains. Then it runs off about 2 rods from owner. Could the owner have the line changed to right position? This land is used as a roadway, but the owner has not given the man any right of way.

Ontario. J. S.
Ans.—At this late date, probably not.

Bindweed.

What is the name of the enclosed weed and how can it be gotten rid of? A. S.
Ans.—The weed received at this office is a sample of bindweed, one of the most pernicious of the perennial weeds. While it does not spread rapidly by seed, the multitudinous wire-like roots push their way through the soil and their vitality is so great that they are hard to suppress. With a small patch, it is advisable to smother out by covering deeply with manure or building paper, or else digging out the roots and gathering them up. With a larger patch, thorough cultivation to prevent any green coming to the surface is the only way, and even it may require a couple of years' summer-fallow in order to eradicate the plants.

LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT.
ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE, SHROPSHIRE and
SOUTHDOWN SHEEP
CORRESPONDENCE and INSPECTION INVITED
(Mention Farmer's Advocate)

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm Shorthorn 1919
Cattle and Leceister Sheep "Hean Dorothy Star" (imp.) at head of herd—

1 red bull calf, dam and grandam R.O.P. cows, 13 months and two roan calves younger. For sale now. Lucan Crossing 1 mile east of farm. Miss Charlotte Smith, Clandebove, R. R. 1, Ont.

SCOTCH BRED SHORTHORN FEMALES

I have a number of nicely-bred Scotch heifers (reds and roans), in nice condition and a number are safely bred. These are priced to sell. I also have a couple of ten month bulls, thick, sappy youngsters.—just the herd sire sort. Inquiry invited. **George Ferguson, Elora, Ontario**

Volume 2 of the Canadian Standard Bred Stud Book is off the press, and through the courtesy of Secretary, J. W. Brant, a copy has been received at this office. The pedigrees of stallions and mares numbering from 1539 to 2923 are given, and of pacers from 70 to 167.

of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, a copy of Volume 99 of the Herd Book has been received at this office. It is a particularly well prepared volume of over 1,000 pages, giving a list of the members' names and addresses, the rules of entry, and the pedigrees of animals numbering from 697001 to 727000.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary

DANGEROUS

as well as painful

Backache Neuralgia
Lumbago Rheumatism
Stiff Joints Sprains

Combault's Caustic Balsam
WILL RELIEVE YOU.

It is penetrating, soothing and healing and for all Sores or Wounds, Felons, Exterior Cancors, Burns, Boils, Carbuncles and all Swellings where an outward application is required CAUSTIC BALSAM HAS NO EQUAL. Removes the soreness—strengthens the muscles. Price \$1.75 per bottle. Sold by druggists or sent by us express prepaid. Write for Booklet L.

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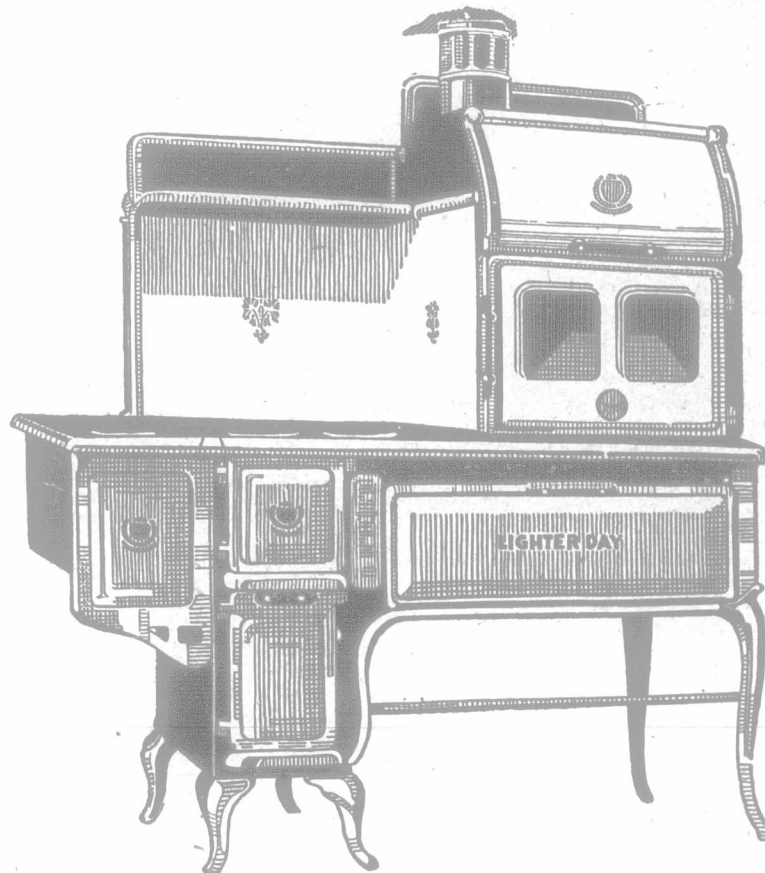
Exporters of all Breeds of
Pedigree Live Stock.

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

Wide, deep cooking top.

Extra large Reservoir.

Duplex Grates work smoothly, save coal.



Heated Warming Closet.

High Oven with clear Glass Door.

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Clear space for Broom.

LIGHTER DAY RANGE
for Coal or Wood

There is less work in baking with this high oven range—less trouble keeping it bright—less bother attending the fire.

You never have to stoop.

The oven is on a level with the cooking top. The glass door shows how everything is "doing."

It's a wonderful thing to have a labor-saver

like this Lighter Day range. You cannot begin to imagine just how much it lightens your daily work.

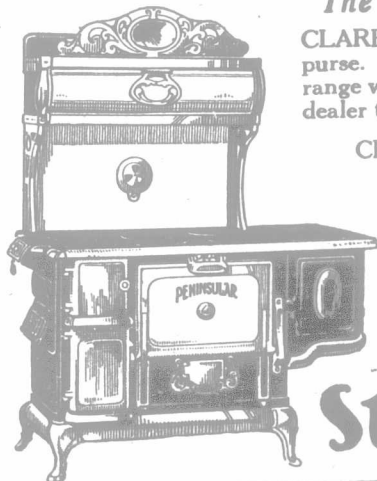
And it is economical of fuel. Heats the oven rapidly. Holds the right temperature with little coal.

Is it any wonder that this is Canada's most popular range for coal or wood?

The Right Size and Style for Your Kitchen

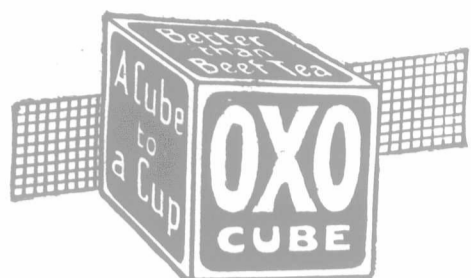
CLARE BROS. Ranges are made to fit any kitchen, and any purse. You will find in our line a modern up-to-the-minute range with the capacity you need for your family. Ask your dealer to show you some of these fine-looking ranges.

CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, Preston, Ontario.



CLARE BROS
Stoves & Ranges





The concentrated goodness and nourishment of the choicest beef. The handiest Beef-food ever invented.

Tins: 10c. 25c. \$1.15, \$2.25



A Clean Churn and - Windsor Dairy Salt. Made in Canada. THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED

ABSORBINE TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free.

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM Angus, Southdowns, Collies. Choice bred heifers. Bulls 8 to 15 months. Southdown ewes in Lamb.

