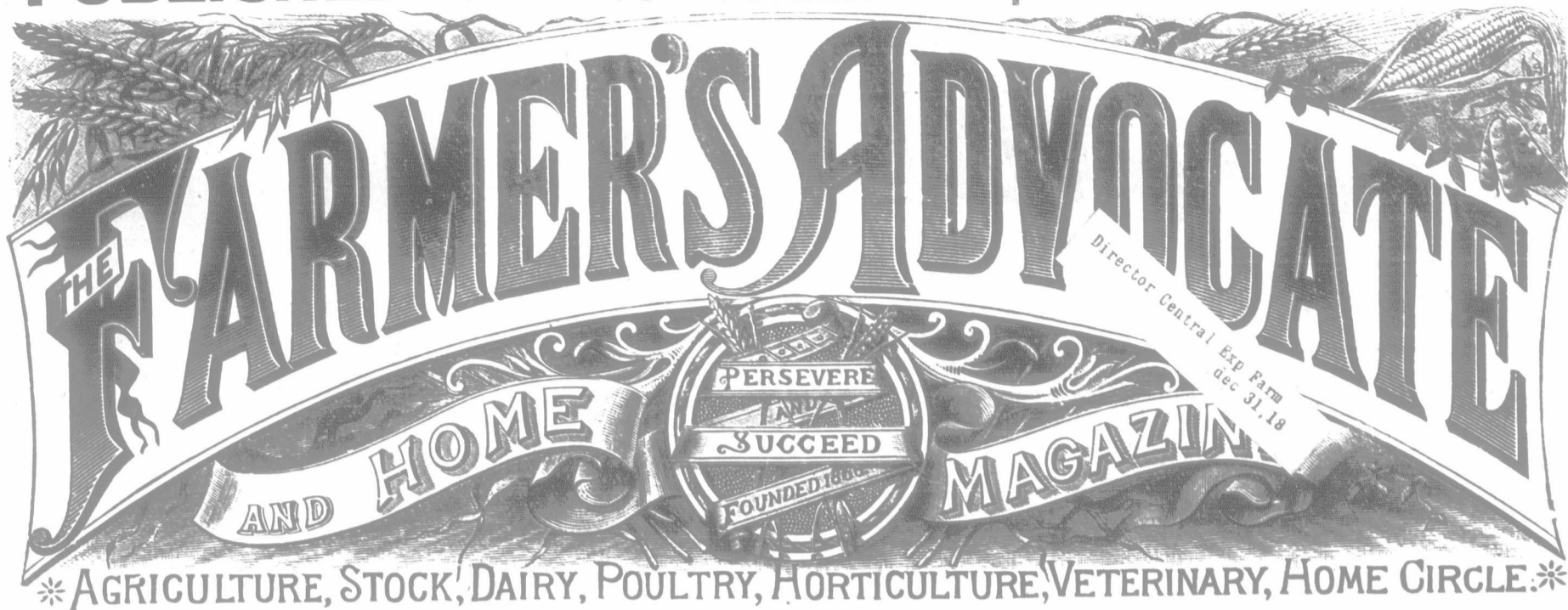


PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



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

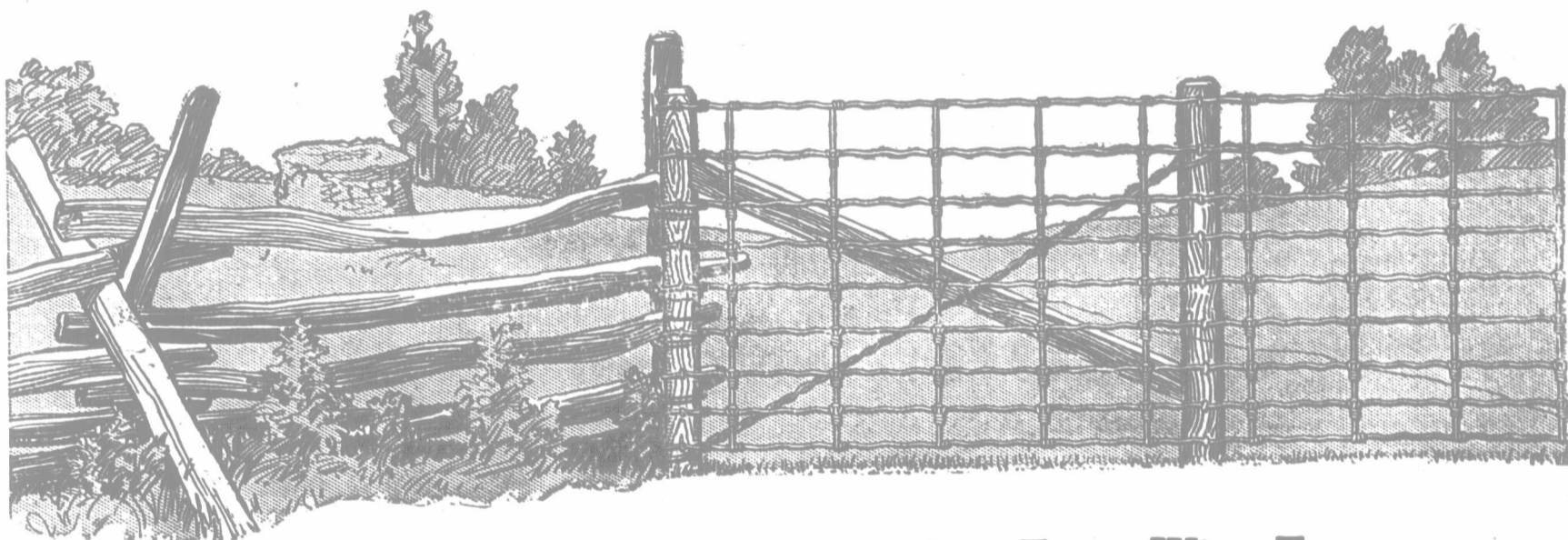
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VOL. LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

No. 1325

## Conserve Fuel and Save Money



### By Replacing Your Rail Fence with a Frost Wire Fence

1.—IT IS A PATRIOTIC DUTY. You have seen by the papers that coal is very scarce in many localities this winter, hence wood will have to be used considerably. You intend to replace your rail fence some day with a wire fence, but now is the time you can get the highest price for your rails, and at the same time help out on the important question of fuel.

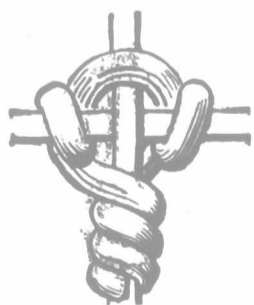
2.—IT MEANS A SAVING TO YOU. At present prices, your rails will bring more than a new Frost Wire Fence will cost you. Think of the difference in appearance, also of the greater field space a wire fence will leave you for cultivation. A Frost Wire Fence will greatly increase the value of your farm. It will mean the end of the unsightly weeds, ant-hills, etc. that are always associated with a rail or stump fence.

3.—FROST WIRE FENCE IS A PAYING INVESTMENT. It is different and

better than the ordinary wire fences because, in the first place, it is made from Canadian-made wire, specially tempered and galvanized in our own wire mills to suit our rigorous Canadian climate. Secondly, it is woven more slowly than other kinds of wire fence and on improved lines of construction, which result in having every horizontal exactly the same length and every upright perfectly straight and evenly spaced. Note also the Frost tight lock. No other wire lock has yet been produced which can equal it in neatness and security of holding.

*Help both your Country and Yourself* by at once deciding to replace all your wooden fences with the most perfect wire fence you can buy.

If you do not know our nearest dealer's name, write us for particulars.



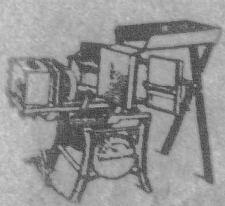
The FROST "hold-tight lock"

# Frost Fence First

*A style for every purpose*

Frost Steel and Wire Company, Limited

Hamilton, Canada



**BUILD CONCRETE SILOS**

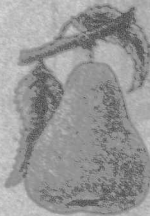
Dwellings, or any class of buildings, from Concrete Blocks.

THE LONDON ADJUSTABLE BLOCK MACHINE makes all sizes and designs of Concrete Blocks. Price \$65.00. Send for catalogue No. 3.

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World's Largest Makers of Concrete Machinery.

**Order Nursery Stock**



direct from our nurseries and save agents' and middlemen's profits.

Write at once for our free descriptive catalogue and price list of fruit trees, small fruits, ornamental, etc. Address:

J. H. McCombs Nurseries  
P.O. B. 818, Fonthill, Ont.



"Goes Like Sixty"

**This Engine Will Cost You Nothing**

You need an engine—get a Gilson on our new easy payment plan, and it will pay for itself. You have the work for it to do this fall and winter, help is scarce and high-priced—save yourself a lot of worry, and enjoy that "Feeling

of Security" which is such a definite part of the staunch, reliable Gilson Engine. Gilson Engines have long enjoyed an indisputable reputation for dependability, power, simplicity and economy. This year finds us with an even more attractive proposition for the discriminating buyer. Prices of everything you have been buying have been soaring, but by careful management we are able to furnish Gilson Engines at remarkably low prices. Write to-day for catalogue, price, and easy payment plan, stating what size you are interested in.

Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., 259 York St., Guelph, Ont.

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

**Haul A Load Each Way**

Crops must be hauled to town, and fertilizer must be hauled home. Why Not Combine the Trips?

When you take a load to town



**Plan To Haul A Load Of Spring Fertilizer**



Play safe and get your fertilizer stored in your own barn. War conditions have decreased the supply of fertilizer, and increased the demand.

Co-operate With Your Dealer Few dealers have sufficient storage space. Shipments in less than capacity car loads—40 to 50 tons—are discouraged, even refused. Order now—enable your dealer to combine orders and make up a full car load. When car arrives take your part of the fertilizer directly from it—free the car for other uses.

Order Spring Fertilizer NOW Make certain of your supply and at the same time help relieve railroad congestion.

Send for literature to Department 40 Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, 1001 Federal Bldg., Chicago. The Hussey Bldg., Baltimore.

**The Wonderful GILSON**



"Everyone Said We Couldn't Do It."

Writes J. Goldner, of Kitchener, Ont. He further adds: "We filled and re-filled a 13-ft. x 40-ft. silo in 16 1/2 hours with a 6 h.-p. Gilson and an N-13 Gilson Cutter. The outfit also made a record in cutting straw, at the rate of five loads an hour."

"Surprised the Whole Community"

Writes J. K. McLennan, of Dalhousie, Ont. "With our 0-10 Gilson Cutter, and 4 h.-p. Gilson Engine we filled and re-filled three silos, sizes 14 ft. x 35 ft., 18 ft. x 28 ft. and 13 ft. x 28 ft. in six days."

YOU need one of these cutters. It will make you independent of the Cutter Gang. The two smaller sizes of Gilson Cutters are for light power—4 h.-p. to 12 h.-p. gasoline. They are farm machines, the same as your binder and your mower. With a Gilson you can silo your corn at just the right time—extending the work over several days if you wish, allowing the silage to settle. The best quality of ensilage is thus secured, without the expense of re-filling.

**Gilson Pneumatic Ensilage Cutters**

The Gilson is not a one-season machine—it is built for many years of hard service. It is made entirely of steel and iron, with the exception of the feed table. All five main bearings are a part of the one-piece semi-steel frame, thus insuring perfect alignment of the cutting mechanism for all time. The drive is direct, and the power is transmitted throughout by heavy gears—thus chain troubles are completely eliminated.

The patented safety reverse makes accidents practically impossible. The drum or casing is steel—not dangerous cast-iron. The wheel is indestructible—steel bound, with no breakable parts, such as spokes or bosses. It runs at slow speed—600 to 800 r.p.m.

Every Gilson Cutter has six fans in place of the usual four. This is one of the reasons why the Gilson elevates in a larger and more constant stream. Also why it elevates heavy green corn so high with so little power.

WRITE FOR FREE SILO FILLER BOOK. It tells the Gilson story from start to finish—points out the advantages of the design, and describes the all-metal construction in such a way that you will understand why our machines cut and elevate to UNUSUAL HEIGHTS at SLOW SPEED with LIGHT POWER. This is a matter of dollars and cents to you. Send for your copy of this book to-day—learn all about the "Wonderful Gilson" line of silo fillers.

**GILSON MFG. CO., LTD.**

119 York St., Guelph, Ontario, Canada

Beware of Imitations and Infringements

GILSON MFG. CO., Ltd  
119 York St.,  
Guelph, Ont.

Gentlemen:  
Kindly send me free catalogues as checked.

- Ensilage Cutter
- Silo
- Gasoline Engine

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

DATE.....

Clip out the Coupon and mail to-day

**HYLO SILO**

Sweet Fresh Ensilage down to the last forkful

THE HYLO SILO is perfectly air-tight. No frozen or spoiled ensilage around the walls. Convenient and perfect fitting doors, adjustable without hammer or wrench. Made of Guaranteed Long Leaf Yellow Pine. Built to last a life-time. Stands rigid when empty.

Write for prices and catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Gilson Mfg. Co. Ltd. 49 York St. Guelph (4)



Make Genuine, Superior Lager Beer at Home with Our Popular

**Hop-Malt Beer Extract**

Conforming to Temperance Act

Large Cans, making 6 1/2 to 7 gallons.....\$1.75  
Small Cans, making 2 1/2 to 3 gallons.....1.25  
Sample Cans, making 1 gallon......50

This temperance beer has been a distinct surprise, and has been called a most satisfactory and equal substitute by everyone who is fond of the regular beer.

Prepaid throughout Canada. Satisfied customers everywhere.

AGENTS WANTED

HOP-MALT COMPANY, LIMITED  
Dept. D4, Hamilton, Ont.

**ARE YOU BUILDING OR REPAIRING**

OUR CATALOGUE OF BUILDING MATERIALS AND TOOLS WILL SAVE YOU MONEY. WRITE FOR FREE COPY!

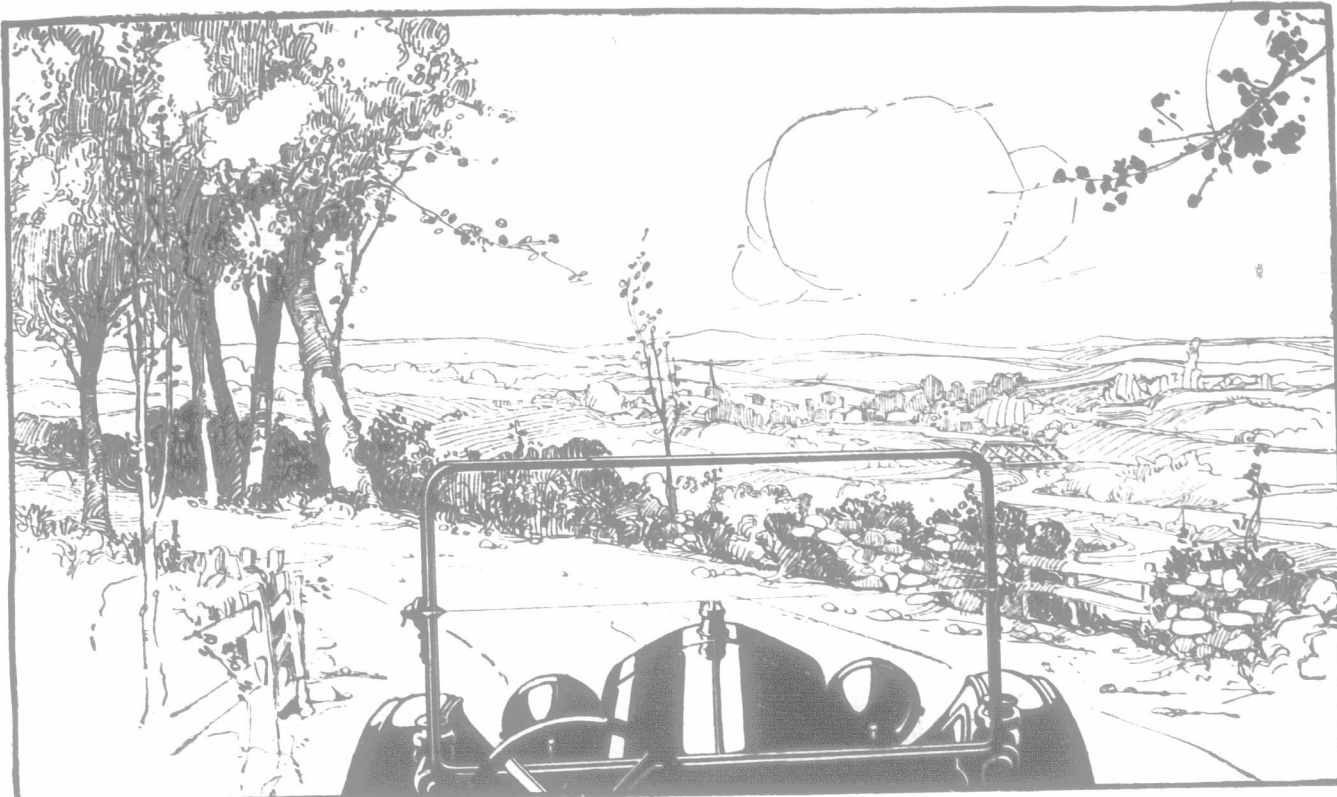
THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited, HAMILTON, CANADA  
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS

**Everlea Seed Farm**

Wisconsin No. 7 seed corn, rack run, \$5.00 per bus. of 70 lbs. O. A. C. No. 72 oats, cleaned and graded, \$1.75 per bus. In lots of 10 bus. and over \$1.50 per bus. Bright, clean seed barley, \$3.00 per bus. Bags furnished for oats and barley.

F. C. BUTTS & SON, R.R. No. 2, Essex, Ont.

Delays in making wills have caused much family ill feeling afterwards. Make yours on a Bax Legal Will Form. It is simple and binding. Full directions. Ask for Bax at your stationer's—35c., then you have the best.



## Get Behind the Wheel of a Ford and Drive

TRY it just once! Ask your friend to let you "pilot" his car on an open stretch. You'll like it, and will be surprised how easily the Ford is handled and driven.

If you have never felt the thrill of driving your own car, there is something good in store for you. It is vastly different from just riding—being a passenger. And especially so if you drive a Ford.

Young boys, girls, women and even grandfathers—thousands of them—are driving Ford cars and enjoying it. A Ford stops and starts in traffic with exceptional ease and smoothness, while on country roads and hills its strength and power show to advantage.

Buy a Ford and you will want to be behind "the wheel" constantly.

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

F. O. B. FORD, ONT.

- Runabout - \$475
- Touring - \$495
- Coupe - \$770
- Sedan - \$970

**Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited**  
Ford, Ontario

### For Sale SEED OATS

Pure and clean. Grown from selected and graded seed; hand weeded while growing. O. A. C. 72, Imp. Am. Banner and O. A. C. No. 3, three of the best and most popular varieties ever grown in Canada, all heavy yielders of first-class quality. Samples, prices and further particulars on application to the growers.  
A. & W. D. FORSTER, Markham, Ont.

### BE YOUR OWN

**BLACK-SMITH**

FARMERS!  
SAVE REPAIR BILLS  
& VALUABLE TIME.  
ONE OF OUR BLACK-SMITHING OUT-FITS WILL PAY FOR ITSELF—CATALOG FREE

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LTD. HAMILTON  
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

## Interprovincial Pressed Brick

Red Buff and Fire-flashed Colors

WRITE FOR FREE SAMPLES TO-DAY  
INTERPROVINCIAL BRICK CO. OF CANADA, Limited  
Office: 154 SIMCOE ST., TORONTO Plant: CHELTENHAM, ONT.

### BUY REGISTERED O. A. C. No. 72 OATS

Direct from producer and save middlemen's profit. These oats won first prize in field crop competition of 1917. Inspected by the Government and sealed before leaving my granary. Test 97% germination. Price \$1.50 per bus. Freight paid in Ont. on orders over 20 bus. Bags free.

W. B. FERGUSON, Strathroy, Ont., R.R. No. 2.

## CULTIVATE For Greater Production

The better the cultivation, the better the growth.

Men right around you found the benefit of first-class cultivation last year. In the construction of the Peter Hamilton Cultivator, every need has been considered and every requirement provided for. The different groups of three rows of teeth are subdivided again, and the front teeth are attached to one tooth-frame, back row to another. All teeth cultivate to an even depth and thoroughly work up every inch of ground. The

### PETER HAMILTON Cultivator

is a light draft implement, in spite of its superior strength. Teeth are strongly reinforced and will stand all the hard work they will get. Sections are made from extra heavy steel. See the Peter Hamilton Cultivator before buying.

Agents wanted  
in open territory

The Peter Hamilton Co., Ltd.  
PETERBOROUGH, ONT. 17



### Investing by Small Payments

The growth of the periodical payment plan for making safe investments is one of the most notable features of recent years in finance on this continent.

The plan was introduced to Canada by this firm which is now helping investors throughout the country to invest while they save.

Ask for booklet 43. It will be sent free on request.