ROBT. McEWEN, R. 4, London, Ont. SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS

The present string of young bulls for sale includes some classy herd bull prospects, winners themselves and sired by champions. If interested in Angus write your wants. Visitors welcome.

Aberdeen-Angus Meadowdale Farm Forest Ontario.

Alonzo Matthews Manager H. Fraleigh Proprietor

YOUNG 3--Hereford Bulls--3 FOR SALE Ranging in age from 6 months to 15 months, of Bonnie Brae and Fairfax breeding.

W. MORLEY FAULDS Sunny Side Herefords—Choice bulls and heifer calves, young cows with calves at foot. Reg. Shropshire rams ewe and ewe lambs. Inspection invited. All are priced to sell.

Kennelworth Farm Angus Bulls—The strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.

THOS. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

Gossip.

The Clover Bar Sale.

On taking up his duties as Provincial Secretary, in Ontario's Farmer-Labor Cabinet, the Hon. Peter Smith announces the dispersion of his entire Clover Bar herd of high testing Holsteins, which will be sold at the farm near Sebringville, on Wednesday Dec. 10. The herd in all numbers forty-seven head, and there will be no reserve; of these forty are females and the remaining seven include five young bulls and the two herd sires. A review of the catalogue shows that every female listed was bred on the farm, many being descended from the great old foundation cow, Ida Abbecker 3rd, and her daughter, Annie Abbecker Wayne. The former although a 60-lb. per day cow, unfortunately, never was officially tested, but her daughter being the first cow to be tested at Clover Bar, ran in the R. O. P., and made 15,800 lbs. of milk in ten months, and at three years made 24.15 lbs. of butter in 7 days and 2,250 lbs. milk in 30 days. She also has a daughter, which is now one of the mature cows in the herd, and she has a 11,341-lb. record made at the age of one year and eleven months. She, again, has a two-year-old and a year-old daughter, both of which are by the present herd sire. Mercena's Sir Posch 2nd's Emma, another foundation cow, has a 26.05-lb. butter record made in seven days, and she sells with two daughters and one son also listed. Still another breeding cow is Belle Cornucopia Clothilde, a fine, big cow of excellent type with a 26.75-lb. seven day butter record. Next comes Violet Rose Hartog, a three-year-old daughter of the 34.22-lb. cow, Violet Rose Dekol. This heifer has a record of 21.60 lbs. of butter in seven days and 96 lbs. of butter in thirty days, and is the mother of one of the nicest 1919 heifer calves in the sale. One other three-year-old worthy of note is Isabella Hartog, who produced at two years and three months of age in seven days 16.75 lbs. of butter, 68 lbs. in thirty days, and just finished a semi-official yearly record of 15,000 lbs. of milk in the junior two-year-old form. Practically all the younger things listed are descended from these dams, and sired by some one of the good sires which have been used at Clover Bar in the past. The 1918 and 1919 calves are of course, sired by the present herd sire, Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, whose sire Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7th was a son of Royltdon DeKol Fern 34.64 lb's. On the dam's side Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd is from the 29.15-lb. cow Francy 3rd. More popular breeding than this is seldom seen in a Canadian breed sire to-day, and this herd sire and his get should add considerable strength to the offering throughout. To mate with the daughters of Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, Mr. Smith purchased a year ago the young sire, Ralph Snowball. He will be selling at eighteen months of age and is sired by a son of the 30.08 lb.-cow, Maude Snowball, which has also just completed an R. O. P. record of 23,000 lbs. On the dam's side Ralph Snowball is a son of Cherry Grove Trema, a 30.05 lb. junior four-year-old cow, and is a full sister of Cherry Grove Meta Favorit a 31.47-lb. cow. All the daughters of Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, of breeding age will be bred to the junior sire. The sale will begin at 12.30 on Wednesday, December 10, and all trains will be met at Sebringville on the morning of the sale. Lunch will be provided at noon. For further particulars write for catalogue and see advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

That started me investigating. I learned that Mackley had simply used the methods introduced by the famous horse trainer, Jesse Beery. Beery, I learned, used to go about the country giving wonderful exhibitions in colt-breaking and horse-training; but realizing that he could accomplish more by teaching his methods by mail, had given up his exhibition work to spread his horse-training secrets by mail-instruction. Mackley had studied Beery's Course in his spare time and in a few months was able to accomplish magical results with green colts and horses with bad habits.

How I Make Big Money Out of "Ornery" Horses

By J. A. BUTLER

ABOUT two years ago I witnessed up in New York State an exhibition of horse-training that opened my eyes. A man by the name of Mackley took a devil of a mean, vicious mare that hadn't been harnessed for seven months and in a few days had her gentle enough for a school girl to drive. Mackley had taken the mare off the owner's hands for \$50 and just ten days after sold her for \$175.00. A clear profit of \$125.00 in ten days!

"ornery" colts and horses at bargain prices, and after training the animals, selling them at a good profit. However, I also pick up good money handling colts and training horses for others on a fee basis. For instance, a farmer had a beautiful driving bay that had the bad habit of shying. A piece of paper blowing across the road would set the horse crazy. The owner thought a great deal of the animal, but couldn't take chances on the shying habit. A friend of his for whom I had done some work put this man in touch with me and in a few hours I had the horse completely cured of the habit—for which job I received \$50.



Curing Bad Habits

You can see from this that my work consists not only in breaking colts and "gentling" vicious horses, but in curing the various bad habits a horse can have—such as shying, balking, fear of automobiles, etc., pulling at hitching strap, pawing in the stall, etc. etc. Beery's methods of colt breaking are particularly amazing. Under the old way of handling green colts one usually had to half kill the horse as well as himself to accomplish anything—and then the colt was usually spoiled or hurt in some way or other. But, when you apply Beery's principles, there is no hard, long work or injury to the colt. No one should have a biting, kicking or balky horse when it is so easy to cure these vicious habits. No one should attempt to break in a colt the old fashioned way when Beery's methods make the task so easy. To every horse owner, to every lover of horseflesh, my advice is to get acquainted with the Beery principles. You can not only make money for yourself, but you can do a world of good, particularly at this day when war-demands have placed a premium on horses.

Other Successes

Mackley's work showed me a way to make some nice money and I determined to take Prof. Beery's Course in horse-training—but before doing so I made further inquiries. Here are what a few of Beery's students said. I'll let them tell of their success in their own words.

Mr. S. L. Arant writes: "Just to test Beery's methods, I bought the worst balky, kicking, fighting horse I could find. Paid \$65.00 for him. After handling him only a few hours according to Beery's system I sold him for \$135.00."

Mr. Dell Nicholson, Portland, Mich., writes: I have trained a four year old mare that was given up by everybody. Bought her for \$35.00, and now have her so gentle, my little boy handles her. Wouldn't take \$200.00 for her.

Dean L. Smith, Findley, Ohio, writes: By following Beery's instructions have changed a worthless, dangerous balker into a horse worth \$225.00.

Everett McBlock, Elkhart, Ill., writes: Have just broken a pony to drive and taught it some tricks. Owner bought it for \$17.50. Paid me \$40 to train it. He just sold it to a show company for \$150.00.

How I Work

The big source of my income is in buying up

Wonderful Book Free

I have been requested to state that Prof. Jesse Beery will send his remarkable booklet, "How to Break and Train Horses" free to those interested. It is a booklet well worth having as it reveals some startling information on horse-training. I have heard men who considered themselves expert horsemen say that the booklet was a revelation to them. There is no use in my going into details on the booklet when you can get it free for the asking.