**GREENSHIELDS & CO.**

Members Montreal Stock Exchange  
Dealers in Canadian Bond Issues  
17 St. John Street, Montreal  
Central Chambers, Ottawa

## FISH NETS



GUNS, TRAPS, SPORTING GOODS  
**JOHN HALLAM, Limited**  
752 HALLAM BUILDING, - TORONTO

METALLIC  
**SKYLIGHTS &  
VENTILATORS**  
METALLIC ROOFING CO.  
LIMITED  
TORONTO, CANADA.

When writing please mention this paper

## A "Sinking Fund" for Your Home

WHEN the wife of a business man visited him in his office one day, she heard him mention "sinking fund."

"What is a 'sinking fund?'" she asked.

"Something we put away in the business to provide for a rainy day," he replied.

"The business then has a chance to tide itself over a financial crisis should its income be reduced?"

"Yes."

"What if your own personal income that maintains our home should be entirely cut off forever?" she asked.

With pride he answered, "I have provided for the maintenance of our home a 'sinking fund' in the form of Life Insurance—and there is no element of chance about that."

A Mutual continuous monthly income policy under the endowment plan will begin to provide for you in monthly payments at the expiration of twenty years. These monthly payments to you are guaranteed for the following 240 months. If you should not survive the twenty year period, the payments would then be to your beneficiary until all the guaranteed instalments have been received. The income will then continue to the beneficiary for life.

Write for booklet entitled, "Ideal Policies."

**The Mutual Life**  
Assurance Company of Canada  
Waterloo, Ontario

529



## Uncle George Says:

"The biggest little motor help that ever came down the pike. Handy? I should say! Genuine get-home insurance. Why, say, I'd still be out in the country playing tag with the telephone poles if it hadn't been for my set of

**Dreadnaught**  
TIRE CHAINS

Every man who drives a car needs them for bad road emergencies."

"Dreadnaught" electric-welded tire chains positively prevent all skidding and are guaranteed to give more service at less cost than any other chains on the market.

Made in Canada by  
**McKinnon Columbus Chain Limited**

Manufacturers of Electric and Fire Welded Chains  
ST. CATHARINES - - ONTARIO

5

## Three Important Reasons For Buying a NEW DE LAVAL CREAM SEPARATOR At Once

THERE are three very strong reasons for the immediate purchase of an up-to-date De Laval Cream Separator.

In the first place, a new De Laval machine will now save its cost in a few months—in more and better cream and butter and in time saving—at the present very high butter prices and great need of every minute of time.

In the second place, the patriotic duty rests upon every producer of butter-fat to save every ounce of it, and nothing is of greater food value to a nation at war. All European countries are encouraging the sale of the best cream separators in every way possible.

In the third place, railway delays are such that you can't depend upon quick delivery, and if you don't order your De Laval now there is no telling when you can get it. Moreover, the supply of labor and material is uncertain, and all last year De Laval deliveries were nearly two months behind.

Again, De Laval prices have advanced very little thus far, but must go higher if present industrial conditions continue, let alone become more difficult. Present prices hold good until March 1st only.

There was never a time when the immediate purchase of a latest improved De Laval Cream Separator was more important to everyone separating cream, or when it could less wisely be delayed.



See the nearest De Laval agent at once. Arrange to try a new De Laval machine for your own satisfaction. See for yourself just what it will do for you. If you don't know the nearest agent, simply address the nearest General Office.

**The De Laval Company, Ltd.**

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

MONTREAL, PETERBORO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

## As You Plant, So will You Pick

Good crops are not accidental. Big, meaty tomatoes,—Crisp spicy radishes,—Large, firm beets—come only from true, vigorous and reliable seeds. Doubtful seeds are dear at any price. This year, when your country needs the largest crop you can produce, be sure and buy good seed. McDonald's tested seeds are carefully selected from plants of perfect production, tested strains of highest germination and vigorous growth, particularly adapted for a big yield in Canada's climate.

SEND TO-DAY FOR BIG NEW CATALOGUE

Our new 1918 catalogue is free for the asking. It contains a complete variety of Vegetable and Flower seeds, Agriculture and Fodder plants, Seed Grains. In fact, everything for the Farm and Garden.

For 40 years we have furnished seeds of the highest quality. Thousands of customers attest this fact. Fill in the coupon now and mail it to-day.

KENNETH McDONALD & SONS, Limited  
MARKET SQUARE, OTTAWA, CAN.



K. McDONALD & SONS, Limited  
61 Market Sq., Ottawa

Please send me your new 1918 Seed Catalogue.

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

**McDonald's**  
TESTED SEEDS

The price of bricks has gone up very little in three years. You can build an average-size, warm house on your farm of

# MILTON BRICK

for the proceeds of half as many hogs as in 1914.

**MILTON PRESSED BRICK CO., LIMITED**  
Head Office: Milton, Ont. Toronto Office: 50 Adelaide St. W.



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# PEERLESS PERFECTION

## Absolute Security

WHEN you go away for a day or turn in for the night, you are certain your stock is locked in—they can't get over, under or through the spaces—a perfect fence for hilly or uneven ground, through streams; protects poultry, ducks, geese, sheep and hogs. Can't sag or break down and will turn an unruly horse.

### Peerless Perfection Fencing

is made of best heavy Open Hearth steel fence wire, the impurities burned out and all the strength and toughness left in. Makes the fence elastic and springy. It will not snap or break under sudden shocks or quick atmospheric changes. Our method of galvanizing prevents rust and the coating will not flake, peel or chip off. Every intersection is securely clamped with the famous Peerless Lock.

Send for catalog. It also describes our farm gates, poultry fencing and ornamental fencing.

Dealers nearly everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.

**The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN. HAMILTON, ONT.

## Deering Drills

### for Good, Quick Planting

DEERING drills do away with delay at planting time. They have a workman-like way of sticking steadily to business until the job is done that does away with most of the terrors of our short planting season.

Deering drills first make a furrow just deep enough, then plant the kernels regularly, according to the quantity per acre you want to sow, and then cover them thoroughly to an even depth. They are light-draft machines with strong frames, large, easily-filled grain and fertilizer boxes, and accurate double run feed. They are made in single disk and hoe styles with 11 and 13-furrow openers.

The Deering local dealer is the man to see when you are ready to look at drills. See his sample drills, or write to us for a catalogue showing all the good features of Deering drills.

### International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES

WEST—Brandon, Man., Calgary, Alta., Edmonton, Alta., Estevan, Sask., Lethbridge, Alta., N. Battleford, Sask., Regina, Sask., Saskatoon, Sask., Winnipeg, Man., Yorkton, Sask.

EAST—Hamilton, Ont., London, Ont., Montreal, Que., Ottawa, Ont., Quebec, Que., St. John, N. B.

## Two Bushels to One Next Season—Sure

Let's help Food Controller Hanna double the food production this year. If you do your part, you will DOUBLE YOUR PROFITS. Doing something for your country and for yourself at the same time is good patriotism and good business. "Double Your Crops," you may say, "is very good advice, but how is it to be done?" We answer, "by using the very highest grade of Fertilizer," such as our "Best-by-Test" Brands. Consult with us about your soil and your crops and we will help you decide what is best to do. Every pound of our Fertilizer is guaranteed. We have full supply of all kinds up to full strength of analysis. We give special rates where farmers club together and order in car load lots.

### "Best-by-Test" FERTILIZERS

Write for our FREE Booklet on PLANT FOOD. Live Local Agents Wanted.

**CANADIAN FERTILIZER CO., Limited**  
12 Market Chambers, Chatham, Ont.

## How did You get Through the Harvest?

### Better - Cheaper POWER

When we think of the small number of hired men that were available, we wonder how the Canadian farmers got through their work. What few men that could be found were inexperienced. And this condition is likely to exist until the war is over.

If ever there was a time for labor-saving machinery on the farm, that time is NOW. You will find the Page Farm Engine inexpensive, and a wonderful little worker all the time.

The Page Farm Engine is sturdily constructed, built especially for farm work. You will find it always ready and willing to work. You can depend on the Page. Page Farm Engines are sold direct to your farm, thus eliminating agent's commission. Send for full particulars to-day.

**THE PAGE WIRE FENCE COMPANY LIMITED.**  
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO

## New COAL OIL Light

### 10 Days Free—Send No Money | Beats Electric or Gasoline

We don't ask you to pay us a cent until you have used this wonderful modern white light in your own home ten days, then you may return it at our expense if not perfectly satisfied. We want to prove to you that it makes an ordinary oil lamp look like a candle; beats electric, gasoline or acetylene. Passed by Insurance Underwriters. Children handle easily. Tests by Government and 35 leading Universities show that the new ALADDIN

**BURNS 70 HOURS ON ONE GALLON**  
common coal oil, no odor, no smoke or noise; simple, clean, won't explode. Over three million people already enjoying this powerful, white, steady light, nearest to sunlight. Won Gold Medal at Panama Exposition. Greatest invention of the age. Guaranteed.

\$1000 Reward will be given to the person who shows us an oil lamp equal to the new Aladdin in every way (details of offer given in our circular). We want one user in each locality to whom we can refer customers. To that person we have a special introductory offer to make, under which one lamp is given free. Write quick for our 10-Day Free Trial Offer and learn how to get one free, all charges prepaid.

**Yours FREE**  
MANTLE LAMP COMPANY, 234 Aladdin Building, MONTREAL.  
Largest Coal Oil Mantle Lamp House in the world

**Men With Rigs or Autos Make \$100 to \$300 per Month**  
Our trial delivery plan makes it easy. No previous experience necessary. Practically every farm home and small town home will buy after trying. One farmer who had never sold anything in his life before writes: "I sold 61 the first seven days." Christensen says: "Have never seen an article that sells so easily." Norring says: "92% of homes visited bought." Phillips says: "Every customer becomes a friend and booster." Kemerling, says: "No flowery talk necessary. Sells itself." Thousands who are coining money endorse the ALADDIN just as strongly. NO MONEY REQUIRED. We furnish stock to get started. Sample sent prepaid for 10 days' free trial and given absolutely without cost when you become a distributor. Ask for our distributor's plan. State occupation, age, whether you have rig or auto; whether you can work spare time or steady; when can start; townships most convenient for you to work in.

**GET ONE FREE**

## BRUCE'S SEEDS

Business Established 1850

**Your Duty**—To grow all the foodstuff possible and to get the best results, high-grade seeds, such as BRUCE'S are a necessity.

**Our Duty**—To provide sufficient seed and of the highest grade possible.

**OUR DUTY IS DONE**

### Our 1918 Catalogue

is ready—112 pages of Seeds, Plants, Bulbs, Implements and Poultry Supplies.

Worth its weight in gold. Free—Write for a copy to-day.

**JOHN A. BRUCE & CO., Limited**  
Hamilton Canada

# MAXWELL

Most Miles per Gallon Most Miles on Tires

## Horse-Pace Family!—You Have Come to the Turning Point

Business-Farmer—to be longer without a motor car may affect the whole of your success, and the whole of your family's future.

Have you noticed lately that somehow the good chances that are missed by you are seized by others—others who have automobiles?

Have you noticed that, though some men you know of turn every hour and minute into profit, *your* work goes slow, *your* time is spent in fretting against delays—and that you are getting into the habit of letting many a good chance pass because you "wouldn't be able to get there in time?"

\* \* \*

Have you noticed that your family—your girls, your boys, your wife—are steadily, steadily getting out of touch with those they ought to know? Have you realized that the families which surround you—automobile families—have a circle of friends and interests, and a radius of easy visits, far larger than your family? Open your eyes.

Have you noticed how many times you and your family have been placed under obligation by

neighbors who have cars? Aren't you tired of asking favors?

\* \* \*

Your environment is moving at automobile pace. You and your family are limited to horse-pace and horse-radius. And in the next few months the paths of automobile families and horse-pace families will separate still more sharply. Only motor-pace will do for the conditions in which this nation is now doing its work.

You stand at the turning point.

\* \* \*

Motor-car service now costs less than horse service for all the work that a motor car can do.

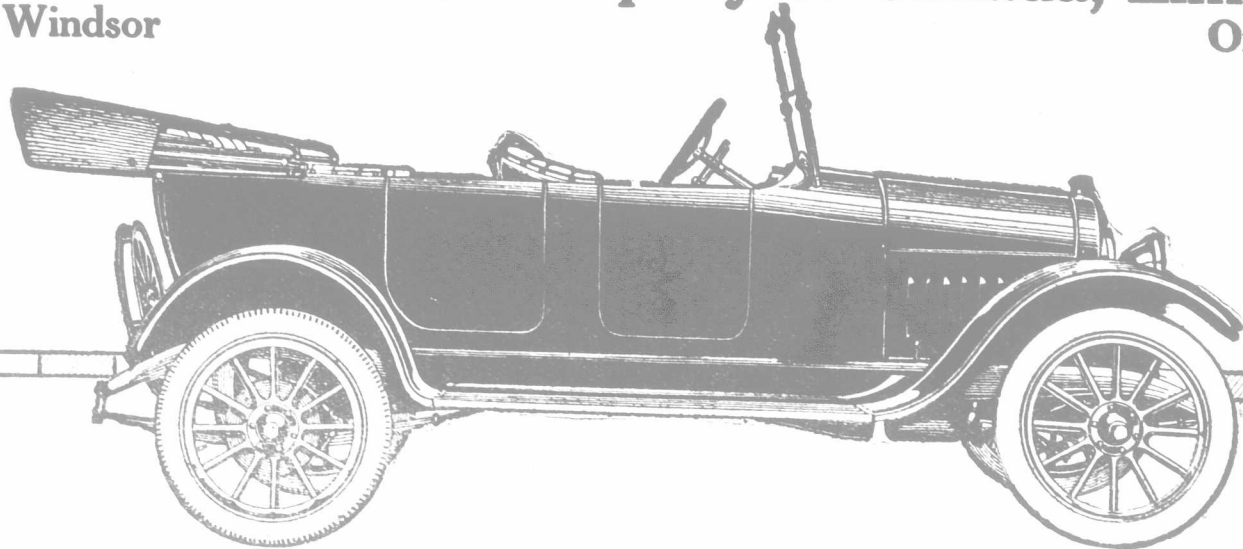
And of all motor cars of equal service the one that costs least to run and least to own is the Maxwell.

Investigate this while these cars of greatest efficiency are still procurable. Write us a letter today.

Touring Car \$1045; Roadster \$1045; Touring Car with Winter Top \$1200;  
Roadster with Winter Top \$1165; Berline with Wire Wheels \$1670; Sedan with Wire Wheels \$1670. F. O. B. Windsor

Write Today for Catalog A.L.

Maxwell Motor Company of Canada, Limited  
Windsor Ontario



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE  
AND  
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ESTABLISHED  
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, FEBRUARY 14, 1918.

1325

## EDITORIAL.

Secure your seed.

Select a breed suited to your conditions and stick to it.

This is a good time to cut up the dead trees in the woodlot.

Grow vegetables this year. They are helpful and healthful.

Stockmen, well organized, can demand and get a square deal.

December, January, February! Winter ought to be about over this month.

The days are getting longer. Spring will be here soon. Will the implements, machinery, horses and harness be ready for the fields?

Test all seed this year. We recently saw some dent corn on the ear which, to all appearances, was of good quality yet it only tested 32 per cent. germination.

When cutting the supply of summer wood get enough ready for the stove next winter. The coal shortage promises to be more acute for the winter of 1918-19 than it is this winter.

Do not use up too much cereal grain suitable for human consumption in an attempt to make the cattle over-fat. On the other hand, it never proves profitable to starve anything.

Farmers are asked to sow more spring wheat than usual. Be careful to put it on strong and well-prepared land and to use good varieties. Marquis, Red Fife and Wild Goose are the best.

There are signs that the German people are beginning to see the folly of Militarism. However, the safest plan for the Allies is to prepare for more war. Canada must get the men to produce more food.

Feeding stock is an art and the young men who learn it well need never want for satisfactory employment. A graduate of the stock barn is equipped to earn his living on a par with many a B.A.

What is the matter with eggs and poultry as substitutes to release meat for overseas? Eggs go as far as food of the same money value on the average table and can be used to good advantage here.

The Conservation Commission advises those living in the country and in small villages and towns to make arrangements for a supply of wood for next winter. It should be cut now to be dry for use next fall.

Just think! Half the sires used in this good old live stock Province of Ontario are grades, and a large proportion of the others are inferior in quality. There is plenty opportunity ahead for the stock breeder to do more good.

Canada could do with more live stock and more high-quality pure-breds. The Breeders' Associations are doing a great work. Every breeder of pure-breds should be a member of his breed association, and there should be more breeders of pure-breds. We heard a man say a few days ago that the live stock breeders were the aristocrats of the farming business. Canada will not object at having more of this type of aristocrat.

### Can Farm Labor be Replaced.

A learned judge is reported to have said recently that physically fit men in the first class, who could be replaced at their usual work with other men not fit for the front, or with women, should be taken no matter what their occupation. The report went on to state that many had been released from military service on the plea of being farmers or farm laborers, who would never be found working on the farms. Canada has no time for the slacker who used the farm as a means to get him off when he is not a farmer. Canadians, too, would be willing that all physically fit men go from the farms in their regular classes, provided their places could be filled by other help that would keep up production. But if the authorities take these men then the authorities must find the right kind of help not fit for the front lines to replace them. And this is where the shoe pinches. We should like to see the judge or any other man attempting to replace stalwart young men between the ages of twenty and thirty-four, who have been born and raised on the farm and have remained thereon, with any other help that is efficient enough to economically get the work of the farms done. If there is any man in Canada who can perform such a miracle now is the time to make him Farm Labor Controller, for so far our Governments have failed to meet the call from the farms for help to bring about the increased production asked for. We agree that men and women now working in towns and cities could help. Some of them have done so and more are willing, but the great rank and file of the workers not on the farms do not want farm work. Representatives of organized labor, meeting the War Cabinet in Ottawa a little over a week ago, came out strongly against compulsion as a means of getting farm labor. There is no other means of obtaining an adequate supply and those who know how to work do not favor it because they have more remunerative jobs in the city. The question is: Does production of farm crops matter? The British Government says it does. The Canadian Government is urging Canadians to make the soil bring forth abundantly. We believe they are right in doing so. Then, is agricultural production a specialized industry requiring brains and ability? The very fact that bona fide farmers necessary on the land were exempt, according to the Military Service Act, shows that the Government realized this. Farming in the twentieth century is a man's job, and the man to be efficient must serve a long apprenticeship on the farm. If production is such an important factor in the winning of the war as we are told and believe it is, then it is nonsense to take trained producers and rely on replacing them with untrained help. On the other hand, if men are more necessary than food and the farms must be stripped according as the classes called out, a little backbone is necessary to see that men unfit for the fighting lines, who have had farm experience and are now, mayhap, engaged in unnecessary industry, be sent to the farms. If it is so easy to replace farm labor, why is it not done? The fact is it cannot be replaced without, to a certain extent, reorganizing industry, and workers do not care to be interfered with. Put the help on the farms, and, weather permitting, Canada will increase production. Continue to take men without replacing them and an increase is beyond the bounds of possibility. Europe, where the women of peasant classes have been used to work in the fields, is an example of what happens where all men go. True, the women and the aged men and the very young boys have done marvellously well. They have been real heroes, but with all their magnificent efforts production in such countries as France and Italy has fallen off and the call comes to America to speed up production to save the people of Allied Europe from starving. Is production important? Yes! Are trained men necessary if increases are expected? Most assuredly. Are they available? This is the problem of the Government. And while they are solving it strict attention should be paid to all kinds of necessary work.

### Food Substitution.

It would seem that sometimes we think only of food products which may be satisfactorily exported in a time like the present. We talk wheat, beef and bacon. This is only natural but we would do well to remember some other foods such as potatoes, and all garden vegetables, fruit and poultry and eggs. We might talk more also of oats, barley and corn. Not that we care to decrease the effort in the production of wheat, beef and bacon, but it should be remembered that the population of America must eat and for its breakfast, dinner and supper or breakfast, luncheon and dinner, whatever the arrangement, substitutes for the products of wheat, beef and bacon may take a very large place indeed. Eat more potatoes and garden vegetables and you unconsciously consume much less wheat bread. Put the potatoes and vegetables on the table two or three times a day instead of once, and they will be eaten, relished and enjoyed, and the people will get along on much less bread without feeling any hardship from the change. In fact, they'll enjoy it. We know for we have tried it.

Authorities are putting the soft pedal on fruit production just now and everyone agrees with them. But we must not neglect our plantations and lose them. Fruit may be used in the diet to good advantage in this country, and home-grown fruits should be used on our tables for at least a part of the diet.

The hen is being condemned and perhaps she should be. To produce eggs she consumes grain necessary for human food. And yet, even though eggs are dear, they are economical just now. Try them on your family. See if you can give them meat that will satisfy them one meal a day as cheaply as you can eggs for the meal. For the women and the children of a household, one egg each generally suffices for a meal. A hard-working man may take two, but men at light work usually eat only one. An egg, at time of writing, is worth less than five-cents. Give a man less than five cents' worth of steak, rib roast, veal or lamb, and he'll call it only a sample. Eggs are valuable to replace meat on our own tables and release it for overseas. So is poultry. Scientists can talk calories till the war is over. Sometimes they forget protein. Sometimes they forget palatability and its relation to digestibility. Sometimes they do not know just what happens in the human stomach. Any way a fresh egg is good, wholesome and we believe fairly nutritious, and at this time proves valuable in releasing meat for overseas. We would say don't go out of the way to increase, but "carry on" in poultry.