Just drop a line to Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 4812 Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and the booklet will be sent free by return mail. A postcard will do as well as a letter.

Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

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

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

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

College Duke 4th in service. Three near-best dams and sire's dam have milk records averaging ver 9,000 p unds. Six bulls of serviceable age; also a few females. One extra choice yearling stallion by Imp. Dunure Beaulieu.

Write STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, Ont.

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE COTSWOLDS

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

FOR SALE D. Z. GIBSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale—5 choice bull calves, 5 to 6 months old, several heifer calves, all sired by Primrose Duke 107542, sex and various ages; young sow or two bred to farrow in Sept. or Oct., all from noted prize winners. A A. COLWILL, R. R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

SHORTHORNS AT A SACRIFICE

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

WALNUT GROVE SHORTHORNS AND OXFORD SHEEP

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

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

When writing advertisers please mention "Advocate."

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Municipal Candidacy. Is it legal for a ratepayer residing in municipality to run for Reeveship and also for Councillor at same election? Ontario. I. M. Ans.—No.

Shifting Sands. Can a man collect damages for the destruction of land by blowing sand from a neighbor's field, when the man being damaged had offered to supply brush and help draw it to cover the and pile on the other man's field, and the other man just laughed and did nothing to prevent the destruction by the blowing sand? Ontario. M. L. Ans.—We think not.

Money Horses

Horses at bargain prices, and deals, selling them at a good price also pick up good money training horses for others on commission. A farmer had a horse that had the bad habit of paper blowing across the horse crazy. The owner of the animal, but couldn't manage on the shying habit. I had of his for whom I had some work put this man in with me and in a few hours the horse completely cured habit—for which job I received \$50.

Bad Habits

As can be seen from this that my horse consists not only in breaking bad habits but also in curing the various bad habits a horse can have—such as balking, fear of automobiles, pulling at hitching, sawing in the stall, etc. etc., methods of colt breaking particularly amazing. Under my way of handling green colts usually had to half kill the colt as well as himself to get him in some way or other. Beery's principles, there is no injury to the colt. As a biting, kicking or balky horse to cure these vicious habits attempt to break in a colt when Beery's methods are used. To every horse owner, I wish to say that my method of curing vicious habits is a revelation. You can do it yourself, but you can do it particularly at this day when a premium on horses.

Book Free

I wish to state that Prof. Jesse Beery, D.V.M., has written a remarkable booklet, "How to Cure Vicious Horses," free to those interested in well having as it contains information on horse-training who considered themselves as the booklets was a revelation. There is no use in my going on when you can get it free. The booklet will be sent free by mail if you will do as well as a letter.

Shorthorns

with records mostly all in nearest dams

COTSWOLDS

Bulls of serviceable age. Ashburn, Ontario

EDONIA, ONT.

bull calves, 5 to 6 months Primrose Duke 107542, of Tamworths of both from noted prize winners. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

SACRIFICE

one shuffling. Prices \$100.00. Brooklin, Ont.

FORD SHEEP

Eclipse and Trout Creek

P. M. M. C. R.

"Advocate."

New Sections Added Prize List for Northern Ontario Certified Seed Potatoes—Guelph Fair Dec. 5—11.

In view of the important seed potato industry which has been developed in Northern Ontario the Executive of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Board has amended Class 404 to include two sections devoted entirely to Northern Ontario Grown Certified Seed Potatoes. These sections and the prizes for the same are described as follows:—

Section No. 7.—Certified No. 1 Green Mountain Type grown in Northern Ontario—

Prizes: 1st, \$8; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$6; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$4; 6th, \$3; 7th, \$2; 8th, \$1.

Section No. 8.—Certified No. 1 Irish Cobbler Type grown in Northern Ontario: Prizes: 1st, \$8; 2nd, \$7; 3rd, \$6; 4th, \$5; 5th, \$4; 6th, \$3; 7th, \$2; 8th, \$1.

It is expected a large and representative exhibit of certified seed from the North will be shown and farmers interested in securing high-class seed stock are invited to examine it particularly. For exhibition purposes it will be peculiarly valuable. Unless the history of each potato exhibit shown at a Fair is definitely known the appearance of the seed may be misleading to the prospective buyer. The very finest exhibition sample in appearance may be quite worthless as seed since the most serious of potato diseases—Leaf Roll and Mosaic—do not in any way blemish the tuber nor render it unfit for exhibition purposes. All certified seed, however, is inspected during the growing season, again after digging, and still a third time when being loaded on cars, by qualified disease inspectors of the Federal Department of Agriculture. If it comes up to the very high standard set for certified seed it is given a certificate as Extra No. 1, No. 1 or No. 2. Extra No. 1 is not a commercial grade, being absolutely free from all disease, and is used as foundation stock in the home district. Grade No. 1 is the highest commercial grade, being practically free from disease. Grade No. 2 has a very small percentage of disease allowed. In every case the exact record of each field is on file and can be referred to by the purchaser of the seed.

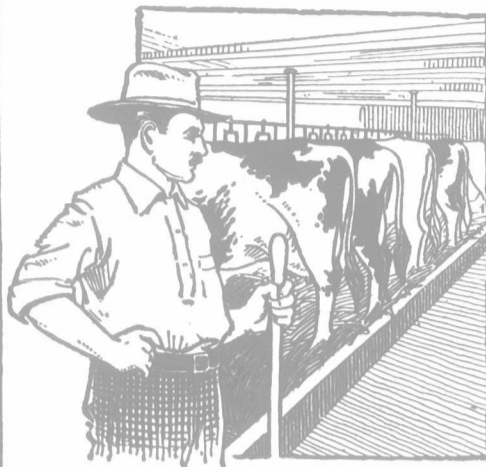
The general rules governing the exhibits in the Seed Department will govern these sections and all seed exhibited will be sold at auction at 10 a.m., Wednesday, December 10th. A booth will be erected in the Seed Department of the Fair where all Northern Ontario Certified Seed will be exhibited and where general information regarding the potato industry may be obtained. All entries and enquiries should be forwarded to Justice Miller, Field Crop Specialist, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

Testing Seeds For Farmers and Merchants.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE": The Dominion Seed Branch with laboratories at Ottawa, Winnipeg and Calgary reported over 35,000 seed tests for the year ending June 30. The growth of seed testing in Canada is indicated from the fact that only 5,775 samples were reported in 1909. The great bulk of the work in our seed laboratories is done between September and June when each laboratory may handle up to 200 samples per day. Only ten samples are tested free of charge for any farmer or seed merchant during the season. Over this number, the service is charged for at cost.

Official seed testing is the basis of Government seed control, which in older European countries is rated as a leading Government service to Agriculture. Any country without an efficient system of seed control soon becomes the dumping ground for inferior seeds from other countries, and low-grade homegrown seeds may be sold to unsuspecting farmers. Our system is frequently referred to in other countries as being the most practical and efficient. Its importance is now being better appreciated when it is required that imported seeds are not released from bond until they are approved at the seed laboratories, and when cereal grains, flax, corn, as well as clover and grass seeds, are marketed on the basis of fixed quality seed grade standards. GEO. H. CLARK, Seed Commissioner.

Systematic Feeding PAYS!