Giving the scientist a chance, let us mix a little more rolled oats and cornmeal with our breakfast and a little more Johnny-cake with our suppers. Rolled oats give the calories and eggs give the protein. By eating more oatmeal and cornmeal large quantities of wheat could be saved for overseas. Good meals and plenty are possible without so much wheat, beef and bacon.

### Tap the Maples This Year.

Canada is dependent upon sugar for the bulk of that article consumed in this country. Sugar is scarce and may be scarcer. The land of the maple should this year be the land of maple syrup and maple sugar. Every available hard maple tree large enough to tap should be tapped, where such is at all possible. The maple syrup and sugar industry in Canada has been practically confined to Eastern Ontario and Quebec, and even in those sections many farmers do not tap. There is, on a large percentage of farms, a good-sized wood-lot in which a fair proportion of the trees are large, hard maples. Thousands should tap this year who have never done so before. Maple syrup and maple sugar can now be produced on a small scale where the farmer can do the work with his own family at smaller cost than imported granulated sugar and imported syrup. The more maple sugar and maple syrup produced in Canada this year the more ship space released for sending necessary

# The Farmer's Advocate

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

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JOHN WELD, Manager.

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foodstuffs overseas. Get the work so arranged that you can tap this year and ensure syrup and sugar for your own table and some to spare. Old timers tell us that it promises to be a good spring for syrup. A mature maple tree in a good season will run about 12 gallons of sap. Three per cent. of this is sugar, ninety-five per cent. water and the remainder mineral matter. To get a good run warm days and freezing nights are best. Tap on the south side of the tree. Bore a hole, sloping upward, about one inch into the tree with a half-inch bit. Gather the sap daily and where small quantities are obtained it may be boiled down on the kitchen range. Larger quantities require facilities for boiling in the bush. Simply evaporate the water until the sap is thick, or of the consistency of syrup, weighing eleven pounds to the gallon. To make sugar, re-boil the sap until it will crystallize when a little is poured on snow.

It is said that not one-tenth of the maple crop of Canada is harvested yearly. Nine-tenths of the suitable maple trees go untapped. There are acres and acres of hard wood on the Crown lands with a fair proportion of maple in their tree growth and they go untapped. There are thousands of farms with enough trees to pay well for tapping, yet they have not been tapped. Let Canada tap more trees this year. In pre-war times the Allied countries took 300,000 tons of sugar from the Western Hemisphere. Last year they took 1,420,000 tons. Before the war Britain drew approximately 1,400,000 tons of sugar from Germany annually. This supply has been cut off. The French production has fallen from 750,000 tons to 210,000 tons. The production of Italy has dropped from 210,000 tons to 75,000 tons. The West Indies and the East Indies have been called upon to meet the shortage in Europe. Canada should make the fullest use of the maple as a source of syrup and sugar, as imported sugar supplies are sure to be short. Transport space is needed for troops and provisions. Canada must cut down her normal consumption of cane sugar. Let us plan to replace it with maple syrup and maple sugar. Nothing could be more patriotic.

The Short Course in Farm Power was given at the O. A. U. proved so interesting and valuable that a longer course on the same subject may result. Farm power and farm mechanics are of more importance than ever before.

## World Benefactors.

### The Earl of Shaftesbury.

At a time when kings are toppling from their pedestals, great reputations passing like whiffs of smoke and new leaders being enthroned, it is pre-eminently right, in building for the future, to search out enduring foundations. The thousands of young men who weekly study these pages do well to grip for life a purpose, a principle and a plan of action that will stand the test. Not many years ago, almost daily, in the headlines of leading American newspapers were names of multi-millionaires in railway finance who to-day are virtually forgotten save on their tombstones. Billionaires of industry are now earnestly seeking by benefactions to education to repay their indebtedness to mankind and secure themselves from oblivion.

The memory of an Englishman of eminent birth, Anthony Ashley Cooper, 7th Earl of Shaftesbury (1801-1885), will be cherished in gratitude the world over, while the names of Sultans, Kaisers and Krupps will rot in a morgue of detestation. It is profitable, therefore, to consider first, what manner of man Shaftesbury was; second, the conditions he faced; third, what he accomplished, and fourth, the honors that crowned him. Born to wealth and position, he was educated at Harrow School and Oxford University, but the historian, MacCarthy, records that he was not distinguished as an erudite scholar, profound thinker, or orator, but possessed a keen instinct of the needs of the people and a philanthropic spirit backed up with courage, good sense and unconquerable perseverance, which bore him through long years of arduous toil. Entering Parliament at twenty-five years, when other young men were absorbed in sport or dissipation, one day the sight of two drunken men singing ribald songs and hauling a dead pauper to his grave gave a new bent to his thoughts. Turning his back upon ease, luxury and high politics, he devoted his life to the cause of the down-trodden in the face of apathy, ridicule and opposition.

The conditions of the poor and laboring classes were appalling, their servitude being little better than negro slavery. Little boys, used as chimney sweeps, were often scorched and choked to death when poked and driven by brutal masters up the black holes. Children four, five and six years old, ignorant, stunted and miserable, toiled interminable hours in all sorts of factories for a mere pittance. In the mines he discovered them naked, hungry, filthy, opening doors in deadly caverns, pushing carts, hitched with harness to cars, and flogged like beasts of burden. One little girl, six years old, was found carrying a half-hundredweight sack of coal, making sixteen journeys a day. Myriads of children roamed the streets in ignorance and filth. There were practically no laws regulating hours or conditions of labor, and the homes of the city masses were horrible beyond description. Lunatics were kept in unhealthy asylums, whipped and chained in solitude and darkness.

One night leaving the luxurious home of a member of the Cabinet, the young M. P., lantern in hand, facing a winter storm, went down with two helpers to the Whitechapel Road to look forfortunates and by two o'clock had gathered into a shelter home he had secured, some thirty men and boys, outcasts of vice and poverty who were given soup, bread, a bath and bed. And so, night after night he toiled to rescue human driftwood. Out of this grew homes and clubs for young men and the next ten years of his life he gave to purging the infamous tenement houses, reeking with filth and disease. More than 80,000 people benefited by this reform, and Shaftesbury's lodging houses became models for the world. By personal effort and a Bill in Parliament, he achieved a reformation of the Costermonger district with its 50,000 toilers, organizing a costers' fair, humane society, founding night schools, industrial classes and clubs for men and women. His efforts on behalf of working girls and shop women resulted in the opening of homes foreshadowing the modern Y. W. C. A., and loan associations to aid women in supporting their families. He inaugurated fifty or more "ragged schools," attended by thousands of children, and a system of industrial schools, which the world is now developing, where boys and girls were taught to make their own clothes, and various handicrafts. He devoted fifteen years to the passage of Bills that gave England and the world a new system of insane asylums. For half a century he fought the children's battle and secured legislation eliminating the worst evils of child labor. In 1847 he secured the passage of the Ten-Hour Factory Bill, an epoch in the long fight for reforms still everywhere in progress. Besides all this, he found time for missionary and kindred Christian endeavors.

The story of his life, concludes a British historian, is part of the whole story of the industrial advancement of modern civilization, and Earl Beaconsfield, the famous British Premier, paid him this strong eulogy: "All the honor and the glory belongs to one. The name of Lord Shaftesbury will descend to posterity as the one who in his generation worked more than any other individual to elevate the condition and raise the character of his countrymen." Three hundred of the nation's greatest men assembled to do him honor at a Mansion House ovation. A venerable peer, on his last day in Parliament, he grieved at leaving the world with so much misery in it. "Going home overtaxed, his daughter read him 'The Shepherd Psalm,' and he fell asleep with a smile. No such funeral was ever seen in London. A plain hearse bore him to Westminster Abbey, untold thousands lining the streets, and 40,000 factory hands, costermongers, flower girls and laborers thronging Trafalgar Square. The Costermonger leader lifted a banner, 'I was a stranger and ye took me in,' the boys took the schools another, 'I was sick and ye visited

me,' and on a silken flag a thousand working girls had inscribed the words: 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of the least of these, ye did it unto me.' 'This man,' said the orator of the hour, 'goeth down to the grave amid the benedictions of the poor and the admiring love of the rich'—in very truth a world benefactor.

## Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

### Canada From Ocean to Ocean—VII.

If we continue our journey through the zone of spruces and firs and keep on northward we find that the trees become smaller and stunted and finally give place to a territory covered with low shrubs, mosses and lichens. We are then in the "barren-grounds".

This region, known as the "barren-grounds" in Canada, is a flat or slightly undulating land which lies between the coniferous forest on one hand and the everlasting snow of the polar region on the other. The characteristic plants of this region are dwarf willows, low-growing shrubby heaths, mosses, particularly the Hair-cap Moss, and lichens.

There are several animals which are characteristic of this zone, but none more so than the Barren-ground Caribou. In the summer this species is found out on the open barrens, but in the autumn, when their summer feeding-grounds are covered with snow they come south into the more wooded regions and feed on the lichen known as "hanging moss" which grows on the trees. When this fall migration is on the Caribou are to be seen in immense bands which are termed in the barren-grounds "La Foule". Warbuton Pike gives an excellent picture of this migration as he witnessed it at Mackay Lake north of Great Slave Lake. "With the increasing depth of the snow" he writes, "there was a noticeable migration of life from the barren-grounds. Ptarmigan came literally in thousands, while the tracks of wolves, wolverines, and Arctic foxes made a continuous network in the snow. Scattered bands of Caribou were almost always in sight from the top of the ridge behind the camp and increased in numbers till the morning of October 20th, when we were awakened before daylight by the cry of 'La Foule', 'La Foule', and even in the lodge we could hear the curious clatter made by a band of travelling Caribou. La Foule had really come and during its passage of six days I was able to realize what an extraordinary number of these animals still roam in the Barren-Grounds. From the ridge we had a splendid view of the migration; all the south side of Mackay Lake was alive with moving beasts, while the ice seemed to be dotted over with black islands and still away on the north shore, with the aid of the glasses, we could see them coming like regiments on the march. In every direction we could hear the grunting noise that the Caribou always makes when travelling; the snow was broken into broad roads and I found it useless to try to estimate the numbers that passed within a few miles of our encampment." After they reach the woods the males and females separate, the latter beginning to work their way north as early as the end of February and they drop their young out on the barren-grounds in June. The males stay in the woods until May and join the females at the end of July.

Another animal of the barren-grounds is the Musk Ox—a curious, long-haired, shaggy beast, in appearance half way between a bison and a sheep and three feet high at the shoulder. They keep in herds of from twenty to one hundred and feed on the leaves of the dwarf willows, and on moss and lichens. Most abundant of all the mammals of the barren-grounds is the Pied Lemming. This little mouse is six inches in length. In summer it is gray above, more or less dappled with rusty red, with a black line down the back, and dull gray, tinged with rusty, beneath. In winter it is nearly pure white. The change from summer to winter pelage and vice versa is accomplished by a complete moult and the winter coat is much longer and heavier than the summer. The Pied Lemming lives in burrows in the beds of moss and lichens, and feeds on vegetable matter. It is subject to great fluctuations in abundance from year to year, but as far as we know there are no great migrations of this species as is the case with its cousin the Norwegian Lemming.

The most characteristic birds of the barren-grounds are the Ptarmigan, Snowy Owl and Snowflake.

The Willow Ptarmigan is from fifteen to seventeen inches in length. In summer it is rufous on the head and neck, black barred with chestnut above and orange-brown on the breast. In winter it is white with a black tail tipped with white. The nest is placed in a depression in the ground and is made of grass, leaves and a few feathers, and contains from ten to fifteen eggs.

The Snowy Owl is nearly two feet in length and is pure white with a few fine black markings. It hunts both by day and night, and is most active in the early morning and the evening. Its chief food consists of Lemmings. The nest is made on the ground, and is composed of sticks, and grass and lined with feathers.

The Snowflake builds its nest of grass and moss lined with feathers in a tuft of the sparse grass of the barren-grounds or under the shelter of a projecting ledge of rock. At this time it is pure white, with the back, wings and tail variegated with black. In the fall the black is mostly hidden by warm brown and it is in this plumage that this little finch of the barren-grounds is familiar to most of the people of Canada and the Northern States, since in the winter it migrates as far south as Georgia and Kansas.

(To be continued.)

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**A Big Question.**

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Two items of a very different character appeared in the newspapers recently on the same day. One was that the premier of the Province of Quebec had given notice that a law prohibiting the sale of alcoholic liquor would come into effect there on the first of May, 1919. The other item was that a combine was being formed among a number of Scottish distillers, with a capital of two hundred and fifty million dollars, for the purpose of promoting the interests of the whiskey dealers.

The news in regard to Quebec comes as a rather pleasant surprise to most people, and no doubt as a very disagreeable shock to a few who are financially interested in the business, especially in the city of Montreal. It is a proof, however, that Quebec has a man in control of her affairs that has the interests of the country at heart and who isn't afraid to act in accordance with his convictions. The Province has been a little behind the rest of the Dominion in the matter of "prohibition", but it is pretty evident that her legislators have moved in that direction about as fast as the sentiment of the people would permit. Some impatience has been shown by people who maintained that the whole country was being held back by a single province but I believe that the one great mistake of some law-makers has been to force a bill through parliament that the sentiment of the people of the country would not back up. In the referendum taken a number of years ago Quebec turned down prohibition by about ninety thousand of a majority. Naturally it has taken a little while to swing this majority over to the other side, but now that it has been accomplished, or nearly so, no mistake can be made by putting through the bill and getting it into our statute-books. Great reforms come slowly, but coming that way they are generally permanent.

But what can we say of the second news-item that has been brought to the attention of every reader of the papers? Personally I think it is the most discouraging sign that the people of the Allied countries have witnessed since the beginning of the war. And logically, it is, of course, encouragement for the Kaiser and all the enemies of our Empire. From the human standpoint, as things look at present, an early peace can only come through the sacrifice of the principles for which we have been fighting. In other words, as we stand, Germany has the best of it. But the bull-dog spirit of England has no thought of letting go. While men are left who have food enough to support them they will continue the fight. Why then are they doing the very thing that is going to handicap them in the struggle and endanger their chances of final success? I fail to see the sense in preaching economy in this and other countries and trying to get the people to save, down to the point of inconvenience and actual hardship, when the result simply amounts to a support of the "booze" business in Great Britain. Every bushel of grain saved here and sent across the ocean makes it possible for the brewers to manufacture that much more beer. This sort of insanity will end some day, and when it does we may hope to see the war end with it, and in our favor, but while we persist in a course that we know in our hearts is both wrong and foolish and which is pursued mainly because a large proportion of the influential men of Great Britain are financially interested in its continuance, we will go on reaping what we are sowing. Man's power is not the only influence at work in the world to-day. We nearly all admit that. And if that is so is it not reasonable to believe that until our Empire has learned the lesson that is so plainly being forced upon her and has been regenerated in mind and spirit, she will have to continue in the school of discipline in which she at present finds herself? Of this we may feel sure I think, that booze will never carry our soldiers to final victory.

This war is no accident. It is the natural result of man's wrongdoing and ignorance. At the same time there is a Higher Intelligence to be taken into account, with Whose working plans we are only partially acquainted. This Power is guiding us towards our destiny, but the rapidity of our progress depends to a great extent upon ourselves. We can hinder or help the great purpose. And what person will say that we are helping while we continue to manufacture and distribute an article that robs our soldiers of their mental powers and moral strength and degrades as well our people at home who must help to bring about the ultimate victory. History repeats itself and if we read the accounts that have been handed down to us from past ages we will see that nations that "forgot God", as it is expressed, very soon got into trouble and only got back to a condition of peace and prosperity again when they repented and changed their ways. And we are dealing with the same laws and the same Ruler of the Universe to-day as they were then.

We are not making the progress against the common enemy that was hoped for and which might reasonably be expected considering the efforts put forth and the money spent. It seems impossible to overcome the lack of inspiration among the leaders of our forces. It looks as though we were shackled to some dead-weight that was retarding our progress in the field. What that dead-weight is a good many are now beginning to surmise. To my idea the matter was pretty well summed up recently in my hearing by the editor of a local paper. He said: "Britain will never win this war until she settles the booze question, and settles it right."

Where does the trouble lie? Are our leaders blind?

**The Best Value.**

The Farmer's Advocate is the best magazine value in Canada, and simply as reading matter of general interest is much superior to the average weekly.  
Lambton Co., Ont. W. Q. PHILLIPS.

**THE HORSE.**

**Memory of the Horse.**

Never will a horse forget any place where previously he had been wounded. When, for instance, he is taking ammunition up to a battery he will shiver and tremble and hurry past at a gallop any exposed spot or dangerous cross-roads where, perhaps months before he stopped a bit of shrapnel. Very quick are they to spot a near approaching shell; and on an exposed road on their way up they duck their heads and drop on their knees, and even lie down, when they see their drivers taking cover to avoid a dangerously close one.

Time was when I used to think all this Blue and Purple Cross work merely an access of sentimentality and an opportunity of spending money on worthless objects. But now I am inclined to think you cannot be too careful of a well trained war horse. It pays, too, for a good horse is a treasure and a bad one only fit to lose—as many horses are "lost" by their drivers so that fresh ones may be drawn from "remounts". But still, for all that, the revolver is the most commonly used veterinary medicine, as it is the most efficient. No wounded horses with bone or joint injury are preserved for a moment; but all with flesh wounds are sent back to veterinary hospitals to have their bits of shell removed. And when I tell you that each Australian horse has cost £600 to

bring from Australia and feed and care for you will see where the economy comes in. I suppose there is nothing quite so good as some of these Australian "walers" who landed in Egypt in the early days, went ashore at the Peninsula, were lucky enough to be brought aboard at the Evacuation, and now seem to stand the cold and damp and shelling better than any others. There is one wound, however, for which a horse is not evacuated, and that is the common shell wound of the face and jaw. Then it is that a good driver's care comes in, for the men tend them most carefully, feeding them by hand, boiling their oats, making them mashes and spending most of the day with their charges until they can feed in comfort again. It is this personal care of the man for his horse that has been the cause of the new order that all horses have to be returned from hospital to their own units again; for a man's care is by no means transferred to the same extent to a new team of horses.

Sad to think that these lovely animals and splendid mules should be an object for the Boche shells and bombing raids. For transport is the key to success, and Fritz knows it, and pays great attention to our horse lines. Gas—and not only the wave gas, but the shell gas also—has in the past played havoc with our horses, and they suffer as the men do and have done. So intelligent are they that they are said to acquiesce quite readily when their gas masks are put on and danger threatens.—An R. A. M. C. OFFICER, in the "Times."

**The Farmers' Veterinary Medicine Chest.**

While we consider that, except in simple ailments, it is wise for the farmer to send for his veterinarian, there are cases in which the services of such are not available, and many in which they are not necessary, as many simple ailments and accidents can be as successfully treated by the intelligent stock owner as by the professional man. As we have in previous articles discussed at length the symptoms of many diseases, we will not in this series, take up much space with these points, but rather mention the drugs, instruments and fittings that we think should be found in the stable, and mention the different combination of drugs or single drugs, that should be used for certain purposes; in other words follow this article with a list of pre-

probang and gag, and a mortar and pestle. It would also be well to have a mouth speculum and two or more veterinarian's dental rasps for dressing teeth; also a balling gun, as the amateur is liable to have difficulty in administering boluses in the ordinary manner. The drugs should not be kept in large quantities, as many of them deteriorate with age and become less active, and this may be the cause of loss, as we always depend upon a certain quantity of a certain drug administered under certain circumstances causing certain actions, but if the drug be of inferior quality or has become so by long keeping, it will require a large dose to produce the action that the ordinary dose should produce; hence, if we are using the drug, supposing it is of standard strength, we will be disappointed and it may be too late when we discover the cause of the non-action. Hence the drugs should be purchased from a reliable druggist and in small quantities, in order that we may be able to depend, with reasonable certainty, upon their action. Of course, even when the best drugs are used, we often fail to get the looked-for action as the action of drugs is largely modified by the disease and other conditions that we cannot control. If drugs would produce their physiological actions under all circumstances, when administered in proper doses, it would be a very happy condition of things, and there would be few fatal cases of illness as all that would be necessary would be to make a correct diagnosis of the case and then administer the drug that would correct the trouble; but so many conditions modify the action of medicines, not only in degree, but often in kind. We often look in vain for the action we are endeavoring to produce.



The Type the Scotchman Likes.

**The Medicines or Drugs that the Chest Should Contain.**

Epsom salts, 10 lbs.; Gamboge, 1 lb.; Barbadoes Aloes, 1 lb.; Ginger, 1 lb.; Gentian, 1 lb.; Nux Vomica, 1 lb.; Hyposulphite of Soda, 1 lb.; Bicarbonate of Soda, 1 lb.; Nitrate of Potassium, 1 lb.; Chlorate of Potassium, 1 lb.; Iodide of Potassium, 1/2 lb.; Cantharides, 1/4 lb.; Binoiodide of Mercury, 1/4 lb.; Sulphate of Iron, 1 lb.; Sulphate of Copper, 1 lb.; Calomel, 1 lb.; Vaseline, 4 lbs.; Catechu, 1 lb.; Boracic Acid, 1 lb.; Prepared Chalk, 1 lb.; Chloral Hydrate, 1 lb.; Sulphate of Zinc, 1 lb.; Acetate of Lead, 1 lb.

**Fluids.**

Raw Linseed Oil, 1 gallon; Oil of Turpentine, 1 quart; Fluid of Belladonna, 1 lb.; Tincture of Opium, 1 lb.; Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 1 lb.; Liquor Ammonia Fortier, 8 ounces; Liquor Ammonia Acetatis, 1 lb.; Carbolic Acid, 8 ounces; One of the Coal Tar antiseptics, 2 lbs.; Rectified Spirits, 2 lbs.; Tincture of Arnica, 1 lb.; Butter of Antimony, 4 ounces; Tincture of Myrrh, 4 ounces.

This will make a fairly complete list and includes most medicines that are needed by and are reasonably safe to be used by the unprofessional man. Some are used externally and some internally only, while some are used both ways. The internal administration of liquids in considerable quantities requires care. The head of the animal must be elevated and kept elevated so that the mouth is on a higher level than the throat. Probably the best way is to pass the halter shank over a beam or through a ring in the ceiling, and draw on it until the head reaches the proper level; then the liquid is poured slowly into the mouth out of a bottle or drenching horn, care being taken to not allow more than a couple of ounces into the mouth until the horse swallows, then a little more is allowed to enter the mouth, etc. If large quantities are poured in and the patient does not swallow promptly, there is great danger of some of it passing down the wind-pipe and causing mechanical bronchitis, or, in some cases suffocation. When the amount to be given is small a safe way is to use a two-ounce syringe. In drenching cattle the head can be kept elevated by the operator with his thumb. The ox will swallow much faster than the horse in most cases, at the same time care must be taken to not allow the liquid to run too fast. Powders can be given either in damp food, or by being placed well back on the tongue, out of a spoon. When the bulk is large it is often dampened, made into a

scriptions for the various diseases and injuries that a farmer may be called upon to treat under certain circumstances.

In the first place, the chest or closet in which the drugs and instruments are to be kept should be of reasonable size and securely placed in some position, in a place where the variation of temperature is as little as possible, and where it is not liable to get broken. It should be kept securely locked, in order that children or meddling people cannot have access, as, while the majority of the drugs we will mention are comparatively harmless in reasonable doses, most drugs are harmful in excessive doses and a drug intended for external application may be very harmful if taken internally, even in small doses. One of the most important points to be observed is to have all bottles and packages plainly labelled with the common name of the drug, in order to avoid mistakes, as many drugs are very similar in appearance, but differ greatly in action and doses; and, as the farmer is not supposed to be well posted on the properties of the drugs, he will not be able to discriminate; hence, if they are not plainly labelled he is liable to make serious mistakes. In fact, many drugs, some comparatively harmless and others poisonous in small doses are so alike in general appearance, smell, or absence of smell, etc., that even a druggist is liable to make a mistake unless very careful. The chest should contain a weighing scale that will weigh correctly from one dram to one pound, a glass graduate marked from one dram to four ounces to measure liquids, a drenching bottle, a four-ounce syringe, a veterinarian's injection pump, a trocar and canula, a dessert spoon or two, a few veterinarian's suture needles of different sizes, and curvatures; silk and hemp sutures of different sizes, a few yards of factory cotton or Canton flannel for bandages, a teat syphon or two, a cattle

cylindrical mass, rolled in tissue paper and administered, either by the use of a balling-gun or with the hand.

In future issues we expect to mention briefly, in detail the use of the drugs and instruments above enumerated.

WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

### Look Out For Blackleg or Black Quarter.

A severe outbreak of what was unmistakably blackleg (or black quarter as it is also known) in Middlesex County last fall as well as other losses throughout the country, which were very suspicious, should warn cattle raisers to be on the lookout for this dreaded disease. It is usually in the spring after cattle go out on grass that the infection is most prevalent, but the appearance of it in the north townships of Middlesex County, in the late fall, only goes to prove that it is constantly lurking about. During 1915 blackleg was troublesome in Eastern Ontario, and considerable vaccination was done in the spring of 1916 as a preventive measure. For years the Health of Animals Branch at Ottawa has shipped vaccine to the Western Provinces and into many districts throughout Ontario and Quebec. What might be termed epidemics are not frequent, yet the germ seems to persist and occasionally finds its way into a herd or herds, causing serious losses. We feel confident that many cattle die without veterinarians being called, and consequently the animals are buried too often before a correct diagnosis is made. Many queries in regard to cattle dying, which come to this office, suggest blackleg, but the most important symptoms are frequently unmentioned. We do not advocate a widespread campaign of vaccination to prevent this disease, but where an outbreak has occurred or cattle have died under suspicious circumstances, farmers would be wise to acquaint themselves with the symptoms of blackleg and, where the conditions warrant it, be prepared to treat all their young cattle about the last of March or during the month of April.

#### Symptoms of Blackleg.

Blackleg is caused by a specific germ which enters the system through some part of the skin or through the mucous membrane of the mouth, digestive tract or lungs. It is not considered contagious in the general sense of the term, inasmuch as cattle do not contract the disease directly one from another. Its peculiar method of gaining a foothold in the system explains in part why outbreaks occur most frequently while stock is on pasture. Furthermore, some veterinarians are of the opinion that large quantities of succulent feed, such as grass, render a cattle beast more susceptible to the disease. It was formerly believed that cases were more likely to occur when animals were pastured on low-lying land, but extensive losses in stock pastured on hilly land or upland have proven that these conditions offer no guarantee of immunity. There may be affected fields which receive the wash from tanneries, woolen mills or from affected lands on a higher level, and these should be isolated from the remainder of the farm. Sheep and swine are seldom affected with blackleg, and man, never.

The first symptoms of an attack will probably be a stiffening of the animal and a lameness in one leg or more. The animal will probably cease to eat and appear dumpish. The quarter in which lameness is shown becomes swollen and the tissue beneath the skin becomes filled with gas, feeling very much like stiff paper when pressed by the hand. Pressure gives a crackling sound, the skin covering the affected part is dry, and during the first stages very warm, indicating fever. The various lymphatic glands are also swollen and may be felt under the skin in different parts of the body, in the form of firm lumps about the size of an apple. In addition to the swellings and lameness, symptoms of general disturbances become noticeable, such as high fever, labored breathing and rapid beating of the heart; sometimes attacks of colic are observed. The animals finally become prostrated and lies on the ground stretched out, and soon dies. In many cases the swellings are not observable, and one has only the constitutional disturbances to guide him in a diagnosis. The disease soon runs its course and the victim may succumb in from one-half to three days.

It is seldom that a creature over two years of age is affected, and very rarely is a cattle beast over four years of age ever observed to suffer from the disease.

#### Post-Mortem Appearances of Blackleg.

A pamphlet issued by the Manitoba Government has described the post-mortem appearances of blackleg very clearly in the following two paragraphs:

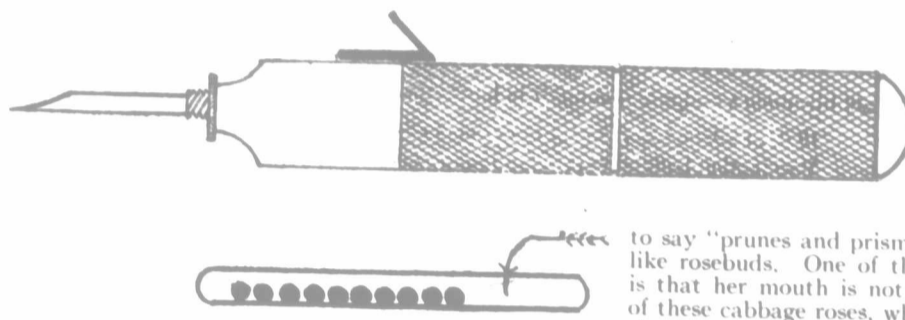
"When any cattle are found to have died suddenly at pasture, it is often advisable to examine the carcass to determine the cause. In cases of blackleg the carcass usually appears to be greatly bloated and a reddish, frothy liquid is often seen coming from the mouth, nose and anus. A more or less prominent crepitation, or crackling, swelling may also be noticed anywhere upon the body, but more especially on the rump or other parts of the hind quarters. If the swellings are cut into, the tissues appear a dirty brown or dark red color, and when squeezed a dirty, red colored, frothy liquid containing gas bubbles is pressed out, which has a very offensive, sickening odor.

"The tissues surrounding the swellings show an extensive, straw-colored, dropsical appearance. The lymphatic glands near the swellings are much swollen and filled with blood."

#### Treatment.

Owing to the peculiar nature of the disease no effective remedy has been discovered for blackleg. It is rapidly fatal and treatment after the animal shows clinical symptoms is very rarely successful. However, it can be prevented through the use of anti-blackleg vaccine which may be procured from manufacturing chemists or from the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. Preventive treatment is easily administered and should not be neglected where danger is known to exist. Immunity resulting from one treatment will last from six months to a year and the common practice is to treat every spring in affected districts. When a calf under six months is vaccinated the immunity does not last any great length of time, and such animals should be treated again at a later date.

When an animal dies and the owner is suspicious that blackleg is the cause he should take a few drops of the bloody material from the affected muscles and place them on a clean piece of note paper and allow them to dry in the air. When examined with a micro-



scope it can be determined whether or not blackleg germs are present. The specimen could be sent to the Veterinary Director General, Ottawa, for examination, to whom also application should be made for vaccine or vaccinating instruments.

#### Method of Vaccination.

The animal can be vaccinated in several different parts of the body, but it is usually found that behind the shoulders where the skin is loose is the most convenient place. The Health of Animals Branch describes the operation as follows:

"The needle may be dipped in alcohol before each vaccination and allowed to thoroughly dry before engaging a vaccine pill. If disinfectants such as carbolic acid, or creolin, are used on the canula or hypodermic needle, the virus in the pill will be destroyed and in consequence the vaccination will have no protective value to the animal."

"The instrument should be boiled for at least ten minutes before using."

"The vaccine is dispensed in hermetically sealed glass tubes which are easily broken at the mark shown on the label. The pills can be run from the tubes into



Vaccinating an Animal for Blackleg.

the palm of the hand and from there taken up by the canula or hypodermic needle of the vaccinating instrument. With a pill in the left hand and the vaccinating instrument in the right, the open end of the canula is placed over the pill, pressed down and the pill remains. Slight pressure with the ball of the thumb will wedge the pill into position and it cannot become disengaged until forced out by the plunger."

"With the pill in the canula, the skin of the animal to be vaccinated is grasped with the free hand and the canula holding the pill is forced under the skin parallel to the body of the patient. While the vaccinating instrument is held with the point of the canula under the skin, the pill is forced out by the plunger and the process of vaccination is complete. Beneath the skin the pill dissolves, freeing the vaccine virus and nothing can be found at the site of inoculation four weeks after the introduction of the vaccine pill."

## Hannah.

By "THE DOMINIE."

Hannah is our banner brood sow. There are nine others—just ordinary good animals—but Hannah stands in a class all by herself. So ought a sow that had 14 of a family to bring up, and brought 11 of them through to weaning time.

She is not named after the former Food Controller; Hannah is her given name, not her surname. Please notice that her name is HANNAH not HANNA. Indeed, the Food Controller would have no reason to object to her being named after him, seeing that she has many estimable qualities and occupies a leading place in the campaign for which he has done much yeoman service. However, it is "Hannahs" and not "Hannas" that are going to save the situation; let her name then stand, for, though she be not a "mother in Israel" she has proved one of the best mothers in our hog-pen.

One of the boys who, the other day, lightly and unadvisedly, entered the pen where she and three other sows are, beat a hasty retreat when he thought Hannah

was going to make a side-swipe at him with her tusks, and, as he was vaulting over the front of the pen, he was heard to say "Oh, you would, would you Priscilla." No, Priscilla is not the right name; too demure, formal, precise. True, Priscillas are

industrious; but they learn to say "prunes and prisms" so as to have their mouths like rosebuds. One of the good points about Hannah is that her mouth is not like any rosebud. Even one of these cabbage roses, when full blown, is compact and shapely as compared with that opening in Hannah's head by which she eats and utters sounds. Oh no, we shall keep to the name Hannah.

There is a lot of exemplary human nature—of the female variety one would suppose—in Hannah, although she scorns to take part in processions with others of her sex to claim (women's) her rights. What she wants she goes after, and woe be to the person, animal or thing that may stand in her royal way. Her "Wouf" means "that's mine, and I am going to get it." No deputations waiting on Premiers, Councils or Constituted Assemblies for Hannah:—"Wouf," and then forward.

Were Hannah old enough to vote she would have been at the polling booth long ago, for everything in which she might be interested from the Dominion Parliament down. Even if she had not brothers or sisters and sons and daughters at the front (some of her progeny went through the Davies' plant, and there is every reason to believe that some of the post-cured bacon that went overseas was related to Hannah), no oily ward-heeler would have dared to keep her in line waiting to make out her claim, and no Quebec crowd would have intimidated her on polling day.

By the way, there must be some Oriental blood in Hannah. The other sows are distinctly round-eyed; Hannah has narrow slits that seem to be set in her head

at quite an uncanny angle. You are never sure when she is looking at you, nor, do I think, do the other sows know, for, when there is a difference of opinion and Hannah stands in one corner of the pen, they crowd together, in an opposite corner, their heads hanging, waiting for Hannah to make the first move. When I heard that some slackers in Quebec were rude to ladies who wanted to vote I felt like getting a special stock car for Hannah and taking her down to one of those places, just that she might show the voters of her sex how to deal with any person or persons wrongfully keeping any party with rights from exercising these. No one in a crowd could know in which particular direction Hannah would charge, for, these diagonal slits of eyes of hers are cunningly devised so that she can

see and size up the situation, while the onlooker is kept in the dark. Even such stalwarts as Bourassa and Laverge would have made way (and not out of politeness either) for Hannah if she had said "Wouf," champed her jaws, and moved forward after the style of the "tanks" in Flanders.

It might be a good thing if any of Hannah's large and comely family show signs of distinctly resembling their mother to specialize with them for the benefit of Women's Rights Clubs. They will undoubtedly be worth a lot before very long as material for post-cured bacon; would they not be worth even more as mob-breakers or slacker-chasers? If they follow in the footsteps of their worthy mother all that would have to be done would be to place a small quantity of "chop" at the point to be gained, let the Hannahite see or know it is there; one of Hannah's offspring will do more to clear the way than any posse of policemen.

It only requires that any person should see what takes place in this pen at feeding time to understand upon what grounds these claims are based. Just as soon as the feed is placed in the trough Hannah leads off, striking in at an angle, never head on as that would permit the other three sows to share and share alike. She runs her cabbage-rose mouth from end to end of the trough and when she, knowing that the other three sows are waiting, has satisfied herself that she has sampled the feed so as to have the best first, she moves along, her mouth full, and allows the other three to have a look in while she is dealing with what she has gathered up in hunting the trough from end to end. As soon as she is through she wheels around, passes behind the other sows, and starts in to lead up again. You can hear these other three sows saying in chorus, "Oh, excuse us, Hannah, for being in this pen at all," for they all three pass on in front of Hannah just as fast as she cares to make her way from A, where she chooses to strike in, to B, where she chooses to leave off.

When retiring time comes (and this, with Hannah and her kinsfolk, happens either when they have had enough to eat or there is nothing more in sight) it is Hannah that has the say. The others may indicate, by lying down here and there, that they would like to have a siesta; but until Hannah has chosen her place there is nothing doing. But when she has chosen her place, and lets her royal will be known by a contented, somewhat musical, chuckle, the others can be heard saying "Dee-lighted"—accent, in a high key, on the "Dee," and "lighted" a combination of a horse laugh and a cosy chuckle. In an incredibly short space of time there is no movement to and fro in the pen, only the deep and steady breathing of the sleepers.

We never let Hannah out around the yard these days. The pen is large, and there is so much "ring-around-a-rose" each feeding time as Hannah leads off, then the other three sows, then Hannah again, followed by the other three, and so on until the trough shines as if polished with some of these soaps that won't wash clothes, that we think these animals get enough exercise for health in this way. On the farm there are hog-proof fences, battened doors and strongly-hung gates. For most of the stock these fences, doors and gates are effectual barriers. Hannah, "the Lady of"—no, not "of the Decoration" but of—"the Hog-Pen" despises them all. She makes her way under or through or over them and leads friends or followers into all kinds of forbidden pastures and places. We trust that when the time for spring litters comes around it may be found that we may be able to send you a good report concerning Hannah.

**Poor Pastures.**

Our pasture lands are among the most inefficient of our farm acres. Too often they are called pastures simply out of courtesy. Weed lots, brush lots, wood lots, any of these would be better names. One cause of poor pasturage is the blind allegiance to the old tradition that pasture lands increase in fertility. Thousands of our pastures, lands never used for other purposes, show that this idea is wrong. Furthermore, the fact wherever a straw stack has been worked into the pasture, or wherever animals congregate and provide unusual supplies of plantfood, better pasturage and fewer weeds are found, is proof of the fallacy of the old doctrine. That fertilizer on pastures is productive of better pasturage should be known to all farmers.—Bulletin 21, Soil Improvement Committee.

**Cholera-immunized Hogs to be Admitted.**

The regulations prohibiting admission into Canada of immunized hogs from the United States have been modified to the extent that double-treated pure-bred hogs after January 30 may enter Canada. They must be accompanied by the affidavit of the breeder, or last owner, that they were immunized not less than thirty days prior to importation, and have been immersed in a satisfactory disinfectant solution previous to shipment. A thirty-day quarantine at the border is also necessary. Such swine must be accompanied by a certificate stating that hog cholera does not exist within a radius of five miles of the premises in which they have been kept for a period of six months immediately preceding date of shipment.

It takes 12 bushels of No. 2 corn to make 100 lbs. of average live hog under average farm conditions. This is the finding of the Commission appointed by the United States Food Controller to investigate the cost of hog production, and to suggest plans for stimulating it. The figures given above are based on a survey of ten years' production, ending 1916. The Commission reported that, to bring production back to normal, it would be necessary to pay at least the equivalent value of 13.3 bushels of corn for 100 lbs. of average hog, and recommended that a minimum emergency price of \$16 per cwt. at the Chicago market be established immediately.

**Kept Him on the Farm.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

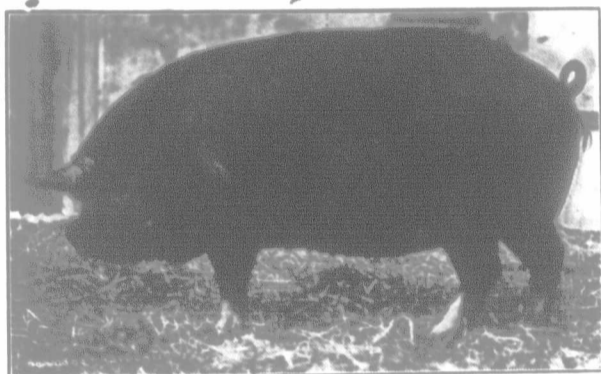
Enclosed please find \$2.00 to continue the farmer's only paper. No up-to-date farmer can afford to be without it. I started to take the paper when a boy at home. It was the means of keeping me on the old farm, which I have never regretted.

Kent Co., Ont.

ALBERT TUCK.

**Constructive Cattle Breeding.**

Dean Rutherford, of the University of Saskatchewan, delivered a very thoughtful and inspiring address at the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association meeting in Regina, relative to more constructive cattle breeding. He outlined the qualifications of a breeder of pure-bred cattle. "Such a breeder," he stated, "must be a good farmer, thorough, a good financier, must not have merely an acquired desire to raise stock but have a natural liking for it, he must have a well-trained eye and be able to size up an animal quickly. These points are very evident in the most successful breeders of our time, they being particularly very observant types of men. If a man is not of such a type he should never attempt the breeding of pure-bred stock. Many herds there are collected together and dispersed without rendering any particular advantage to the breed. Such men quite often are clamoring for prestige; their heart is in the honor that they may acquire rather than in the art of breeding."



**Berkshire Sow.**

Champion sow of the breed at Guelph for A. Thomson, Stratford, Ont.

He defined a breed as a group of animals distinguished from others by certain characteristics, and which had ability with a fair degree of certainty of transmitting their likeness. Before any breeder should undertake a foundation of a herd he should first investigate which breed was most adaptable to his conditions and after deciding on some particular breed, to investigate the origin of the breed, the comparative merit of the various families of the breed and to acquire as much as possible a knowledge of the methods of improvement which had played a part in bringing it to its present standard.

Our domestic cattle, Dean Rutherford states were not always domestic, but at one time ran wild; they were caught and tamed; they were utilized for certain purposes by farmers in various parts of the world and, to some extent, were developed by selection to meet various requirements. However, the great foundation of real constructive breeding was founded by Bakewell in England. He noticed that certain types were better for beef than others. He began to select those suited best for this purpose and mated these together. He first originated the system of close breeding in order to assure



**Darlington Minor.**

A good type of dual-purpose Shorthorn sire.

the merit of the progeny. He became an outstanding breeder whose fame rapidly spread throughout Great Britain. Gradually small breeders started springing up in various districts and with various types of cattle, and each with various ideals, putting into practice Bakewell's system of line-breeding.