Simplify your Feeding Problem by using—

MILK yields depend largely upon the feed. Don't just trust to luck in your feeding. Make it systematic. If you plant poor seed you don't expect a good crop. Why look for good milk yields from cows that shift for themselves or have poor feed? The upkeep cost of cows decidedly warrants a feed that will make them able to give maximum milk yields. Feed systematically by using

Monarch Dairy Feed

It turns "boarders" into healthy stock, and better profitable producers. It is rich in protein supplied by oil cake meal and cottonseed meal. For bulk and palatability there is bran, corn feed and barley feed. The slightly laxative quality of the oil cake meal is balanced by the tendency of the cottonseed meal to be constipating. This combination of feeds is perfectly balanced. It means fine,

healthy stock, and better yields of milk.

Monarch Dairy Feed, while very rich, may be fed alone. Guaranteed analysis: Protein 20%, Fat 4%.

Give Monarch a trial. Order a ton from your dealer. If he does not carry it write us direct. Ask for booklet, "Getting the Most out of Dairying."

MONARCH HOG FEED

A special Feed that meets all the requirements of the brood sow and the growing pig; consists principally of corn meal feed, shorts and digester tankage. Guaranteed analysis: protein 15%; fat 4%.

SAMPSON FEED

This general purposes feed is somewhat similar to Monarch Hog Feed, except that oil cake meal is used instead of digester tankage; it gives results for both cattle and hogs. Guaranteed analysis: 10% protein and 4% fat.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., West Toronto

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

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

J. A. WATT - - - Elora, Ontario

BRAEBURN SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 150 Head

Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.)
I have at present twelve young bulls that are now nearing serviceable age. The majority are sired by my present imported herd sire, and we guarantee them as good individually as the get of any other one sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (Imp.).
CHARLES McINTYRE, Scotland, Ontario
Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L. E. N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

Highland Park Scotch Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Edgote Broadhocks, one of the best breeding bulls in the Country. Imported and Canadian bred females for sale, bred to the herd bull, some having calves at foot and bred again to him. This is a choice offering. Prices reasonable.

W. C. SUTHERLAND, - - R. R. 7, - - GALT, ONT.

ELMGROVE SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

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

In Yorkshires I have several bred sows; a few boars of serviceable age and some young litters.
JAS. R. FALLIS, Elmgrove Farm, BRAMPTON, ONT

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING:

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

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

IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Three imported bulls, one yearling, one two-year-old and our three-year-old herd sire; also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding, and three well-bred bull calves about a year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.
R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. 1, Freeman, Ont.



Don't Pay Big Butcher Bills!

Don't sell all your hogs, other meat and fish—and buy meat from butchers at exorbitant prices. Send for your Kirstin Smoke House. Prove, at my risk, that you can butcher a few hogs for your own table—smoke the hams, bacon, sausage—and cut butcher bills in half! Also sell to neighbors at tremendous profit. After smoking use for meat storehouse. Fly and rat proof.

Kirstin Farm Smoke House

All Steel, fireproof. Costs less than wood, lasts longer. Portable. Use in basement, kitchen on porch. Small enough to go through ordinary doors. Large enough to hold meat of 2 to 12 hogs. Smokes positively air-cooled—can't frizzle out flavor juices. Produces sweeter, milder meat. Wonderful success.

Write for FREE! New Book FREE!

Valuable book tells how you can try the Kirstin Smoke House FREE. If satisfied with Smoke House a 10-day trial, keep it. If not pleased, return at our expense. No risk to you. Six months to pay. Write for book, most curing recipes, Special Agent's Offer, etc. Address: A.J. Kirstin Canadian Co., 230 Bell Ave., Sault Ste. Marie Ont.




Get Clean Milk

In winter, when the cows are stabled and it is hard to keep the udders clean, clip the flanks and udders every few weeks—a few minutes will do it if you use a Stewart No. 1 Machine—then the parts can be wiped in a jiffy and the milk will be clean and free from dirt. Clips horses also. Get one from your dealer, or write direct to us.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO.
Dept. A 161, 12th St. and Central Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

When writing please mention Advocate.

Fistula and Poll Evil



Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

FLEMING'S FISTULA AND POLL EVIL CURE
—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple; no cutting; just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

Fleming's Vest Pocket
Veterinary Adviser
Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

75, Fleming Bros., Chemists
Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Maple Shade SHORTHORNS

A dozen young bulls imported and my own breeding at moderate prices.

W. A. DRYDEN
Brooklin - Ontario

FEEDERS

Let us place your name on our mailing list for weekly quotations on Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed, Oats, Feed Corn, Bran, Shorts, Hominy Feed, Feeding Molasses, and all kinds of hog and cattle feeds. Write us to-day.

Allen - Kelley Company
214 Board of Trade Bldg., Toronto

The Get of Burnbrae Sultan - 88325 - Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

1. Successor - 127444 - white, born March 29, 1918; dam Rosy Bud - 99834 - by W. Verley - 72804 -
2. Ravenscraig - 12745 - roan, twin, born Nov. 19, 1918; dam Meadow Beauty 3rd (Imp.), by Ben. Lemond (80468).
3. Meadow Crown, white, twin with Ravenscraig.
4. Royal Sultan, born 15 Feb., 1919, own brother to Successor.

Females in calf and with calves at foot.
A. GORDON AULD
R. No. 2, Guelph, Ont.
Arkel C.P.R.

DUAL-PURPOSE Shorthorns

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

Chas. Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

A Shorthorn Herd Header For Sale

—that grand stock bull Strathallan King 92855, bred by Duncan Brown & Sons and sired by Trout Creek Wonder—dam Pan Strathallan 54695. He is a good one, fit to head any herd and will be guaranteed.

WALNUT PARK STOCK FARM
J. M. LANGSTAFF, Prop.
R. R. No. 3, Tupperville, Ont.

Shorthorn Bull For Sale

For Sale for \$250.00. Barrington Blaze 112267, born May 2nd, 1916. Bred by J. M. McCallum, Shakespeare, Ont. We have used this bull for three seasons. He is son of Barrington Record (Imp.) 91277 (114207) and his dam Redstart 110159 is a Record of Performance cow. His sire was imported by the Ontario Government to improve milking shorthorns. Allan R. G. Smith, R. R. No. 1, New Hamburg, Ont.

Shorthorns—Cotswolds

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

SOCKETT BROS. ROCKWOOD, ONT.

Mardella Dual-purpose Shorthorns

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

THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Veterinary.

Skin Trouble.
Pig about 6 months old that we were feeding for slaughter took some skin trouble a month ago. Scruff formed all over it. It is now a thick mass of hard scruff. It is very itchy and rubs itself until it bleeds. The skin is cracked open in places. Is it contagious? J. R.

Ans.—We do not think this is contagious, but it would be well to not take any chances. Isolate it and dress two or three times daily with 1 part carbolic acid and about 35 parts sweet oil or raw linseed oil. See that the pens are kept dry and clean, and it will be better to feed lightly on laxative food. V.

Unthrifty Cow.
Three-year-old cow has been dry since July. About the last of August she would have made good beef, since then she has been gradually failing. Lately her bowels have been rather loose. J. T.

Ans.—Give her a laxative of 1 pint raw linseed oil and follow up with a heaped tablespoonful 3 times daily of equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bi-carbonate of soda. Add to her drinking water 1/4 of its bulk of lime-water. Feed on good hay (clover preferred) bran, chopped oats and a few raw roots or silage of good quality. V.

Stocking.
I bought a 1,700-lb. horse a month ago. He began to swell in right hind leg a week ago. He had a couple of cracks like scratches in his heel. I have given him saltpetre as his urine is thick, but the swelling continues. It goes down when he is exercised, but returns when standing, and the other leg is commencing to act the same way. A. M. S.

Ans.—This is called "stocking." It is not uncommon, especially in the fall when there is more or less change in feed and general usage. Feed bran only for 18 hours, then give a purgative of 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and feed bran only until purgation commences. When his bowels regain their normal condition give regular exercise or light work. If his urine remains thick and dark colored, give him 1/2 oz. each of saltpetre and resin, repeat, if necessary, in 3 days. Apply to the cracked heel 3 times daily a lotion made of 1 oz. each of acetate of lead and sulphate of zinc in a pint of water. Hand rub the legs and bandage with woolen bandages and, if necessary, leave the bandages on while in the stable, but not tight enough to check circulation. V.

A New Hullless Oat.

The introduction of a good, new variety of hullless oats by the Experimental Farms Branch has not perhaps attracted as much attention as it should. Free samples of this variety are now being distributed by the Dominion Cerealists at Ottawa. The stock on hand is not large, but as long as it lasts samples will be gladly sent to farmers in almost any district of Canada, as it is believed that this oat will be widely useful. The full name of the variety is Liberty, Ottawa 480. It is derived from a cross made in 1903 between the well-known variety, Swedish Select, and a hullless oat from China. The new variety is decidedly superior to the old, Chinese sort. Threshing out free from hull, this type of oat furnishes a concentrated product of extremely high value which has only to be ground in order to make most excellent feed, especially for young pigs and chickens. When carefully enough cleaned for use as human food, it makes meal of surprisingly fine quality. The Liberty oat has very good field characters, being rather early in ripening and having reasonably stiff straw. The yield (so far as kernel is concerned) is equal to about seven-eighths of that of Banner oats. Farmers who are interested in the raising of hogs and chickens are strongly advised to give this new oat a trial. It has already proven extremely satisfactory in some districts.—Experimental Farms Note.

This Machine will do all Your Washing

Women in the city as well as in the rural districts find it impossible to get laundresses. The Liberty Washer will do all a washerwoman can do, will do it quickly, smoothly, without the slightest injury to the clothes, and do it better and faster. The mechanism is simple; the wringer swings to four positions. The tub is extra large. Made of white cedar, eliminating the objections to metal lining. Cover is steam tight. Mechanism started or stopped by moving a lever. The Liberty Washer may be operated by electric motor or by belt from engine. It will not only wash heavy goods, but will wash laces, lingerie and delicate fabrics without injury. It seems as if woman-kind has been waiting for the Liberty Washer to come and save them from the unbearable burdens of wash day. Here it is, ready for service. No one can any longer claim that the washing machine is not effective. Just think, all the washing in the steam laundries is done by machines.



LIBERTY WASHER

We cannot very well illustrate this washer, but we will gladly send you Folder and descriptive literature. Write for full particulars, or send the price and we will ship one immediately on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

Write for Folders describing this Washer
A. R. LUNDY, 51 King Street West, Toronto

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR

Dec. 5th - GUELPH - Dec. 11th
\$30,000.00 offered in prizes

PROGRAMME

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| Friday, Dec. 5th | Judging Poultry |
| Saturday, Dec. 6th | " Poultry and Seeds |
| Monday, Dec. 8th | " Sheep, Swine, Shires and Shorthorns |
| Tuesday, Dec. 9th | " Sheep, Swine, Dairy Bulls, Herefords, Angus, Percherons, and Standard-breds |
| Wednesday, Dec. 10th | " Beef Grades, Clydesdale, Hackneys, also Sale of Seeds and display of Sheep and Swine Carcasses |
| Thursday, Dec. 11th | " Clydesdales, Sale of Dressed Carcasses, Dressed Poultry and parade of prize winners |

JOHN I. FLATT, PRESIDENT. Hamilton.
R. W. WADE, SECRETARY. Parliament Bldgs., Toronto.

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood - 121676 - and by Proud Lancer (Imp.). Have a few choice bull calves an heifers left, sired by Escanna Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (Imp.).

W. G. GERRIE C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell 'Phone. **BELLWOOD, ONTARIO**

SPRUCE GLEN FARM SHORTHORNS

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

JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONTARIO

Spring Valley Shorthorns

—Herd headed by Son Gem Pride - 96305 - . Present offering includes two real herd leaders. One imported in dam, the other by Son Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and few females. Write for particulars.

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

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

—Herd headed by Dominator 108234, whose two nearest dams average 12,112 pounds of milk in a year. Write for sales list. Inspection of herd solicited.

WELLDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

headed by Imported Golden Challenger 122384. A Rubyhill Bred by Earl of Northbrook by Ascott Challenger, bred by L. De. Rothchild. Special bargains in farmers' bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex. T. W. McCamus, Cavan G. P. R. Millbrook, G. T. R. and P. O. Ontario.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he has ever bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rose-mars Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

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

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

Irvin Scotch Shorthorns

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

J. WATT & SON, ELORA, ONT.

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS

We have on hand at present, four young roans), that are just the herd sire sort; they are all got by that great sire Flower King No. 90447 and from our Good Crimson Flower and Butterfly dams. Stations: Claremont, C.P.R., Greenbura C.N.R., Pickering G.T.R.

D. BIRRELL & SON, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Clover Bar Holstein Unreserved Sale

FORTY-SEVEN HEAD

The entire herd belonging to the HON. PETER SMITH selling at the farm near

Sebringville, Ontario

Wednesday, December 10

**FORTY FEMALES FIVE YOUNG BULLS
THE TWO HERD SIRES**

A Breeder's Herd for Your Own Appraisal.



Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd, No. 20714, Senior Herd Sire.

SENIOR HERD SIRE

Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd.—Sire, Canary Mercedes Pietertje Hartog 7, which is a son of Royalton De Kol Fern, 34.60 lbs. Dam, Francy 3rd, 29.15 lbs. There are over 20 daughters of Francy 3rd Hartog 2nd in this sale.

The females in this herd are practically all descended from such cows as Violet Rose De Kol, 34.22 lbs.; Ida Abbekerk 3rd, the dam of Annie Abbekerk Wayne, R.O.P., 15,000 lbs. in ten months; Mercena Sir Posch 2nd's Emma, 26.50 lbs.; Belle Cornucopia Clothilde, 26.75 lbs., etc. In nearly every instance there are two or more daughters from these cows selling, many being also daughters of the senior sire. These younger breeding females are well grown, exceptionally typey, and the two and three-year heifers are holding records up to 24.15 lbs. of butter in 7 days. With very few exceptions each of the 47 lots catalogued were bred at Clover Bar, and the offering throughout is of the quality that will appeal to all who appreciate good Holsteins. There will be no reserve.

TERMS.—Cash, or six months' credit will be given on bankable paper, bearing interest at 7% per annum. For catalogues address:

HON. PETER SMITH,

Trains met at Sebringville.
Lunch at noon.

Stratford, Ont., R. R. No. 3

REMEMBER THE DATE—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10
T. H. Smith, Auctioneer

Hospital for Insane, Hamilton

Yes, all bulls of serviceable age are sold, but several of six months and younger, from one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford, and our best dams will be sold at reasonable prices.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Saddle Keys. All from good record dams. Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville.