These breeders first kept records of their own breeding and observations of their accomplishments. This was done for their own information and to protect the family that they were working with. Latterly, breeding books were formed in which this improvement was recorded. The Shorthorns sprung up in the valley of the Tees, the Herefords in Herefordshire, and other breeds likewise made their advent, a product of local conditions. As breeds were formed there were men independent enough to set out along certain lines and nothing could

alter them in their course, until to-day we have a wonderful improvement in domestic cattle, wrought by the staunch pioneers of the past.

Dean Rutherford advised breeders who were laying the foundation to get them from good family lines, but to pay most attention to the first six generations of ancestry in the pedigrees. The pedigree was not valuable because it was long, but because of the quality which constituted it. "One must know the ancestry before commencing a pure-bred establishment, and to do this requires close study of the breed. The young breeder had better get a few of the best individuals he can obtain, uniform in type and pedigree and of good strains rather than to secure a whole lot of comparatively inferior animals for a foundation. After the females are obtained then go out and select a bull. The good breeder sets out to improve the material he starts with, and he endeavors to get a sire, after studying the merits and defects of the females he possesses, that will cause improvement."

After having established a herd and having a certain surplus to sell, it would be necessary to advertise by the best means possible. One of the best methods was to exhibit his stock that the public might make comparisons. Above all things honesty in all transactions was necessary for financial success.

**THE FARM.**

**A Farm Woman's Viewpoint.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Since farm women have been advised to feed pigs and do almost every other kind of work on the farm, I presume they, too, have a right to express their opinions or views along such lines. I have been thinking for some time that the quickest way to boost hog production was to regulate the weight of pigs sold, or bonus the producer who sells his pigs at a given average weight. A writer in one paper suggests that they be kept until they weigh 200 pounds. This, I fear, would not materially increase the production as many finish their products to that weight already, but rarely over. At our shipping station I have known pigs to weigh as little as 130 pounds. If the weight was put at say an average for the load of pigs of 300 pounds, I think it would be safe to say it would result in a production of over one-third more. The only initial outlay involved would be for feed.

The farmers have a limited number of sows, and accommodation for same is usually limited also. Many claim the heavier pork is not as desirable as the lighter, but none would be less desirable. If the food shortage is nearly as acute as many would have us believe; this is no time to cater to tastes. Another advantage would be the relief would commence to be felt at once without further outlay for stock or buildings, or delay while pigs are reaching marketable size. Following this suggestion would entail no serious hardship on the farmer, other than he would have to wait longer for his money and then would get more of it.

"Many men have many minds" regarding the working out of the bran and shorts regulations. Some claim the supply will be limited. This too would be a serious consideration for the farmer. Authorities who claim to know, say that when the profit per barrel was set on flour the amount derived from the sales of bran and shorts was not taken into consideration and the millers get their profit plus bran and shorts sales. If this is not the case it is up to the millers to set to people right on the subject. Another report says pigweed seeds are being sold at eight or nine dollars per ton for grinding into feed. I understand this is practically worthless as feed. The shorts we get contain already too much chaff and weed seeds. The farmer asks for no favors, only fair play and a straight deal.

If some of the people who are talking so much about increased production and conservation of food would put the price of their pleasure car into a building and stock, they would help more than all their talk. And if they kept account of expenses they would talk even less. In cutting down expenses too many people start at the table end of it, when the results would be less serious if clothes and unnecessary expenses were attacked first. I see one farmer has to pay eight per cent. for money at the bank to buy feed. I have understood for some time this was now regular bank interest and I would be glad to know if money could be had at less.

I believe one man has said, "Let the mothers, wives and daughters of the men who are advising farm women to feed pigs, etc., get out and do it themselves." The general impression seems to be that farmers' wives have all been born and brought up on farms. This is an erroneous idea. Many farmers' wives never lived on farms until married, and many more have left the

farms while young for an education or city employment and come back to live on farms with a very dim idea of what is expected of farmers' wives these war times. Among farmers' wives we find school teachers, College graduates, stenographers, etc. These are no more accustomed to feeding pigs, milking cows, etc., than their city cousins.

It is truly pathetic in many cases to see, as one goes through the country, the effort put forth by farmers' wives and daughters to assist in increased production. Most farm help has gone to the war and on farms where there is only one man it is necessary for women to help. On other farms two or more sons are left and women on these farms are in clover; men have even time to assist with washing, housecleaning, etc. Some are under the impression that if they assist the lone farmer they are liable for conscription as not being needed at home.

We don't mind doing all we can these times, but would appreciate it far more if some of these advisers would remember, at least sometimes, that unasked advice is seldom relished by the recipient, especially when advisers have not a very clear conception of the facts.

Northumberland Co., Ont. POLLY PRIMROSE.

[Note.—With reference to our correspondent's suggestion re increasing the weight of hogs to 300 lbs. before selling it should be remembered that it requires a great deal more feed for the 100 pounds in weight between 200 and 300 lbs. than it does for the first or second hundred pounds. Economic production is important when pigs are eating considerable food that would otherwise be suitable for human consumption.—EDITOR.]

### Tired and Retired.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In a recent editorial you gave some startling figures relative to the depopulation of rural Ontario as well as to the rapid growth during the last fifteen or twenty years of our towns and cities. If the rural population stood in the same proportion to the urban as it did say twenty years ago, how much greater and more effective work we could do along the line of farm production in the crisis through which we are now passing.

It is scarcely necessary to ask why the rural population has remained almost stationary during these years. We know it is due to emigration and the rush to the cities. Even since the great war began the latter movement has continued and we feel like uttering a word of protest and at the same time give some of the reasons, as we see them, for this migration on the part of farm dwellers to the towns and cities. At a time like this when the need for production is such a crying one, no ordinary reason will suffice for people leaving the "second line trenches" to join the great ever-increasing army of consumers. Some men quit the farm because of the hard labor incidental to farm life. There are some farmers, like men in other lines, who hate hard work, and who do their best to get out of it. They are very few, but still there are some. With all our improved machinery there is certainly hard work to be done, but after all it does not compare with the work of our pioneer forefathers and not many of them retired to the cities. For my own part, I would rather put in long hours working hard for myself and to supply my country's need than to put in shorter hours working under a boss in city work. Then there is the shortage of help and the often unsatisfactory kind of help obtainable. Even so, one might better let some of the work go undone or poorly done than to change for an occupation for which one might be wholly unsuited.

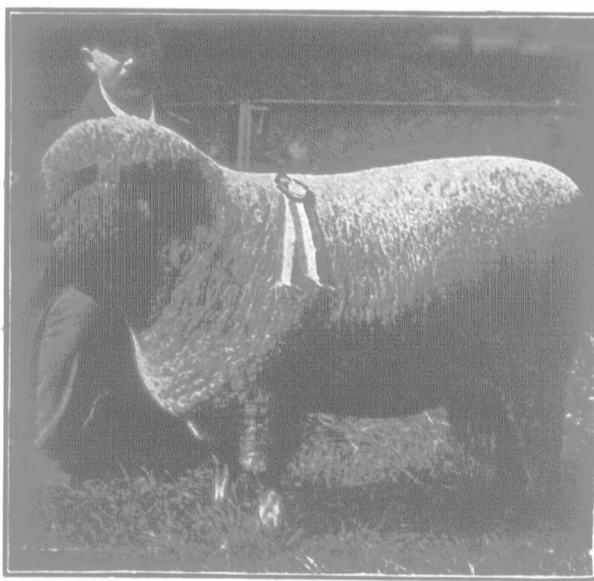
The small profits resulting from work on the farm cause some to change their occupation. Some will say that if a man can't make big profits now on the farm there is something wrong with the man or his business methods, but we know of cases where, during the past season, men have been industrious and managed well and yet had not \$100 clear profit at the close of the season. On one 50-acre farm that we knew of, the occupant had an income of \$1,500 with expenses over \$1,300. While we all desire to get something ahead, no patriotic farmer in health and strength should quit the game in the present stage of things if profits are small for a more precarious and uncertain livelihood in town or city. Poor health, lack of social and educational advantage, and the desire on the part of many farm women to enjoy a phase of life that on the farm they are deprived of, are some other reasons for this cityward migration. Let us also affirm that if the governments which have been so kind to the big interests had done as well by the farming community there would not be so many sons of the soil tired and retired.

Aged men who have labored long and faithfully on the land have surely some reason for retirement, yet many of these we think would be happier and more contented were they living in the country and doing what they felt able to do on the soil. I know of an old man of seventy-five who keeps pretty busy in the spring and summer in looking after three village lots, but who still thinks he made the mistake of his life when he left the farm. There are some cases where it would be better for all concerned if fathers, when they reach advanced years, would give over the management to their sons. The great majority do, but there are exceptions. Unwilling to adopt new or improved methods they become clogs on the wheels of progress. With an old man's love for authority and power they stubbornly try to control everything to the last gasp, making it hard for their sons, retarding their development and weakening their power of initiative.

Most farmers who give up work on the land altogether and retire to spend their remaining years in town or city are far from contented with their lot. They

are like fish out of water. Nellie McClung, in her inimitable style, thus deals with the subject: "Why any rational human being wants to 'retire' to the city goes beyond me. I can understand the city man, worn with noise, choked by the dust, frazzled with cares, retiring to the country, where he can heal his tired soul, pottering around his own garden and watching green things grow. That seems reasonable and logical. But for a man who has known the delight of planting and reaping to retire to a city or a small town and 'hang around' doing nothing is surely a retrograde step. When men in the prime of life or young men who have made a success of farming sell out and retire to the nearest town or city, giving up the work of which they have a good knowledge for some other that they must learn under a boss, and which they often tire of in a very few months, or, as in the case of some, turning middlemen and profiting from the class to which they should still belong, we think their actions are without excuse and, at the present time when farmers are so greatly needed on the land, little short of a crime."

I have known a number of men, old, middle-aged and young, who retired from farm life to the city and without exception the life was uncongenial and unsatisfactory. One man sold his 50-acre farm and went through with the proceeds in a few years, coming back almost penniless to die in the village near which he had lived and labored. Another man quit the farm while yet in the prime of life. He moved from one house to another and changes his occupation about as often. He has been hod-carrier, night watchman and janitor—another case of a square peg in a round hole. Still another sold his splendid 80-acre farm (a farm on which the crops never failed even in the driest season), moved to the city and put his money in town property. He has met with an accident and would like now to come back on the land. So cases might be multiplied on. Deserters from the army are severely dealt with but deserters from the ranks of producers are allowed in many cases to go free. Why should not the Government which has enforced conscription on the young single men of the country also conscript for farm labor the thousands of able-bodied, retired farmers who in many cases put in a very leisurely existence, living on the interest of their money and whiling away their time in our towns



Lloyd-Jones' Champion Shropshire Ram.  
See advertisement page 265.

and cities? Some may say, "These men and their families are consumers. They make a market for some lines of farm produce. As long as the farms which they have left are being farmed by someone else, what does it matter?" Well, in many cases they are not being as well farmed as by the original owners, for many of our retired farmers have been good farmers. They made money fast or they could not have retired as early in life as they did. But if these men, still strong and rugged, had remained on the land along with those already there, there would have been greater production, and with the urban population smaller, a far greater supply of grain and food-stuffs for the Motherland and her Allies. With the farms of Britain and France operated largely by the boys, women and elderly men, it is not right that here there should be any able-bodied men failing to do their bit to "carry on."

There are many aged men on farms throughout our land, who in these strenuous times, are doing their very best. Let us render them the praise which is their due. I know of one man of seventy-nine who did a good share of the work on his farm last season. Another of the same age rendered good service, while an old man of ninety got rid of his hired man this winter and now with his daughter's help does the chores and keeps things going. Canada is a land that seems conducive to longevity. There are hundreds of farmers, well past the allotted span, working away faithfully and energetically doing their utmost to help on the great work we have in hand.

Middlesex Co., Ont. MORLEY L. SWART.

Please find enclosed amount of subscription. I might say I am well pleased with your paper. It is truly the advocate of the farmer and through its columns the inexperienced are enabled to get the advice of practical farmers in the management of their farms. I consider it worth many times more than the subscription price.

Frontenac Co., Ont. a W. K. DAVIS.

### A New Idea on Silo Filling.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Just now while we have time to read and think and the experience of our late silo filling has not been entirely forgotten, I thought I would present to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" a new plan which might economize in the large expense entailed under present conditions. My plan is to combine a corn cutter with a silage cutter, that is, to take the binder part of a corn binder off and erect in its stead a silage cutter with an elevator that will feed the corn into the silage cutter, tops first, as fast as it is being cut by the corn cutter; corn cutter and silage cutter both to be driven by a gas engine and the machine to be drawn by a team of horses and thus as the team proceeds to pull the machine to the row of corn the machine will proceed to cut the corn and cut it into silage at one operation.

The silage cutter will be erected high enough so that a large crate say 3 by 3 by 4 feet long can set under it on a table with rollers set in, this table to be an inch or two higher than an ordinary platform wagon. And with a sufficient number of these crates for three wagons, I would proceed to fill a silo in this way, with a boy to drive the team on the machine, a man to operate the machine and look after the crates and help load them on the wagon as they are filled. At the silo I would erect an elevator with a larger hopper, to be low enough so that the crates of cut silage could be tipped from the edge of the wagon into the hopper, this elevator to be run by a small gas engine. With a man to look after this elevator and unload the crates, and two men in the silo and two men with three teams to draw (if the field is not too far from the barn); thus six men and a boy would make the necessary gang to operate this plan and that without much hard labor.

Note the saving—first, the packing of the corn and tying it into bundles, which takes considerable power; second, the twine which will cost from six to twelve dollars according to size of silo and price of twine, and occasionally the life of a valuable animal caused by eating twine in silage; third, a large amount of labor in picking up the corn off the ground after a binder; fourth, a great improvement in the condition of the corn in a large number of cases, as it often lies on the ground for days under present conditions, waiting for a silo filler; fifth, quite a saving in power, as it takes so much power to drive the silo fillers with blower attached.

I have herein endeavored to set forth my idea of a new plan for silo filling. Some of course will not agree with me as to the success or advantage of it, but whether you agree or not, what is your opinion? It seems to me there is nothing like open discussion of a thing of this nature. I would like to hear what others think of the plan.

Kent Co., Ont.

CHAS. WHITMAN.

### A Seed Scheme Would Help.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I like the stand you take in the interests of the farmer. It seems everyone, big and little, small and great, has bushels of advice to the farmer. But the most of us go on and do the best we can and let them bark though it is annoying to have so much of it. If the government really wants to help the farmer instead of reeling off so much advice, etc., on paper, why don't they formulate a scheme to supply those who are willing and have suitable land with spring wheat, peas and other cereals for seed, charging so much per bushel and allowing so much per bushel in the fall for the produce, the farmer only to retain what he requires for seed another year? I think there are plenty who would be glad to sow if they had the seed, but you know the exorbitant prices charged for seed. Besides there are plenty of farmers who have not the ready money to invest in seed even were it procurable in the district in which they reside.

The hog is coming in for boosting this year and I don't know if farmers had the hogs what there is to feed them. We have always had barley, wheat, peas, shorts, low-grade flour, oats, but the shortage of wheat, peas, etc., caused by the war makes them impossible and what is there to take their place? The present day hog has such a delicate appetite he won't eat what his forefathers running wild did. Besides there is little bush left for him to run in and clover at 22 dollars a bushel doesn't look tempting from the grower's standpoint.

Bruce Co., Ont.

OBSERVER.

### Home-grown Mangel Seed Possibilities.

Considerable has been published in these columns during the past few weeks relating to the possibilities of producing root seed in this country. We recently saw in operation at the O. A. C. a machine devised by Mr. Whiteside of the Experimental Department for cleaning mangel seed on a large scale. We saw the machine in operation and it was indeed a surprise to note how thoroughly it cleaned the seed. Mangel seed, once through this machine and grown at the College last year has been tested for germination and in two tests ran 216 per cent. and 218 per cent., respectively. When it is remembered that on an acre of seed the College produced last year about 1,700 pounds cleaned ready for sowing and with a machine so efficient in cleaning it would appear that mangel-seed-growing should prove profitable in this country. Speaking of the size of stecklings, tests were made in the growing of the seed with three different sizes of stecklings, small, medium and large. The small stecklings gave a yield of seed at

the rate of 1,200 pounds per acre, the medium, at the rate of 1,400 pounds per acre, and the large at the rate of 1,700 pounds per acre. Of course, large stecklings would be a little more expensive than small.

**The Labor Question.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I was greatly interested in Mr. Allan McDiarmid's letter in your issue of January 17 on "Increased Production". I believe we have in Mr. Crerar the best man possible in the position he holds, but unless he is supported by an interested public, he will be unable to do his best work, so I am glad to see Mr. McDiarmid's letter, may it be the first of many.

I do not think that Mr. McDiarmid's plan is the best, for there are now in the West thousands of acres of broken land not being cultivated. The great need is for men to till these lands. Then again if large tracts of unoccupied lands were put under cultivation now, after the war they would be allowed to go back, and the resulting crop of weeds would be a very great nuisance to the districts they were in.

When the war started a large number of the farm hands in the West enlisted, and by the end of 1915 practically all the hired men of British birth and a large number of farm owners had gone, and since then farmers have been leaving their farms and enlisting, consequently the decrease of nearly two million acres of wheat, oats and barley from 1915 to 1916, can be attributed to that lack of men. This was not felt so acutely the first summer, as in a great many cases wheat land was prepared the previous year and was handled by neighbor farmers, this of course, could not be continued.

We have solved the problem of getting men for the Army by the M. S. Act. The next important step is to get food supplies. What is the answer? Conscription and organization of farm labor. We have plenty of men but they are not properly distributed. There are two sources of labor which could be tapped for use on the food farms of the West. First there are the alien enemies. Some thousands of these men are in the West going about freely, only having to report once a month to the authorities. Some of them work, some do not, I think none of them work continuously, (I do not refer to the men of Alien Enemy countries who have taken up land and become naturalized, but the floating population). These men demand and get from \$50 to \$75 per month and board for working on a farm. These fellows should be formed in to labor battalions and all be made to work, at the same rate of pay and rations our men get, who are prisoners in Germany. We have reached that foolish state where we force our men to fight at \$1.10 per day, and beg a German or Austrian to fill their places at \$2 to \$2.50 per day, and this practically on our knees.

The second source is help from the Eastern Provinces. I presume that if we had conscription the men would be sent where they were needed most, let me say that the Western farms are practically bled white of men. You cannot conceive a condition of affairs at the front, of men being allowed to fight just where they pleased, and as growing food supplies is next in importance to fighting, that condition should not be allowed to continue here.

During the last few months I have been astonished at the various statements made by very prominent men regarding the Province of Quebec. I have read that there are in that Province 200,000 farmers, (that is about one man to every 10 or 15 acres, exclusive of hay

and wood lands, under cultivation) now in the West two men can handle 150 acres, or 75 acres each per man. If you had the job of supplying the world with food, how would you employ your men, would you have a man put in a few potatoes with a hoe, or would you have him drive a four-horse drill and seed twenty acres of wheat in the same time? Would you have him cut a little hay with a scythe, or cut twenty acres of wheat with an 8-foot binder, in the same time? You will say that the scythe and hoe are not used now, well go through the country in the Eastern Provinces and see. I have also read that there are 100,000 men in Quebec engaged in munition work, also that the shortage of farm help in the Province was due to the fact that the help was leaving the farms and going in to munition work, again that the bulk of the munition workers was drawn from the farms, and again that the quantity of foodstuffs produced in Quebec is as large now as in former years. If these statements are correct, it would appear that this 100,000 men were not missed from the farms, and as they have all claimed and received exemption, they should be available for work elsewhere. Probably this condition of affairs is not confined to any one Province but obtains to a greater or less degree in all the Provinces. It is time we started combing with a fine tooth comb. This is no time to listen to the whining of the slackers. If we don't do this now, produce food and win the war, we will do it later to pay war indemnity or at the bidding of the Prussian.

Then what of munitions? My answer is look at England, with thousands and thousands of women and girls working, not only at munitions but in every line of work. Women and girls have beaten the men in the quantity and quality of work turned out, and our women and girls only ask the chance to do it here. There are also thousands of men engaged in non-essential work. Candy makers, dry goods clerks, theatre employees, street car conductors— etc. All this work can be done by girls. Then complaints from returned soldiers are already being made that able-bodied men are holding positions in munition works which they could fill, and they are most certainly entitled to them.

We have elected what we hope will be a win-the-war Government. It is up to us to produce food in larger quantities than ever. If we will not dig in voluntarily, then the Government should make us do it, that is what they were put there for.

Paradise Valley, Alta.

ALBERTAN.

**Seed Corn Tests Show Poor Germination.**

While visiting the Agricultural College a few days ago, we saw a very good object lesson in the value which a thorough testing of seed corn is likely to be this year. It is always important that corn be carefully tested before planting, but with the large amount of immature seed which is likely to be on the market this year it is doubly necessary that great care be taken to ensure against a crop loss through planting seed of low germination in a quantity too small to ensure a fair stand. We saw six different varieties in the ear and in fair quantity, the supply having come from Essex and Kent Counties. The best of the lot was some Salzer's North Dakota, which in two distinct tests had made ninety-six per cent. and one hundred per cent. germination, respectively. Longfellow, another flint variety, and by the way, choice looking seed tested only seventy-two per

cent. Of the four dent varieties, Wisconsin No. 7, in two lots, showed a germination of fifty-two per cent. and sixty-six per cent., respectively. Golden Glow which is one of the earliest of the dent varieties, and seed which looked very good on the cob tested thirty-six per cent. germination, and Bailey very similar in appearance tested only thirty-two per cent. The exact figures had not been completed on the White Cap Yellow but it was running low. We give these results of tests carried out at the College, not to show any particular preference for one variety but to drive home the point that this seed, choice in appearance and grown in the two best seed-corn-producing Counties in Old Ontario last year, shows a very low percentage germination and this surely points out the absolute necessity of testing all seed before planting.