Farm on Toronto and Hamilton, Highway

Montrose Holstein - Friesian Farms

The Home of 20,000-lb. Cows

Write us about our herd of 20,000-lb. R.O.P. producers. Every one is a choice individual—the breeding is choice, and they are rearing their offspring under choice, but normal conditions. We have young bulls for sale. VISITORS WELCOME.

R. J. GRAHAM, Montrose House Farms BELLEVILLE, ONTARIO

HOLSTEIN HERD AVERAGES 18,812 LBS. MILK

A herd of 13 pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 lbs. milk and 638.57 lbs. fat. Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield of all cows in this country is under 4,000 lbs. These 13 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of the 4,000-lb. class.

Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require? If interested in **HOLSTEIN CATTLE** send for booklets—valuable information. they contain much

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA
ST. GEORGE, ONT.
W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo Pieterje), and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM
Vaudreuil, Que. **D. RAYMOND, Owner**
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

CHOICE HOLSTEIN FEMALES!!

I could spare ten or twelve two and three-year heifers, daughters of Baron Colantha Fayne and Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog. All are bred to freshen early to our 34 lb. sire. Also have a few young bulls, one from a 29.95 lb. cow that has milked 105 lbs. per day. Don't delay, this offering is priced right.
T. W. McQUEEN, Tillsonburg, Ont.

Hamilton House Holstein Herd Sires

Our highest record bull for sale at present is a 4 months calf from Lulu Darkness 30.33 lbs. and sired by a son of Lulu Keyes 36.66 lbs. His two nearest dams therefore average 33.44 lbs. and both have over 100 lbs. of milk per day. We have several older bulls by the same sire and from two and three-year-old heifers with records up to 27.34 lbs. All are priced to sell.

D. B. TRACY, Hamilton House, COBOURG, ONT.

4 HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

from 2 to 7 months old. 2 grandsons of the 26,000 lb. cow. 2 great grandsons one from a 23 lb. jr. 4 years old. All sired by Hillcrest Rauwerd Vale whose two nearest dams average almost 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days and almost 26,000 lbs. milk in 12 months. Cheap, considering quality.
W. FRED FALLIS, MILLBROOK, ONTARIO.

6 BULLS BY KING SEGIS PONTIAC DUPLICATE

Brother to the \$50,000 bull. Three of these are ready for service and all are show calves. Write us also for females. We are pricing a number of heifers, bred to our own herd sire, Sylvius Walker. Raymondale, a grandson of the great May Echo Sylvia. We now have bull calves a few months old by this sire. Let us know your wants. **R. W. WALKER & SONS, Manchester Station, G. T. R. Port Perry, Ont. R. R. No. 4.**

Evergreen Stock Farm Registered Holsteins

Our Motto: Choice individuals—the profitable producing kind. Nothing for sale now, but get in line early for your next herd sire.

A. E. HULET NORWICH, ONTARIO
(Oxford Co., G.T.R.)

Holstein Bulls—A few ready for service, one from a 22.7-lb. dam. He has a 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King," grandsons of the 46-lb. cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females.
R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna LeStrange, the \$15,000 sire—He is the son of the 33.06-lb. cow, Lakeview LeStrange, and is our chief sire in service. We are offering a few females bred to him and also have a few bull calves sired by him, at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. **A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario**

CLOVERLEA FARM HOLSTEIN FRIESIANS

Our present offering consists of two choice young bulls ready for service. Priced right for quick sale. Write **GRIESBACH BROS., Collingwood, Ont. R.R. No. 1**

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.
WALBURN RIVERS & SONS R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

"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. of milk with 110 lbs. of 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.

Silver Stream Holsteins—Special offering—Four choice bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha, the records of his six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from R. O. P. tested dams. Individually as good as their breeding. Write at once for particulars and price, or better, come and see them.
JACOB MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

**Southern Counties
Ayrshire Breeders' Club**

Eighth Consignment Sale

Rudd's Sale Stables,
WOODSTOCK, ONT.

December 18th, 1919
One o'clock

**PURE-BRED
50 Ayrshires 50**

Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls

A splendid opportunity to purchase representatives of the heaviest milking strains of Ayrshires.

For catalogues and other information write:

F. H. Harris, President, Mt. Elgin
John McKee, Sec'y-Treas, Norwich
Moore & Dean, Auctioneers.

Cream Wanted

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

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FEEDS

Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Cotton Seed Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein), Hominy Feed, Shorts, Feeding Cane and Molasses (in barrels), Dairy Feed, Hog Feed, Poultry Feeds and supplies.

Car lots or less.

Crampsey & Kelley
776 Devercourt Rd., TORONTO

Get More Eggs—Save Feed

Sky-high prices for eggs this winter will make big profits for those who know how and what grain mixtures to feed. Improper methods means a big loss. Prof. T. E. Quisenberry made a thousand hens in the American Egg-Laying Contest, lay 200 to 304 eggs each in a year. Another big flock cleared for him \$6.15 per hen in nine months. His methods are explained in a new bulletin, "How to get More Eggs and Save Feed." Get this free bulletin by writing Quisenberry to-day, addressing care American Poultry School, Dept. 702, Kansas City, Mo.

Willow Brook Stock Farm

Of Registered

Ayrshires

Offers for sale one choice young bull ready for service, off R.O.P. dam.

R. R. DODDS
333 York Rd. Guelph, Ont.

City View Ayrshires—Present offering: Bull calves, from one week to 11 months. New milk cows and others freshening every month. No reserve at present.

JAMES BEGG & SON, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE

A number of pure-bred registered Jersey heifer and young cows. Also two bulls. Must be sold. **Ernest Winlaw, Heasley, Ontario.**

Questions and Answers.
Miscellaneous.

Nervous Cow.

We have a good milking cow, but every time we go to milk her she starts to urinate. Is this a habit or weakening of the kidneys? **M. K.**

Ans.—The trouble is either due to nervousness or else it is a habit. More than likely it is the latter, and nothing can be done to remedy it.

Estimating Hay in Mow.

What is the method of calculating the number of tons of hay in a mow? **R. C. H.**

Ans.—It is generally estimated that a ton of settled hay will occupy about 450 cubic feet; thus, by multiplying the length of the mow by the width and depth, and dividing by 450, you would arrive at the approximate tonnage in the mow.

Bone Spavin.

We have a ten-year-old mare which contracted a bone spavin last spring. It has become larger and more painful since. What kind of a blister would you advise using? **J. H.**

Ans.—Give the mare rest, and blister with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. The animal's head should be tied so it cannot bite the parts. The blister is rubbed on and should be repeated in two week's time.

Removing Material From Farm.

A party has sold his farm, and in the agreement the water trough and sling ropes are specially mentioned, but nothing is said about pulleys for a clothesline which are bolted on posts, or a pile of cedar rails. Can these articles be removed with the rest of the effects? **A. S.**

Ans.—It is doubtful if the pulleys which are bolted on can legally be removed, but the cedar rails, if in a pile, can undoubtedly be taken away. It is well to have such things specified in the agreement as it very often saves trouble later on.

Value of Acre of Wheat.

A sells a farm to B, giving possession November 1. The farm is now being worked on shares by C, whose time is out March 1. C has planted 4 acres of fall wheat. If B offers C a fair price for the wheat, and C won't accept the offer, what claim would C have after March 1? What is a fair price per acre for wheat as it stands November 1? **E. W.**

Ans.—If C planted the wheat, knowing that his time was out on March 1, and there being no agreement regarding the sowing of wheat, it is doubtful if C can lay claim, especially after being offered a fair price by B. It is very difficult to give a price on wheat as it stands November 1. The crop may be an entire failure, due to a bad winter. About the fairest way of arriving at the value, would be the price of the seed sown and so much per day for the time spent in preparing the seed-bed.