**A Source of Farm Seed Supply.**

The following is a letter from L. H. Newman, Sec. Canadian Seed Growers' Association, read at the Experimental Union:

"The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has, scattered throughout Canada, over 1,500 farmers doing more or less work producing seed of various kinds; 583 of this number are located in Ontario and of these only a comparatively small percentage have any considerable quantity of seed for sale. Up to the present date we have listed 45,040 bushels of oats, 2,220 bushels barley, 2,744 bushels potatoes, 30,420 bushels wheat and 170 bushels corn. In Ontario alone we have listed 1,450 bushels of wheat, 6,345 bushels oats, 1,390 bushels barley, 170 bushels corn and 400 bushels potatoes. Many growers have not listed their offerings in view of the fact that these have found ready sale locally. A good deal of the seed that is being offered is quite suitable for foundation stock and has been picked up readily at good prices. In fact, all seed which is suitable for registration is finding a ready market. The North Gower Banner Oat Centre, for instance, has an offer for its entire offering of Registered Banner Oats at \$1.25 per bushel.

"In years like this the value of Seed Centres as a source of supply of good seed is particularly apparent and it is earnestly hoped that a greater number of these will be organized and put on a good basis as soon as possible. In average years seed oats particularly, have been brought into Ontario in considerable quantities from other provinces. This year, however, other provinces, notably Quebec and to some extent the Maritime Provinces, are looking to Ontario for their supply.

"The value of good seed is gradually impressing itself upon the minds of the farmers throughout the Province as a result of which an increasing number are taking up systematic work under the direction of the Association on their own farms, while the demand for good seed on the part of others is likewise increasing. Unfortunately the present labor conditions mitigate against any rapid increase in membership and therefore in the production of the class of seed that is wanted. What is clearly needed in the Province at the present time is a systematic effort to encourage a greater number of farmers to sow only pure seed and to operate so that when they harvest a crop of grain good enough for seed that they may offer this to the trade as such. In order to assist farmers in carrying this into effect, the C. S. G. A. was organized and all who contemplate doing something along this line should at once apply for membership."

**Canada's Young Farmers and Future Leaders.**

**My First Exhibit at the Local Fair.**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Having read the article on youthful exhibitors in a recent issue of your valuable paper, I thought I would like to give mine. Although my experience in the showing was confined to the local fairs, it was interesting enough for me. A year ago last fall (September) my father made me a present of a fine heifer calf about a week old. I was to do all the feeding and taking care of it. I think I am not boasting when I say that there was not a calf in the whole of our county that was better looked after that fall and the following winter. I certainly did spend more time in the stable that winter than ever before. My father said that it was worth the price of a two-year-old to get me so interested and thereby get more work out of me, and I guess it was. Anyway the extra work I did never hurt me, and the following summer "my" calf had grown into a very promising animal. It wasn't until late in the summer that it ever entered my head to enter the show-ring with the calf, and probably I would never have thought of it then, only a friend called one day and we fell to discussing my calf, its probable value etc. After we had discussed the different points of merit in the calf for some time he asked me if I intended exhibiting it at the local fair in the fall. I, of course, told him that I had never thought of doing so, but after talking the matter over with my friend and my father who came into the stable while we were talking, I decided to exhibit the calf at the fall fairs in our county if I could get it into condition in time. My friend advised me as to how to go about fitting for shows and also promised to get me the prize-lists of our three nearest local fairs, as I could not spare the time to visit those farthest away.

I began right away to get my calf into condition and fed her some stock foods and carefully combed and brushed her every day. It only took a few minutes each day, and the time was certainly well spent. The

summer soon slipped by and fall came. By this time my calf had grown into a promising young heifer, and I had her sleek and, as a neighbor said, as round and shiny as a well-rubbed apple. I entered the calf at three of our local fairs, these being all I could spare time to attend, and held about a week apart.

On the morning of the first fair I was on the grounds in good time with my calf, which, I thought, was as good as any in the neighborhood. As the judging did not take place until afternoon I spent the intervening time in grooming the calf and looking over my competitors' exhibits, also the entries in the other classes of stock, horses, cattle, sheep and swine. (It seems vulgar to call them pigs when they bring such high prices on the market to-day.) The various classes were well filled and promised to make a good showing. I also had a chat with an old breeder and exhibitor, and gleaned some useful information thereby. After eating my lunch, I again returned to my calf and gave her another careful grooming and had her looking the best that it was possible for me to make her.

When my class was called by the man with the big tin horn, I think I trembled a little, but, remembering my friend's advice not to get nervous, I led the calf, or rather the yearling heifer, into the show-ring. The judge was a complete stranger to me, although he belonged to the town at which I was exhibiting. It was evident from the time he entered the judging ring until the judging was over that he did not fully understand his job, although he did the best he could. After placing and replacing the yearlings in the ring he at last announced the results of his labors by handing first prize to a big, scraggy yearling that was not in overly good condition, and it was plainly evident that it would never make either a good milking type or a good beef type of cow. The second prize went to a fine heifer that was what I call a universal type; that is, one that has good appearances of being a first-class milker and also should

produce good beef type of stock if the proper sire were used. The third prize went to another good type of heifer. The judge had some difficulty in deciding whether it or my heifer was entitled to the prize. Finally he decided against me. I felt rather downhearted as I led my heifer from the ring, but meeting a friend soon after I had returned from trying the heifer up, he bade me keep a stiff upper lip and not be discouraged because I had not received a prize.

When I returned home (the next show was a week later) I began to feed and brush her and try to get her in better fit for the next show. At the second fair the judge was a farmer who was noted for his faculty of selecting good cattle when he made purchases. It was with not a little nervousness that I entered the ring leading my heifer. After much adjusting and re-adjusting of the line, I found my place to be the second from the top. When I received my prize, I think I must have looked very proud. This success made me eager for the third fair, and after receiving my prize money I wended my way home. I spent the next few days in getting my heifer rested and fed up for the next fair, which took place the following week. This last fair was the county fair, so I looked forward to getting a prize. Early on the day of the fair I was on my way to the town, and was on the grounds in good time. The judging took place in the afternoon as usual. The judge was an experienced cattle breeder and exhibitor and knew his business. The line-up in the yearling class contained about twelve head. The judge had his work cut out for him, for I never saw a more even bunch of young cattle. It took over half an hour to decide which was the best. I could have yelled with delight when I received the red badge for first prize. Many of the other exhibitors crowded around to shake hands and congratulate me. I was a proud boy that night as I hurried home to tell the good news to those at home.

Halton Co., Ontario.

EXHIBITOR.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

### Wheels.

The craving for changes and innovations is greater this year than ever before in so far as the automobile is concerned. The public seems to demand that each season should produce models entirely different from the preceding one. In the early stages of motor car manufacturing it was an easy matter for the factories to provide startling differences every twelve months but now that the power plants have become standardized, the chassis developed to a uniform basis, and the bodies brought to regular lines it has become difficult to meet the wishes of prospective buyers. In a measure, however, the desires for new styles is being met to a certain extent by the addition of accessories and by changes in certain parts that are only of minor importance. Perhaps this is best proven by the fact that it is now possible to have wheels of many different types. Originally, motor wheels were built similar to those of buggies. Then for purposes of tire removal demountable rims were attached. Not much progress or change was made until this season when we find the wire wheel and the steel wheel clamoring for recognition. The steel wheel gives the motor car a very military appearance because instead of spokes one sees only solid metal. In one of these inventions a cast steel hub is attached to the axle. To this hub a piece of pressed steel is bolted. The rim, instead of being separate, is attached to a flange. It is claimed that this outfit weighs less than a similar contrivance of wood or wire. It is faddish, however, and time must be left to demonstrate whether it has sufficient resiliency and also whether it is properly constructed to carry a load under trying circumstances. There is also a solid metal wheel on the market which uses two discs of steel. The inner one is permanently fixed to the hub and the rim is held between the two discs.

Wire wheels have been used for a few years and seem to be finding favor. This season they seem to answer all general purposes a little better than ever before. For instance, there is a wheel being made at the present time which can replace an ordinary wooden wheel without having a special hub or bushing for it. This wheel is not demountable as most other wheels are but it has a demountable rim which operates in the same manner as a similar rim on a wooden wheel. It may be stated in passing that a process has now been perfected whereby wire wheels are now made rust-proof under all ordinary circumstances. Perhaps the most interesting innovation is an invention whereby wire wheels are interchangeable. The hub mountings have been so constructed that any wheel can take the place of any other by simply unscrewing and replacing the hub cap. This idea has real merit and is justified in asking approval. For the smallest car it is possible to buy a set of demountable rim wire wheels. They are not complicated in any way and so should give service up to the average. Pressed steel has been used in the hubs which have only a very few parts. The spokes attach on the outside of the brake. This renders it an easy matter to replace a spoke that may have proven defective or become damaged in an accident.

While we are on the subject of wheels it might be well to mention some of the devices that are being offered for the removal of tires. One of these has been named, a loosener, because it is intended to simplify the separation of rusted or frozen tires from rims. The tool is U-shaped and goes under the felloe. A rather clever invention for contracting and expanding split rims has two sets of jaws which are operated through the medium of a worm and nut. A machine for saving time and labor in the examination of a tire is so built that it spreads the casing very readily and enables anyone to immediately locate all cuts, breaks and defects with the utmost certainty and ease. When you have determined just exactly where the blemishes, abrasions and injuries exist, mark them with an indelible lead pencil or scratch a ring around them with a nail in order that the repair man may not miss any weak spot when the work of reconstruction is begun. Any time spent on a tire before too much depreciation sets in will well repay you. We are also strongly in favor of having old tires re-

treaded. New treads are much cheaper than new tires and give excellent interest on the money invested.

### Anti-freezing Solutions.

There is a difference of opinion as to the best solution to use, to prevent cracked water jackets and burst radiators. Before we attempt to answer the questions often asked, regarding the best anti-freeze compound, it will be well to consider the requirements of such compounds. To begin with, it should have no deleterious effects on the metals or rubber used in the circulating system. It must not be subject to waste by evaporation or be of such character that it will deposit foreign matter in the pipes. The boiling point should be higher than that of water to prevent boiling away of the solution at comparatively low temperature.

Solutions of calcium chloride have been very popular with motorists, and the writer will first discuss the use of this substance. The freezing point of the solution depends upon the proportion of salt to the water. An important factor to be considered is that if the parts of the circulation system are composed of different metals there is liable to be a certain electrolytic action between the salt and the dissimilar metals at the point of juncture, a certain corrosion taking place, and the intensity of this corrosive effect is dependent upon the strength of the solution. As calcium chloride is derived from hydrochloric acid, which has a very strong effect on metals and as there may be particles of the free acid in the solution, a certain undesirable corrosive action may take place. In using calcium chloride when compounding an anti-freezing solution, care must be taken that a commercially pure salt is employed, as the cruder grades will liberate a larger percentage of free acid. The mistake must not be made of using chloride of lime, which has much the same appearance, but the corrosive action of which is very great.

It is well to test a solution of calcium chloride for acid before placing it in the radiator. A piece of blue litmus paper may be obtained at any drug store and immersed in the solution. If the paper turns red, it is a sign that there is acid present. Acid may be neutralized by the addition of a small quantity of slacked lime.

"The solutions may be made in these proportions:

"Two pounds of salt to the gallon of water will freeze at eighteen degrees Fahrenheit.

"Three pounds of salt to the gallon of water will freeze at one and five-tenths degrees Fahrenheit.

"Four pounds of salt to the gallon will freeze at seven degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

"Five pounds of salt to the gallon will freeze at thirty-nine degrees Fahrenheit below zero.

"It must be remembered that the more salt to the solution, the greater the electrolytic effect and the greater the liability of the deposit of salt crystals which may obstruct the free flow of the liquid.

"Glycerine is usually considered quite favorably, but it has disadvantages. It often contains free acid, though the action on metals will be imperceptible in average solutions. While it does not attack metal piping to any extent, it is sure destruction to rubber hose and should not be used in a car in which part of the circulation system piping is of rubber. Glycerine is expensive and is liable to decompose under the influence of heat, and proportions added to the water must be higher than of some other substances.

"Denatured alcohol is without doubt the best substance to use as it does not have any destructive action on the metals or rubber hose, will not form deposits of foreign matter, and has no electrolytic effect. A solution of sixty per cent. water and forty per cent. alcohol will stand twenty-five degrees below zero without freezing. The chief disadvantage to its use is that it evaporates more rapidly than water and the solution is liable to become too light as proportion of alcohol to water is concerned. The percentages required are shown in the following tables:

Water per cent.	Alcohol per cent.	Freezes at
95	5	25 degrees Fahrenheit
85	15	11 degrees Fahrenheit
80	20	5 degrees Fahrenheit
70	30	9 deg. F. below zero
65	35	16 deg. F. below zero

Various mixtures have been tried of alcohol, glycerine and water, and good results obtained. The addition of glycerine to a water-alcohol solution reduces liability of evaporation to a large extent, and when glycerine is used in such proportions, it is not liable to damage the rubber hose. The proportions recommended are a solution of half glycerine and half alcohol to water. The glycerine in such a solution will remain practically the same, not being subject to evaporation, and water and alcohol must be supplied if amount of solution in radiator is not enough. The freezing temperatures of such solutions of varying proportions are as follows:

Water per cent.	Alcohol and Glycerine per cent.	Freezes at
85	15	20 degrees Fahrenheit
75	25	8 degrees Fahrenheit
70	30	5 deg. F. below zero
60	40	23 deg. F. below zero

The proper proportions to be used must, of course, be governed by conditions of locality, but it is better to be safe than sorry, and make the solutions strong enough for any extreme that may be expected.

"After due care has been taken with the cooling system, to prevent freezing, the next point to observe is the lubrication of the motor. This will depend on the grades of oil which are normally employed. As a general rule it is well to use a lighter grade in winter than that utilized during warmer weather. If an acetylene lighting system utilizing a gas generator is fitted, it is necessary that the water used in the water tank or the water jacket provided on some generators be drained off and replaced with a solution of denatured alcohol and water of the proper consistency for the degree of temperature liable to be met with.

"The cooling system of the model T motor is known as the thermosiphon or gravity system, and acts on the principle that hot water seeks a higher level than cold water, consequently when the water reaches a certain heat, approximately 180 degrees, circulation commences and the water flows from the lower radiator outlet pipe up through the water jackets and down through the tubes to the lower tank to repeat the process. During the time that it is passing from the upper to the lower radiator tank, it becomes cooled by the air which comes in contact with the fins and tubes of the radiator and which is sucked in by the fan. The rapidity of circulation is governed by the heat of the motor, and not by the speed.

"Owing to the fact that circulation does not commence until the water becomes heated, it is advisable to use an anti-freezing solution in the circulating system in the winter, otherwise at low temperatures the water will be liable to freeze before it commences to circulate. Wood alcohol can be used to good advantage for non-freezing solutions and the following table gives the freezing point of solutions containing different percentages of alcohol:

Per cent. Solution	Freezes at
20	10 degrees above zero
30	5 degrees below zero
40	20 degrees below zero
50	55 degrees below zero

"A solution composed of 70 per cent. water, 10 per cent. glycerine and 20 per cent. alcohol can also be used to advantage. Its freezing point is about eight degrees below zero." From "The Model Ford Car," by Page.

## THE DAIRY.

### Fibre Cheese Boxes.

It is but natural to expect that in some of the older settled districts material for cheese boxes would be decreasing in quantity. As boxes of some nature are necessary a substitute for wood is sought and has been experimented with, with more or less satisfactory results. The following paragraphs from an address by J. A. Riddick, Dairy Commissioner, at the Eastern Ontario Dairyman's Convention, throw some light on the practicality of fibre cheese boxes, and gives the total export of cheese for the season of 1917:

Several thousand cheese were shipped in the new fibre boxes. In order to get accurate and unbiased reports as to the condition of these boxes on arrival in the United Kingdom I arranged with the Cheese Commission to visit their office at Ottawa when cheese in fibre boxes were included in any shipment, and the cargo inspectors employed under my direction at ports of the United Kingdom were instructed to be on the lookout for them and to make special reports as to their condition, and to obtain the views of the trade regarding them. These reports do not indicate that this package is a perfect one as manufactured at present. The covers are fre-

quently torn loose and there is a tendency for the fibre to soften slightly, presumably by absorbing moisture from the cheese, and when this occurs the box is liable to be crushed when it has to stand the weight of a pile of 5 or 6 cheese. Quite a percentage of the boxes were reported as torn with the hooks used in handling. They will not stand that sort of treatment. The patent cheese truck as used for wooden boxes also breaks or tears the fibre band, but this can be, and has been in some warehouses, remedied by an alteration in the truck which prevents the tearing. As I have already said, the fibre box is probably not a perfect box, but I think it is capable of improvement, and even at present it would appear as though it arrives in as good condition, if not better, on the average, than the ordinary wooden box.

There is always some criticism of anything new, no matter what its merits may be. Some of you will remember that when the Department was operating the cool cheese curing rooms, and began the practice of paraffining cheese, there was a great outcry in the trade, and all sorts of bad results were predicted, and yet today a very large proportion of the cheese are paraffined by the men who then objected, and paraffining is now recognized as almost indispensable under certain conditions.

I am rather hopeful that the fibre box, possibly with

some improvements, will solve the box problem of the future, providing the cheese are all made of one diameter as already advised. In many cases the fibre boxes were too large for the cheese, and the percentage of damaged boxes was much greater in such cases. This lack of management which results in cheese being shipped from the factories in boxes which are either too large in diameter, or too low for the cheese, is inexcusable, and it is coming to be recognized every day as a more serious defect. When there is a loss of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cent a pound, or 43 cents per box, on account of these defects—that is, badly fitting boxes in one respect or another—surely it is time to provide a remedy. If a cheese-maker has the ordering of the boxes it would be a much more reasonable thing to charge him with any loss arising out of such a defect than it is to charge him for inferior quality in the cheese itself.

That it would be an advantage to have all factories registered and numbered became very evident in the course of handling the business during the past season. Many factories follow the sensible practice of branding the cheese with the name by which the factory is known, others use certain letters or numbers, or combinations of letters and numbers. In some cases the markings are changed from time to time, and there is more or less duplication of brands and markings. If the cheese from each factory bore a distinctive number,

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and complete lists of the registrations were published, it would greatly facilitate the tracing of particular lots of cheese to their proper origin.

The Federal law which was repealed by the Dairy Industry Act of 1914, provided for voluntary registration, but as less than half the factories ever applied for registration it fell short of the object aimed at and was, therefore, practically useless. As the cost of registration would be next to nothing I am of the opinion that it is advisable to ask the Federal Parliament to pass a compulsory registration act.

The total cheese handled by the Commission up to December 31 was 1,860,237 boxes, or 155,662,463 pounds. I have taken the trouble to ascertain the exact number of boxes and the weight of the cheese of the 1917 crop which were exported through the regular channels before the Cheese Commission began operations, and I find that they total 123,909 boxes, weighing 10,656,174 pounds. There are probably 10 to 15 thousand cheese yet to be delivered to the Commission of the crop of 1917, so that the total exportable surplus for the year will be very close to 2,000,000 boxes, or 172,620,000 pounds, with a value of \$37,544,850.00, an increase of over \$4,000,000.00 as compared with 1916. These figures cover only the cheese shipped to the United Kingdom. There have been small shipments as usual, probably amounting to 1,000,000 pounds, to other countries. The unrevised figures of Trade and Navigation published by the Customs Department show that the exports to the United Kingdom for the 12 months ending March 31, 1917, which represents approximately the crop of 1916, amounted to 179,000,000 pounds. It would appear, therefore, as though our exports of cheese for 1917 will show a slight decrease as compared with 1916. If it is true that the home consumption has increased, as I am inclined to think it is, it is probable that the total production of cheese in Canada for 1917 is just about the same as it was in the previous year. When we consider the large quantities of milk which have been diverted from cheese factories into other channels, the showing is a very good one indeed. Our exports to the United Kingdom for the season of 1914 were only 135,000,000 pounds, so that we have increased our exports since the beginning of the war by 35 to 40 million pounds; or, in other words, the value of the cheese output of 1917 was eight million dollars greater than it would have been if the production had been the same as in 1914.