At a well-attended meeting of Duroc Jersey breeders an Ontario Duroc Jersey Breeders' Association was formed at Essex, Ont., on Wednesday, Nov. 12, with the following officers:

President, Leonard McPharlin, Essex; Vice-President, Roy D. Potter, Essex; Treasurer, Ed. Dunn, Woodsee; Secretary, J. W. Noble, Essex.

It was decided to hold a consignment sale of bred sows and boars at the Provincial Corp Show in Chatham in January.

Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Volume 7 of the Canadian National Records for sheep has been received at this office. The names and addresses of the members are given, together with the constitution and by-laws of the Association. The rules of entry for registration are given in detail for each of the breeds. The Volume contains the pedigrees of Shropshires numbering from 18960 to 22288; Leicester, 11957 to 13778; Cotswolds, 2999 to 3459; Oxford Downs, 8059 to 10514; Lincolns, 930 to 1256; Dorset Horn, 1593 to 1897; Suffolk, 2939 to 3411; Hampshires, 1670 to 2104; Southdowns, 1350 to 1624; Cheviots, 476 to 608; Romneys, 329 to 387; Rambouillet, 1 to 23.

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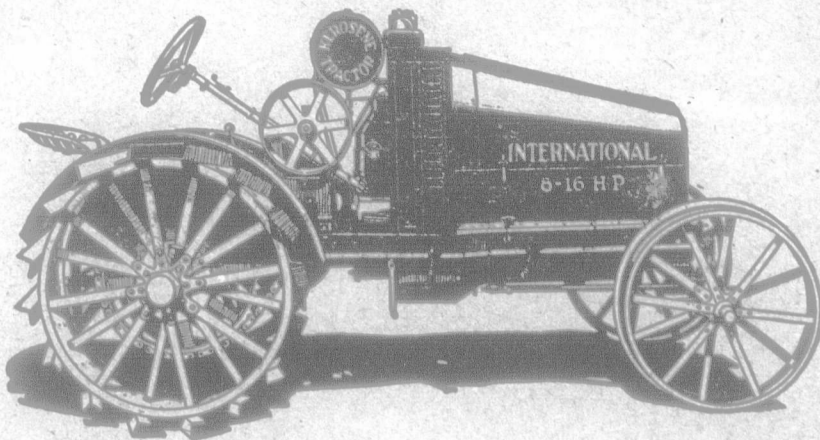
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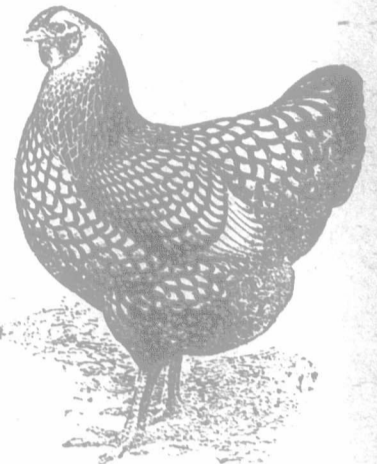
Our School Department.

The Molting Hen.

BY GEO. W. HOFFERD, NORMAL SCHOOL, LONDON.

How would you like to be a domestic bird like me and some of my pretty shapely friends, and dwell in some farmer's poultry yard? How would you feel if you knew that you were going to lose your handsome suit of clothing during the autumn, just when the cold winter days were coming on? I think you would look at all the overlapping feathers on your breast and back and with a sigh say, "Oh! how shall I ever be able to keep my underclothing dry, and my body warm! I shall no longer be able to stay out in the rain and droop my tail—and hold myself so that the water will all run off my shingled suit of feathers on to the ground.

When my friends see me losing my feathers and beginning to look ugly, they will all call me a molter. But, never mind, they will all be molters too later on. The difference between them and me is that I am an early molter and molt slowly, while they will be late molters and molt quickly. I start my molt early in the summer and give up only a few feathers each day, and continue thus for about four months; while my friends may do their molting, in less than half that time by dropping many feathers daily. I often say to myself, "he laughs best who laughs last," when I see them looking so unsightly and meek and docile, for I really never looked very badly at any time. When I compared my suit with their condition, I found that I had been getting new clean feathers in the place of the old, soiled and worn ones, which I had discarded. I then told my friends



Silver-Laced Wyandotte Hen.

cases, the heaviest layer. Of course, he wanted "egg producers" and not early and long molters. I shivered and was certain he meant me when he said that the hen that molts in July or August, and gets her new plumage and makes a fine appearance early is not the one that is the heavy layer. I thought my friends had a better chance of living than I, for they kept on laying until cool weather, in the fall, for they did not molt early like I did. Of course, it really wasn't my fault that I didn't lay, for surely I could not be concerned about molting and growing new feathers, and also have energy enough to keep on laying eggs. I really haven't much hope for I heard the farmer say he was going to kill all the poor layers. My friends molted late in the season and finished it quickly and were soon ready for laying again, and although I did lay a few eggs while I was molting, I am sure he will not think me as valuable as they are.

Sure enough, he did cull me out and put me in a pen to fatten me as a meat



In Winter Plumage.

not to be discouraged, that, if they were patient, nature would provide them also with nice new, clean feathers like mine. Sure enough, this is what did happen, and we were all pretty well clothed for the Christmas weather.

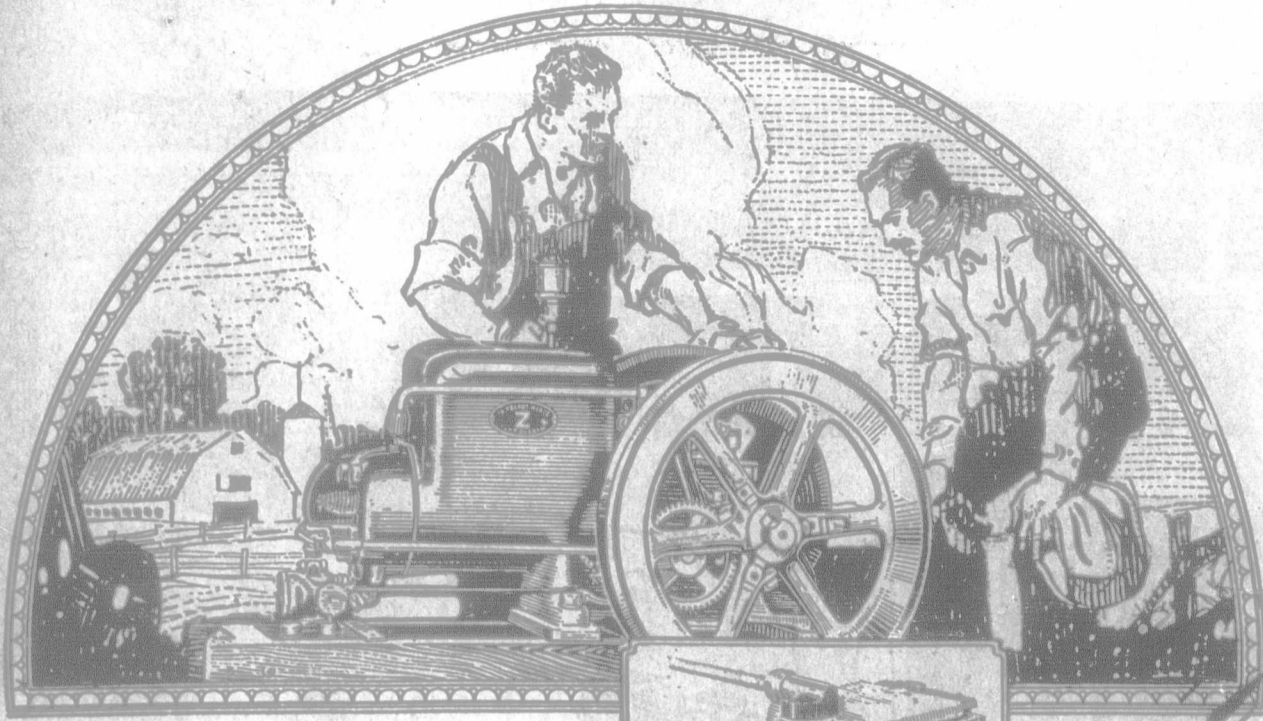
I did hear my master remark that if he wanted us for winter shows, he should force us all to molt early by gradually cutting down the amount of our feed to about one-third the normal amount during a period of about three weeks, and then during the following week increasing the ration rapidly until we had all we could eat. As the feathers are largely protein, he said he should supply us with a generous amount of protein, by giving us an extra quantity of oily feeds, such as old process oil meal, or sunflower seeds, and an abundance of granulated bone to furnish phosphates.