### Paying by Test.

Last winter there was considerable discussion at dairymen's meetings about the method of paying for milk at cheese factories. The clause in the Dairy Standards Act relative to the enforcement of paying by test at factories was strongly objected to by some patrons but as strongly championed by others. Naturally the owners of low testing herds wished to sell their milk by quantity rather than by quality and others doubted the accuracy of the test. At any rate the method of paying for milk was left to the discretion of the patrons. However, this did not indicate that the pooling system was fair to the majority of the patrons or that it was in the best interests of the dairy industry to permit the old methods to prevail. Experiments have shown that 100 pounds of 3.3 per cent. milk makes 8 pounds 10 oz. of cheese and 100 pounds of 4.2 per cent. milk makes 10 pounds 15 oz. of cheese. Under the pooling system both lots of milk sell for the same price but there is a difference in the value of the product they make. There is no inducement for a dairyman to breed and select to improve the quality of milk, as the better his milk the more assistance he gives his neighbor. It is good policy to help the other fellow but he should also be induced to help himself. Paying for milk by quality is the fairest way and would tend to lessen the temptation to adulterate it. It would also induce breeders to be more careful in selecting a herd sire. Instead of looking at conformation and type only, the milk and fat record of the dam and sire's dam would be studied with the result that the average fat production per cow in Canada would be materially increased. Fats are in demand and there is no better fat for humans than that found in milk.

Comparatively few factories buy milk by test as yet but the number is increasing each year, there being 9 more in Eastern Ontario and 10 more in Western Ontario than there were a year ago. This brings the number up to 127 out of 969 factories in operation last year. Next year there is reason to believe that the present number will be materially increased. It is generally realized that the quality basis is the fairest way, and the satisfied patrons of factories who buy by test is having a leavening effect. If every patron is to receive what his milk is worth for cheese making the paying according to quality method must be adopted.

The pasteurizing of whey is not favorably considered in some sections owing largely to the slight cost of doing the work, and yet the feeding value of the whey is increased by pasteurization and it is much easier to keep the cans clean than when the unpasteurized whey is returned to the farm in the cans which also carry the milk. The cost of pasteurizing is much more than offset by the increased feeding value of the whey. Pasteurization and paying by test are gaining in favor. Once these systems are adopted in factories patrons seldom permit the old methods to be again brought into operation.

Ocean shipping rates have more than doubled since the war broke out, which partially accounts for the spread between the retail price of cheese in Britain and the wholesale price in Canada.

## POULTRY.

### Does Poultry Pay?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The question that is uppermost in people's minds today with our high prices of feedstuffs is does Poultry Pay. The average farmer has not much knowledge regarding the cost of keeping poultry or amount received. At our present prices of feed a hen must lay nearly 100 eggs in the year to pay for the grain consumed. Will the average hen on our farms do this? If not they are star boarders. The hen which only lays a few eggs during spring and summer months is, as a rule, not profitable as she will have to lay nearly as many again as if she had laid well during the winter months when eggs are highest in price. Winter egg production is quite possible on nearly all farms if gone about in a practical way. The first essential considered is the breeding stock from which you are to raise young stock. It is a well-established fact that there is a vast difference in strains for egg production quite as much in hens as dairy cows and that it is just as necessary to breed up a laying strain in hens as it is milking qualities in cows. Not many years ago a cow giving 10,000 or 12,000—pounds of milk was considered an exceptional animal, to-day we hear of several cows giving over 20,000 lbs. This has been accomplished by using the weigh scales and test and breeding from the best so as to establish a strain with high-producing ancestors. It has been found just as practical in poultry only that a different system is applied in the use of a trap nest, and each hen has a leg band with a number and on entering the trap nest confines herself. An attendant is required to release her after she has laid, the number of the leg band is marked on the egg and the hen given credit for each egg laid. This work is not as practical for a farmer as keeping records of cows which can be manipulated night and morning. The hen lays just when she is ready and requires an attendant almost constantly on hand. Farmers and others in Ontario are fortunate in having the Government, through the O. A. C. and a few others, doing this work for them and they are able to buy stock and eggs at a very reasonable price considering the labor involved. I find many people looking for high-class color with bred-to-lay pedigree stock, and many



Greta Favorit Posch.

Milk in 7 days, 53.1 lbs.; butter, 23.48 lbs. Highest priced cow at Brantford sale. Consigned by E. C. Chambers, Hatchley.

are buying males of exhibition color with no records and mating these with the pedigree stock so as to improve their appearance. This especially applies to the College bred-to-lay Barred Rocks. By introducing this exhibition blood you will undo what it has cost thousands of dollars to build up, as it is a well-established fact that egg production is largely distributed through the male bird. While it is quite possible to combine exhibition and high egg production, it will take time; the work had better be left with those who have the pedigree laying work in hand. They will be more certain to make the proper crosses. The public should be careful in purchasing males from breeders who are advertising bred-to-lay stock that have never been trap-nested. Many breeders are grasping the opportunity of making sales in stock and eggs since the demand has been created for bred-to-lay stock. I hope the time is not far distant when either our Provincial or Dominion Government will establish some system whereby an official record will be kept of those engaged in breeding for higher egg production. The public at the present time need this protection as far too many are advertising and selling so-called bred-to-lay stock and eggs with no reliable pedigree records. This Province will soon be covered with the stock of the bred-to-lay strain sent out from the Poultry Department at the O. A. C. largely through the Rural School Fair Work. This stock is recognized as of the highest standard in egg production. Have we any adequate means at the present time of keeping it as such? Should not the breeder who will go to the expense of keeping an accurate pedigree record of his flock with the aim of breeding for higher egg production have some protection and not have to compete against the unscrupulous person who is reaping the benefit with little expense and doing a great injury to the industry. Some action should be taken by our Government if we are to maintain our present production in poultry in the province, with our present high prices of feeds.

Brant Co., Ont.

J. W. CLARK.

## FARM BULLETIN.

### Canadian Wool Growers Organize.

During the week of the live stock meetings a representative body of men, drawn from practically all the provinces, assembled at the Dominion wool warehouse on Simcoe Street, Toronto, and brought into existence the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited. The function of this organization will be to act as a parent to all or any of the small co-operative associations which for several years have assembled the growers' wool and had it graded by experts furnished by the Live Stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. It became apparent, however, that the conditions of trade rendered more co-operation necessary, and that the wool growers required a central agency or a small number of representatives, empowered to act, to safeguard the interests of the producer and market the clip to best advantage. After considerable discussion it was decided that a purely co-operative organization was most in keeping with the times and when this was agreed upon the delegates proceeded at once to construct something that would serve the people best. The outcome of several days' deliberations was the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, with headquarters in Toronto or vicinity. The constitution calls for one director from every province but provides for proportionate representation according to shareholdings, and takes into consideration the different branches of the industry. No province can be represented by more than three directors out of the fifteen which form the Board.

The authorized capital of the company is \$200,000, divided into \$10 shares with 20 per cent. payable on first call. It is necessary to sell shares at once in order to finance the operations of the organization. Advances on wool, freight, and other expenses incidental to the work of the company must be met out of the treasury, and this must first be contributed to before any action can be taken in behalf of patrons. Interest on shares sold is fixed at 6 per cent. and has first call on the resources. A sinking fund is also to be provided for which will not absorb more than 1 per cent. of the profits; neither can the fund exceed the capital stock of the company. The remaining funds will be distributed amongst the patrons of the company whether they be shareholders or not, thus making the organization purely co-operative in its operations. The directors can refuse to accept any applications for stock in the company and through this prerogative it is expected of them to prevent anything savoring of monopoly or the centralization of interests.

The directors named by provinces are—British Columbia: Geo. C. Hayes, Kamloops; Alberta: J. W. Renton, Calgary, and Levi Harker, Magrath; Saskatchewan: H. H. Follett, Duval and J. D. Wilson, Forest; Manitoba: Geo. Gordon, Oak Lake; Ontario: Col. Robt. McEwen, London; W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, and Geo. Telfer, Paris. Quebec: J. A. McClurg, Lennoxville; J. R. McDowell, Shawville and M. St. Marie, Hoe's River. New Brunswick: Angus M. Avar, Sackville; Nova Scotia: Stanley Logan, Amherst; Prince Edward Island: Wm. McGregor, Central Lot 16. Col. Robt. McEwen was elected President of the organization and the three Ontario delegates will form the Executive Committee. In order that business might be expedited the members for the Executive were chosen within easy reach of each other and the headquarters of the company. T. Reg. Arkell was made manager.

Subsequent to organizing the President of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Limited, extended an invitation to the Dominion Wool Commission and the manufacturers to meet them in friendly discussion concerning the proposed embargo on Canadian Wool for which the manufacturers are openly clamoring. This invitation was accepted and a very successful meeting, numerically, was held. The manufacturers claimed they could not pay the price bid by United States' buyers. They were not solid enough to stand it, and their contracts would not permit it. They asked, however, that the wool be permitted to go to United States carding or combing mills and then be returned to the Canadian manufacturers. They also declared that the South American wool clip would all come to the United States and this would tend to reduce the price. Delegates of the producing interests presented a strong case and partly convinced the manufacturers that exorbitant profits in sheep raising did not exist. One manufacturer in the course of his remarks said that the trouble with the present situation was that the growers have tasted the high prices the United States buyers have forced Canadians to pay and will never be satisfied to accept a normal price again. Finally a committee representing the growers and manufacturers was appointed to confer with the Dominion wool Commission in regard to the whole situation.

### Future Location of the Winter Fair.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Some action has already been taken regarding an effort to secure the removal of the Provincial Winter Fair from Guelph. The Board of Trade at Hamilton held a banquet a short time ago and invited a few prominent breeders and others to attend and discuss Hamilton as the most suitable place for the future home of our Winter Fair. The lease between the Provincial Government and the city of Guelph expires in the year 1921. The exhibitors and attendants at Guelph each year fully realize that both buildings and city accommodation are quite inadequate for a show possessing such educational value, the possibility for any expansion is almost impossible and that a move will be almost

necessary if the Provincial Winter Fair is to outclass any show of its kind on the continent and this is quite possible with suitable buildings and accommodation within easy access from east, west, north and south.

To my mind Toronto is best situated for such a show with its splendid buildings already erected on the exhibition grounds suitable for all branches of the Winter Fair. All that is necessary would be to install a heating system and provide a large judging pavilion which I believe the C. N. E. contemplate building in the near future. The transportation building would make one of the best buildings on the continent for a poultry show with plenty of room and light; a single coop and tier show could be held that would outclass Madison Square Garden. The fruit, flower, honey and vegetable

show could be held at the same time as its dates were only a few days earlier than the Winter Fair when held. Could not the Eastern Ontario Winter Fair be persuaded to join in also, Toronto being about halfway? They have had some difficulty in maintaining a creditable show at Ottawa. With the Government \$5,000 grant given Ottawa Winter Fair added to the prize list and large contributions which would come from Toronto city and many of its big business houses, the prize-list could be made most attractive.

The C. N. E. grounds would provide suitable accommodation for showing stock in car lots. Killing facilities are just outside the grounds. Is it not possible to persuade the Union Stock Yards Show to also unite and make this the largest and greatest show in the world?

Such possibilities are before us. Exhibitors are commencing to come down from the Prairie Provinces as well as from U. S. Such a show held in a city like Toronto would attract buyers from the United States and our Western Prairie friends and other places.

The gate receipts held in a city the size of Toronto would amount to many thousands of dollars. Farmers and others would not hesitate going to this show if they were sure they could get comfortable lodging and a chance to see the judging without being crowded to death while there. The final decision as to location will rest largely with the exhibitors. It will be wise to look well into the future and consider the possibilities in years to come.

Brant Co., Ont.

J. W. CLARK.

## Canada's Live Stock Associations in Eventful Sessions.

### Clydesdale Association Reports Progress.

The annual meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association was held in Toronto, Feb. 7 at which there was a fairly good attendance. President Wm. Graham's address stated that it was gratifying to have the Association's affairs in such a satisfactory position. Besides having a balance on hand of \$8,351.64 the Association had purchased war bonds to the extent of \$6,000, which brought the assets over liabilities to over \$20,000. It was stated that increased interest had been shown in Clydesdale breeding during the year. Registrations and memberships have increased, and the Clydesdale horse stands out more prominently to-day than ever as the draft horse of Canada. There has been marked improvement in quality during recent years, but it was pointed out that there was still room for improvement, which can be brought about by careful and systematic breeding. Although shipping has been difficult and dangerous a number of Clydesdales were imported during the year. It was believed that with the new arrangement with the American Clydesdale Association whereby all animals recorded in the Canadian stud book became eligible to record in the American stud book, trade in Clydesdales would be developed with that country to the advantage of breeders on both sides of the line.

The directors reported that 1917 closed with a more optimistic outlook for horses than when it began. The war has caused a great slaughter of horses, and it was believed that owing to this depletion of the world's horse supply offspring of mares bred in 1918 will be worth a good figure when they come to maturity. The horse population of Canada for 1917 was given as 3,412,749, an increase of over 400,000 since 1915, but in Ontario alone a decrease of about 10,000 as compared with 1916 has taken place. A number of important Clydesdale sales in the Old Land were mentioned in the directors' report, and the prices paid were such as to show that there was a keen demand for the horse of quality. During the year just closed Clydesdales have won distinction at Canadian and American shows. The forming of horse breeders' clubs, the stallion enrolment and inspection legislation now in force were tending to increase the demand for good breeding stock. The stallions of inferior type or with hereditary unsoundness were being forced out of service to the betterment of the horse-breeding industry of the country. The "Watson Shield," donated as a challenge shield for the best Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion to be competed for at the Dominion Exhibition each year, is now under the control of the Association and will be held in perpetuity for competition each year. A miniature of the shield is to be made and given to the winner of the shield in each particular year. The directors referred to the late John Bright, who was an honorary life member of the Association and an active worker in the interests of the breed. It was felt that in his death the breed had lost a strong champion, and the Association a valuable co-worker.

The Association has a membership of 2,564. During the year there were 3,885 registrations and 3,715 transfers. The proposed International Show and the Live Stock Organization were discussed and committees appointed to confer with representatives of other breed associations. Objection was taken to the records branch becoming too much involved in the advancement of the Live Stock Organization, as their duties were to deal with records rather than with the commercial end. A grant of \$500 was made to the Canadian Red Cross, and \$300 to the Y. M. C. A. at the front.

The following are the officers for the ensuing year: President, Wm. Graham, Claremont; Vice-Pres., Jas. A. Torrance, Markham. Directors: J. A. Boag, Queensville; F. Richardson, Columbus; W. Scott, Sutton West; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; Jas. Henderson, Thamesford; Wm. McKirdy, Napinka, Man.; T. H. Hassard, Markham; Vice-Pres. for provinces: Ontario, Peter Christie, Manchester; Man., J. Graham, Carberry; Sask., Wm. Grant, Regina; Alta., E. D. Adams, Calgary; B.C., Wm. Montgomery, Que.; Robt. Ness, Howick; Maritime Provinces, Stanley A. Logan, Amherst, N.S. Sec.-Treas., J. W. Wheaton, Toronto.

### Ontario Horse Breeders Meet.

The meeting of the Ontario Horse Breeders, held at Toronto, Feb. 7, was not largely attended, but that did not prevent a good discussion of matters of vital importance to horse breeders. The financial statement showed a cash on hand to be \$397.61, as compared with \$85 a year ago. After the financial statement and correspondence had been disposed of, the President, Wm. Smith, M.P., of Columbus, gave a brief address in which

he touched upon the transportation problems of the present time and the absence of a market for Ontario horses for military purposes. The speaker pointed out the important part the live-stockmen had played in blocking the increase in rates for the present at least. It was claimed that the deficiency of rolling stock was, to a certain extent, responsible for the tie-up in traffic. The speaker feared that when spring opened and the frost came out of the ground, many lines would be unsafe for traffic. However, the idea of increasing rates just because one or two roads were handicapped and allowing roads which were financially strong to benefit to the extent of the rise in rates was considered unfair. In commenting on the horse situation Mr. Smith contended that farmers had not been getting a fair deal so far as horses were concerned, and he could see little hope for improvement in sight. There was some discussion as to why American horses were purchased in preference to Ontario horses. Harry Robinson informed the meeting that American horses and mules were passing through Toronto every week, yet there was no movement of horses here for military purposes. This seems unfair but the reason of such is hard to ferret out. Finances should not curtail the movement now that the loan is being paid into the Dominion Treasury.

It had been stated that one reason for British buyers discontinuing buying was lack of horses in sufficient numbers to warrant a purchaser being employed. However, Mr. Robinson believed that there were sufficient horses to supply about 1,500 a month for four or five months, and it was thought that this would keep a buyer busy. A resolution was passed empowering the President to select a committee to accompany him in an interview with the Ministers of Militia and Agriculture relative to the purchase of horses in Ontario for army purposes.

The matter of stallion enrolment was also discussed. As the Act prohibiting the use of a grade stallion comes into force July 31 of this year, a motion passed requesting the Executive of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association to communicate with the Government, offering congratulations on having passed the Stallion Enrolment Act, and requesting that the Stallion Enrolment Board be instructed to see that the law be enforced after the Act comes into effect. Regarding the proposed International Show a committee was appointed to meet other representatives.

Officers for the ensuing year are: President, Wm. Smith, Columbus; Vice-Pres., John Boag, Queensville, Sec.-Treas., R. W. Wade, Toronto. Directors from the different breed associations were elected for the ensuing year as follows—Clydesdales: J. Boag, Queensville; Wm. Smith, Columbus; J. Moore, Queensville; Peter Christie, Port Perry; Wm. Graham, Claremont; Jas. Torrance, Markham; F. Batty, Brooklin; F. Richardson, Columbus; Jas. Henderson, Thamesford; T. H. Hassard, Markham; T. D. Elliott, Bolton; W. Scott, Sutton West; Wm. Mossip, St. Mary's; J. Gould, Uxbridge. Shires: J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; C. E. Porter, Appleby. Percherons: E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; W. G. Hill, Queensville. Hackneys: J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Harry Robinson, Toronto. Standard-Breds: W. J. Cowan, Cannington; Geo. Pepper, Toronto. Thoroughbreds: E. B. Clancy, Guelph; G. B. Elliott, Newtonbrook. Ponies: Jno. Miller, Jr., Claremont; Jno. Crech, Lampton Mills.

### Registration of Shires Increasing.

The attendance at the annual meeting of the Canadian Shire Horse Association, held in Toronto, Feb. 7, was not large. However, according to the Secretary's report the Association had experienced a satisfactory year. The balance on hand had increased to \$1,041.25, and the number of registrations and transfers were materially above those of 1915-16. During 1917 there were 158 registrations and 149 transfers. Eight stallions and six mares were imported during the year. The demand for Shires was fairly good in the West, and prices received were satisfactory. The demand for the Shire in England, the home of the breed, and the prices paid were taken as an indication that the draft horse was not losing his prestige. The Secretary regretted that breeders did not bring out their stock at the larger fairs. The proposal of an International live-stock show and a general Dominion live-stock organization were favorably considered.

The officers for 1917 were: President, Amos Agar, Nashville; Vice-Pres., Jas. Bovaird, Brampton. Directors: T. Rawlinson, Innisfail, Alta.; G. D. Morden, Oakville; W. J. Gardhouse, Highfield; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; A. A. Miller, Middlemarch; C. E. Porter, Appleby, and J. W. Foster, Nateby, Alta. Secretary, G. de W. Green, Toronto.

### Future of Hackneys Looks Bright.

In the absence of H. G. Boag, Barrie, Robt. Graham, Vice-President of the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, occupied the chair at the annual meeting, held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Feb. 6. The meeting was representative of the breeders from different parts of Ontario and the other provinces, and numerous matters relative to the best interests of this particular breed were thoroughly discussed. H. M. Robinson, the Secretary, was exceptionally optimistic regarding the future of the Hackney horse. There appears to be a growing demand for good representatives of the breed. The financial statement gave a balance of \$282.30 on December 31, 1917. There is a membership of 165. Seventy-seven registrations and 123 transfers were made during the year. The meeting endorsed the scheme of a board of advisors to look after the interests of live stock breeders generally. The apportioning of grants was left with the executive, as was also the appointing of representatives to confer with other breed representatives looking towards the establishing of an International Live-Stock Show.

The officers for the ensuing year are as follows: Pres., Robt. Graham, Toronto; Vice-Pres., Dr. E. Watson, Hudson Heights, Que.; Sec.-Treas., H. M. Robinson, Toronto. Directors: J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; J. Tilt, Brampton; J. J. Telfer, Milton; W. E. Shields, Canfield; T. A. Graham, Claremont; W. E. Jewell, Bowmanville, and P. Boag, Queensville.

### Members of the Canadian Trotting Association Meet.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Trotting Association was held at Toronto, on Tuesday, February 5, and, in the absence of President O. B. Sheppard, Vice-President, Geo. McCaul presided. Secretary, W. A. McCullough's report showed a balance of \$561.36 cash on hand, February 1, 1918, which, owing to the complete cessation of all regular race meets in the summer of 1917, was considered a very satisfactory balance. Following the reading of a letter from W. J. Stark, Secretary of the Western Fairs and Racing Association, in reply to a request forwarded from the last annual meeting asking that racing at all the Western summer fairs be held under Canadian rules, a committee composed of Geo. McCaul, Secretary, McCullough and Geo. Pepper was appointed to meet Mr. Stark for the purpose of discussing the desired change. At present the Western Fairs Association meetings are held under the rules of the American Trotting Association. The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; Vice-President, Geo. McCaul, St. Thomas. Ontario directors: Dr. Riddell, Orangeville; S. A. Proctor, Toronto and John Bartram, Toronto.