I can assure you I got many a scare when I was molting, for I overheard the farmer talking about me and my friends. He liked my appearance, but he said that he had proved by observation and experiment that the bird which molts the latest is, in the majority of

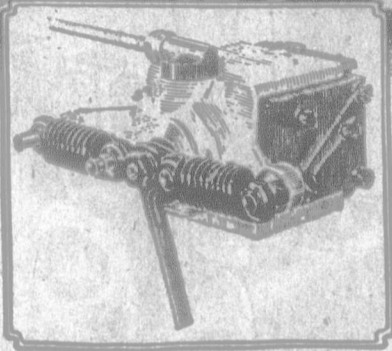
producer. I was much alarmed, and suggested to him that he might try to hasten my molt next year as I had heard him say he could do, but he said that this would stop my egg production entirely, and I might not begin to lay again any sooner than those late molters, who had been laying for weeks longer than I.

I had no argument left, as I saw that the farmer knew his business and was determined to select good layers and desirable breeders. I have decided to submit bravely to my fate, and am now getting ready—perhaps for somebody's Christmas dinner.

In next week's issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," which is the annual Christmas Number, you will find many beautiful pictures of all classes of live stock. These are well worth pasting on cardboard and preserving, for they represent, in many cases, ideals in type, conformation and color markings. Every rural school teacher should have a copy of the Christmas Number.



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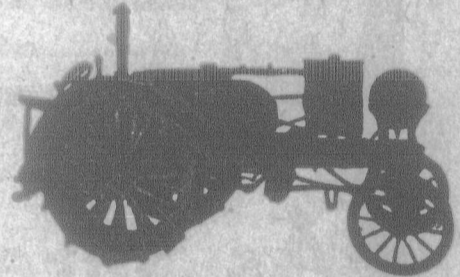
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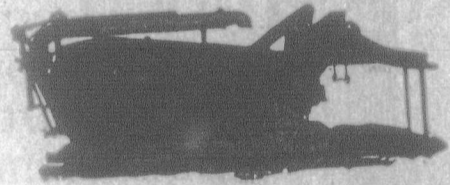
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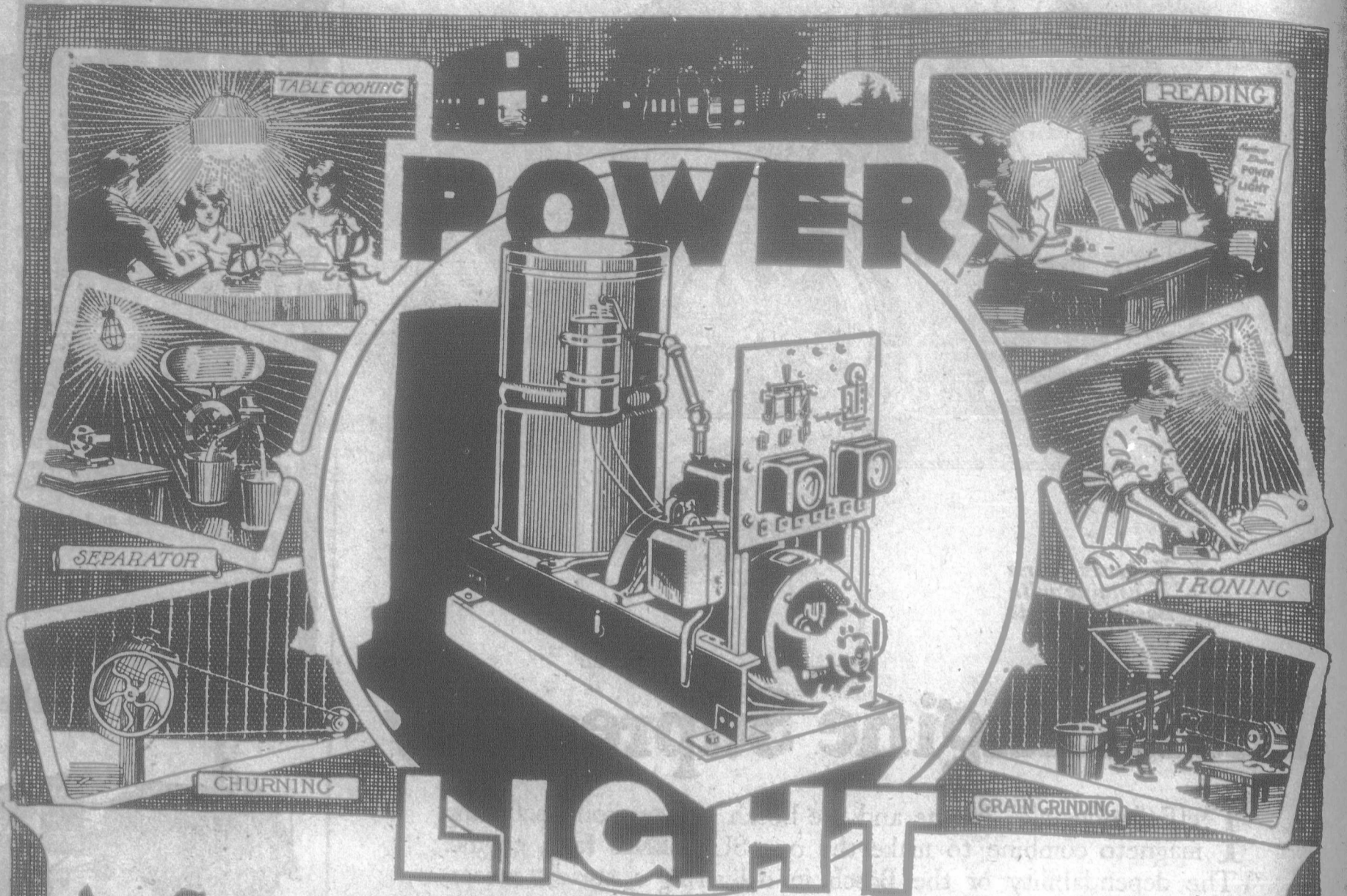
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