### The Canadian Standard-bred Horse Society.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Standard-Bred Horse Society, which was held on the evening of February 5, was one of the best attended meetings held in years, and apart from the voting of \$150 to the Allies Relief Fund and the election of officers, there was very little new business to transact. The receipts for registration fees, membership fees, etc., up to December 31, 1917, were \$4,155.21. The expenditures for the year were \$1,193.60, which, with \$695.71 still owing from Racing Associations and \$14.27 owing from the Record office, left the Association \$3,671.59 cash on hand at the beginning of the year 1918. The total membership up to December, 1917, was 230, and the total number of animals recorded up to the same date was 2,546,324 being the number recorded in 1917. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: Hon.-President, W. J. Cowan, Cannington; President, Geo. S. McCaul, St. Thomas; Vice-President, Sam McBride, Toronto; Secretary, John W. Brant, Ottawa. Directors: T. H. Hassard, Markham; H. Ashley, Foxboro; S. A. Proctor, Toronto; O. B. Sheppard, Toronto; Geo. Pepper, Toronto; Robt. Graham, Toronto; Thos. Graham, Claremont; W. A. McCullough, Toronto; T. A. Crow, Toronto; H. M. Robinson, Toronto; T. Bartram, Toronto, and A. A. Robbins, Laura, Sask.

### Thoroughbred Horsemen Want Racing Rules Modified.

The Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society had an unusually quiet meeting at their annual session, held at Toronto on Feb. 4. The discussion was confined mainly to existing racing conditions as under the ban placed on all race meets by the Federal Government last June. A strongly supported resolution was

passed. Federal to permit present breeding solved three years no longer joyed by tary was who wer motion. 158, and bered 85 were as f ton; Vice President T. J. Brampton Toronto Victoria,

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passed that a petition go out from the meeting to the Federal Government asking that some steps be taken to permit racing under carefully defined rules, as the present order discourages rather than encourages the breeding of the Thoroughbred horse. It was also resolved that after Jan. 1, 1918, all members who were three years in arrears should be struck off the list and no longer entitled to registration privileges, etc., enjoyed by members now in good standing. The Secretary was instructed to forward a letter to all members who were liable to suspension advising them of this motion. The registrations for all provinces in 1917 were 158, and the transfers made during the same year numbered 89. The officers elected for the ensuing year were as follows: President, Lt.-Col. W. Hendrie, Hamilton; Vice-President, J. J. Dixon, Toronto; Second Vice-President, A. E. Dymont, Toronto; Secretary-Treasurer, T. J. Macabe, Toronto. Directors: Jas. Bovaird, Brampton; Jos. Seagram, Waterloo; T. A. Crow, Toronto; Col. D. McRae, Guelph; M. B. Carlin, Victoria, B.C., and R. W. Davies, Toronto.

### Shorthorn Breeders Had Their Best Year.

The oldest, wealthiest and strongest breed organization, namely, the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held its annual meeting in the Temple Building, February 5, with the President, W. A. Dryden, in the chair. The meeting was marked throughout by every evidence of good feeling and optimism for the future. Shorthorn breeders have had a record year, and the whole spirit of the meeting showed confidence in the future of this great breed.

President Dryden congratulated the Association on the interest taken in their favorite breed, and pointed with a feeling of pride to the financial strength of the Association which places it in a position never dreamed of only a few years ago. Memberships and registrations have increased yearly, piling up a surplus in the organization, and for this he believed each member should receive a certain amount of credit. Mr. Dryden did not need to tell those present that he believed in Shorthorn cattle, that the breed has no equal in general excellence as a farmer's cow, that Shorthorns produced more wealth in greater variety than any other breed of cattle, and that there is a character and individuality about each good Shorthorn which cannot be claimed for individuals of any other breed. He drew attention to the fact that over 450 new members were added the past year; that registrations increased to a total of over \$17,500, and that the income of the Association last year was upwards of \$33,000. He believed that the money should be used to further the interests of the breed and referred to the extension work to be carried on by the new Secretary-Treasurer and field man, Prof. G. E. Day, in whom he believed they had secured one of the best men for such work in all the Dominion of Canada. He deemed it advisable to have regulations re registry and transfer of cattle on a par between the United States and Canada, a change which later was approved by the meeting. While Shorthorn breeders were not exactly making two blades of grass where only one grew before they were making two pounds of beef grow where only one was previously produced.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dryden's able address, H. M. Pettit who has acted as Secretary-treasurer for the past four years was presented by the Association with a handsome gold watch as a token of the appreciation in which he and his work have been held.

It might be well here to give readers some idea of the business done by the Association.

Registrations and Memberships.

Provinces	Registrations	Transfers	Memberships
Ont.	9,927	5,003	\$3,106
Man.	2,194	945	722
Sask.	1,494	1,015	586
Alta.	1,745	1,774	636
B. C.	45	63	34
Que.	647	414	166
N. B.	142	59	44
N. S.	159	49	90
P. E. I.	128	81	30
U. S.	14	11	8
Ancestors	368		
Total	16,863	9,414	\$5,422

The receipts from memberships and registrations in 1917 were \$32,603.75, as compared with \$26,593.18 in 1916. The number of members in 1917 was: Ont., 1,668; Man., 368; Sask., 296; Alta., 336; B. C. 17; Que., 96; N. B. 23; N. S., 44; P. E. I., 19; U. S., 5. Total members in 1917, 2,872. The Association has an excess of assets over liabilities of over \$50,000.

Considerable discussion resulted in the passing unanimously of the notice of motion to place the regulation between Canada and the United States re registrations and transfers on a par, the American Association and the Dominion Association agreeing to accept all animals recorded in Coates' Herd Book. Previously only those animals were accepted which traced to animals recorded up to Volume 50, and there are 63 volumes in this Herd Book. Further, it was agreed that the Dominion Association accept all animals recorded in the American Herd Book, according to the arrangements made with the American Association. This does away with the recording of ancestors as was often necessary under the former regulations and which cost anywhere from \$10 to \$15; now the registration may be made for \$1.25 in the

American Herd Book and their cattle in the Dominion Herd Book for \$1. This is undoubtedly one of the best moves Shorthorn breeders have ever made.

A good deal of discussion took place regarding the proposed idea of a central live stock organization, representing all breeds and live stock interests to place before the powers that be the viewpoint of the live stock men on any important question which may come up. The idea was approved by the Association, and a committee consisting of W. A. Dryden, Robt. Miller and Dr. Tolmie was appointed to confer with the representatives of the other associations.

Communications were read, also, from the acting manager of the Canadian National Exhibition, re a winter show, and from the secretary of the Board of Trade in Hamilton, re the proposed National Winter Fair. Harry Pettit and Harry Smith were appointed delegates to confer with the representatives from other associations re the Hamilton proposal, and the proposition put up by the Canadian National for a big National Winter Fair was endorsed.

The Canadian Red Cross, the Y. M. C. A. and the Patriotic Fund are each to get \$500 as a donation from the Shorthorn Breeders. All the directors from outside of Ontario were elected by a ballot of the Provinces before the annual meeting. They include: J. L. Walters, Clive, Alta.; Robt. M. Douglas, Tantallon, Sask.; Hon. W. C. Sutherland, Sutherland, Sask.; W. H. English, Harding, Man.; John Graham, Carberry, Man.; J. A. McClary, Lennoxville, Que.; A. M. Griffin, New Minas, N. S., and A. D. Patterson, Ladner, B. C. The delegates elected for Ontario were, for two years: H. M. Pettit, Freeman; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; J. A. Watt, Elora; Wm. Smith, Columbus, and for one year: J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; Jas. Kyle, Drumbo; R. T. Amos, Moffat; John Gardhouse, Weston. The Executive includes: Pres. W. A. Dryden; Vice-Pres., J. F. Mitchell; Harry Smith, Harry Pettit, and J. M. Gardhouse, with Prof. G. E. Day, Secretary-Treasurer. J. G. Barron, of Carberry, Man., was elected second Vice-President. R. G. T. Hitchman, Ottawa, Registrar, and G. de W. Green, Toronto, Auditor.

### Hereford Breed Gaining in Popularity.

The annual meeting of the Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association was held at Toronto Feb. 7, when a good representation of the breeders were present. If the interest taken in the meeting, the financial statement, number of registrations and transfers for 1917 are any criterion, Hereford breeders had a prosperous year. There were 5,353 registrations and 1,971 transfers, which were considerably more than double the number in 1915, which shows the increase in the popularity of the breed. There was a corresponding increase in the financial standing of the Association. There has been an increase in business of about 90 per cent., which has been general over the Dominion. In the West in particular the white-faced breed has been making rapid strides. Several speakers spoke in favor of greater publicity being given the breed in Canada. The meeting set aside \$3,000 for prize money to various fairs. This was a substantial increase over the grant of the previous year. One hundred dollars were donated to the Canadian Red Cross. The general feeling of the meeting was in favor of an International Show being held in Canada, but the matter of appointing representatives to confer with delegates from other associations was left in the hands of the executive, as was also the question relating to the Live Stock Union.

The following officers were elected: President, W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; Vice-Pres., L. O. Clifford, Oshawa. Directors: J. A. Chapman, Hayfield, Man.; F. Collicut, Calgary, Alta.; G. E. Reynolds, Elora; J. Page, Wallace-town; V. W. Smith, Camrose, Alta.; W. Readhead, Milton; H. J. Reid, Hamilton; Thos. Skippen; Hyde Park; T. K. McConnell, Fairmount; L. Christie, Sask. F. J. Eaton, Meaford. Secretary, H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont.

### Holstein Association Increases Grants For Testing.

Owing to the unavoidable absence of J. W. Richardson, President of the Holstein Association, Dr. S. F. Tolmie occupied the chair at the annual meeting held at Toronto, February 7. The attendance was not as large as usual owing to the storm having increased the transportation difficulties. The chairman claimed that Holstein breeders as a whole had experienced a satisfactory year even under adverse conditions of feed and labor shortage. The speaker did not think that Asiatic labor would be found suitable on dairy farms, as it would take the Chinamen sometime to become accustomed to the work. The President's address was read by the chairman and in it breeders were urged to direct their mightiest efforts towards doing their part to win the war by increased production of foodstuffs. Upon the farmer the obligation of producing food to feed the soldiers and nations in danger of famine is laid. The present was considered a good time to weed poor individuals out of the herd. Every dairyman was advised to do everything in his power to see that the butter substitute was banished from Canada at the close of the war. The annual report showed that progress had been made. Registrations outnumbered those of the previous year by practically one thousand thus bringing the total to 12,019. There were 10,656 certificates of transfer issued and 382 new names were added. Certificates were issued for 760 tests made under R. O. M. rules of which 331 were for the first time. Two hundred and six qualified in the R. O. P. bringing the number to date up to 1,286. The financial statement showed a

balance on hand of \$2,080.24 with assets of \$24,680.24 and no liabilities. The executive brought in a number of recommendations which were dealt with by the meeting. Grants to fairs were similar to last year. At the last meeting \$560 were set aside to be used as prizes in R. O. P. work. This amount was divided into seven prizes in each of the four classes. Several comparatively small breeders succeeded in winning a portion of these prizes. To further encourage the long term test the same amount of money was offered as prizes in 1918. The sum of \$1,000 was granted to be used as prizes in R. O. P. tests the same to be administered by the executive. The matter of grants to winter dairy tests created a good deal of discussion. Some breeders were inclined to be more liberal than others. However, the majority were of the opinion that such tests were excellent advertising mediums and that liberal prizes were necessary to induce breeders to breed and fit animals so that they would make a creditable showing. The special grant to champions of the classes was increased to \$50 and to the grand champion of the test if she was a pure-bred Holstein \$150, if a grade Holstein \$100. It has been a long established custom for the owner of the grand champion cow to banquet the exhibitors. This entails a hardship on some breeders and tends to keep some from entering the test, consequently the meeting decided that the Association tender a banquet to the exhibitors and have the owner of the cow as guest of honor should the winner be a Holstein at Guelph, Ottawa or Amherst. Owing to some breeders making a practice of having animals transferred to them for show purposes only a committee was appointed to deal authoritatively for the Association in regard to ownership of entries at all fairs receiving association grants. Some members thought that little could be done to remedy the evil where transfers were issued. In order to have complaints settled expeditiously and as economically as possible a committee of three members was appointed with power to act in settling complaints. Previous to this complaints were frequently left in abeyance for several months. The Association went on record as being favorable to the holding of an International Live Stock Show provided that adequate accommodation be provided for the public, live stock and for conducting a modern dairy test, and the show be under the direct management of live stock men. A representative was elected to confer with other breeders relative to the proposed show. The proposed change in the length of the R. O. P. test was discussed but the matter was left with the executive to take up with other dairy associations. While it was the general opinion that the 300-day test was the most practicable as it enabled a breeder to make a good record and have his cow freshen again in twelve or thirteen months, thus tending to increase the calf crop from the best cows, if the 365-day test were dispensed with it was felt that breeders would be in unfair competition with American breeders, consequently the two tests were recommended for R. O. P. work. On the evening of the sixth a banquet was held in the Cafe Royal. The committee in charge of the program are to be congratulated on securing the speakers they had for the occasion. The addresses were a literary treat. Among the speakers were: Chancellor McCrimmon, Dr. J. E. Rutherford, Prof. H. H. Dean, R. W. E. Burnaby and Prof. Black.

The officers elected were: President, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria, B. C.; Vice-Presidents, Neil Sangster, Ormstown, Que.; G. A. Brethen, Norwood. Ontario Directors elected are: R. W. E. Burnaby, Jefferson; G. A. Brethen, R. M. Holtby, Port Perry; N. P. Sager, Brantford; M. H. Haley, Springford; R. J. Kelly, Culloden; R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook. Sec.-Treas., W. A. Clemons, St. George.

### A Large Number of Ayrshires Have Qualified in R. O. P.

Ayrshire breeders met in annual convention at Toronto, Feb. 7. There was a large attendance and many matters of importance were discussed. The President, W. W. Ballantyne, was very optimistic regarding the future of the Ayrshire. The R. O. P. work and dairy tests have done a good deal to popularize the breed. The past year was reported as a banner year for records, as the 20,000-lb. cow in Canada has been exceeded by over 100 lbs. In dairy tests the Ayrshire has shown that she is a worker. The President urged the continuation of this work, but keenly felt the injustice done by the system of buying milk by weight rather than on a quality basis. It was felt that Ayrshire breeders are justified in asking legislation from the Federal Government to compel all breed associations to publish the results of all tests of any specified time in pounds of fat instead of butter. It was the belief that the 80-per-cent. basis gave an over-run that creamery men were not permitted to give. The President also believed that the 300-day test should be adopted with a limit for freshening of 390 days. The oleo question was also discussed, and Mr. Ballantyne thought that the breeders should do all in their power to have the manufacture of the same prohibited when peace was declared. The Secretary gave a detailed report of the work which had been accomplished during the year. Progress made in Ayrshire circles had been steady even in the face of the great changes in the agricultural, industrial and commercial life of the country. The investigation by the Government of conditions governing production and distribution was believed to be a direct benefit to dairymen as it proved that dairymen are not profiteers, but on the contrary there were many instances where they received but small remuneration and slight appreciation. The membership of the Association has reached 1,531, an increase

of 166 over 1916. Quebec showed the greatest gain. The registrations were 4,368, and transfers numbered 3,205.

The exhibitions were recognized as a splendid advertising medium, and breeders were urged to enter their stock at the shows. At the Guelph Dairy Test, "Lady Jane," an Ayrshire cow, made an exceptional record and was only a few points behind the grand champion cow. Her milk yield was 250.6 lbs. Fewer entries than usual were made in the R. O. P., due largely to shortage of labor and high prices of feed. There were 659 applications and a larger percentage than last year qualified. Altogether 1,091 cows and heifers have qualified, and 52 bulls are registered in the R. O. P. This record work shows a cow's true value. The Secretary advised breeders to boost type combined with large records of milk and fat. It is a combination of type and production that is wanted. The registration of farm names was advised and the name used as a prefix to the names of animals.

A number of resolutions were considered, and grants made to fairs and dairy tests. There was an increase of about \$200 in grants. The meeting adopted the recommendation made to have the diagrams of markings of animals included on the pedigree instead of a written description as formerly. An advertising committee was appointed and a motion that also be prohibited immediately after hostilities cease—carried. The meeting was in favor of lending their support to the furtherance of a National Live Stock Show, and representatives were elected to meet delegates from other breeds. A motion was also carried petitioning the Government to have tests of all breeds reported in pounds of fat instead of butter. The motion of change in length of test brought forth a good deal of discussion. Some breeders were in favor of two classes, while others advocated a 300-day test with cows freshening within 390 days to displace the present 365-day test. A committee was appointed to confer with representatives of other dairy breeds on this matter.

Live Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell, addressed the meeting and outlined a plan whereby the Department was at present trying to get feeds such as corn, oil cake, millfeed, etc. at a reasonable cost and in quantities that will not stand in the way of increased production. Mr. Arkell spoke strongly in favor of eliminating the dairy cow that was not paying her way in these days when cost of feeds was so high. C. F. Bailey, Assistant Deputy Minister of Agriculture, addressed the meeting on the prospects for agriculture and live stock in New Ontario. The speaker claimed that from his experience the Ayrshire was as well adapted for the northern climate as any other breed.

A banquet was held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, at which members and their friends spent an enjoyable evening. Among the speakers of the evening were Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture; H. S. Arkell, Dominion Live Stock Commissioner; A. Leitch, of the Ontario Agricultural College; G. H. Grisdale, Director of Experimental Farms, and Prof. Dean. The presentation of the silver cups to winners in the various classes of R. O. P. tests was an interesting ceremony.

The officers for 1917 are: President, L. J. Taite, Montreal, Que.; Vice-Pres., A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners, Ont.; Sec.-Treas., W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que. Directors: A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta; W. A. Ballantyne, Stratford; J. McKee, Norwich; A. S. Turner, Ryckman's Corners; A. Hume, Campbellford; Wm. Hunter, Grimsby; R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; H. Gordon, Howick, Que.; G. McMillan, Huntingdon, Que.; J. H. Black, Lachute, Que.; M. Ste. Marie, Compton, Que.; L. J. Taite, Montreal, Que.; Fred. McRae, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Wm. Stewart, Campbellford, was made a life member.

### Jersey Breeders Had a Good Year.

The year 1917 was a prosperous one for the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. The registrations increased over the previous year by over 400 and the receipts increased by several hundreds of dollars. In the absence of the President, J. Pringle, the Vice-President, D. O. Bull, occupied the chair at the annual meeting held in the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, Tuesday, February 5. There was an optimistic ring to the chairman's opening remarks. Two Ontario Jerseys, "Sunbeam of Edgeley" and "Beauty Maid", have become renowned by the position they have gained in the R. O. P. tests. Not only does the former cow stand first in number of pounds of fat in a year, but she set an exceptionally high standard of production one year ago at the Guelph Dairy Test. In Quebec the number of Jersey registrations have doubled, while in the West the breed is gaining in favor. At the time the Annual Meeting was being held in Toronto, B. C. Jersey breeders were forming a local association, consequently it was deemed advisable to place a representative from that Province on the board of directors. The Secretary's report showed a membership of 447. During the year 1,703 animals were registered and 1,151 transfers made. The financial statement gave a balance on hand, December 31, 1917, of \$2,394.14 which was slightly in advance of a year ago.

The question of the Jersey Club lending its aid to the formation of a national agricultural organization was thoroughly discussed. One speaker referred to agriculturists as the "voiceless multitude" and urged that action be taken so that agricultural interests as a whole could be championed. It was believed that much benefit would be obtained. The farmer furnishes the sustenance for foreign and domestic needs, yet when questions vital to this industry are before the country it was felt that he is practically ignored at present. The matter was referred to the executive with power to act.

The need of a big Winter Fair for all breeds of breed-

ing stock, controlled by the breeders was also considered, and the executive was empowered to appoint delegates to attend an organization meeting for the same. After discussing the advisability of the semi-official test being for a shorter duration than a year the meeting decided to abide by the present R. O. P. rules as it was felt that they were favorable to Jersey breeders. There appears to be a tendency for some breeders to have their heifers freshen younger than the rules called for by the Records Office. At present the registration of everything bred under 12 months by a bull under 9 months is questioned by the Record Board and the owner is required to make a declaration as to age of animal and time of breeding. Some breeders thought that it would be to the advantage of the breed if registrations of progeny of very young mating were refused. However, others related cases where heifers had freshened at 14 to 16 months and yet had the size when mature and gave a good milk flow. The progeny also made good in many cases. The meeting thought it advisable to leave the rules of registration as they were but the general opinion was that too early breeding should be discouraged although it was pointed out that some heifers of 16 months have as much size as some two-year-olds. Care and feed influence the size. The Jersey is an earlier maturing animal than other breeds.

That the Association give prizes for winners in tests was favorably considered and donations to fairs were left the same as last year. The executive for 1918 are: President, D. O. Bull, Brampton; 1st Vice-Pres., J. L. Alexander, Coaticook, Que.; 2nd Vice-Pres., G. D. Duncan, Todmorden; Sec.-Treas., B. A. Bull, Brampton. Directors: G. Bagg, Edgeley; A. H. Barton, B. C.; R. J. Fleming, Toronto.

### Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association Changes Its Name.

The Annual Meeting of the Dominion Cattle Breeders' Association was held in Toronto, February 8. While it was a representative meeting the attendance was not large. The financial statement showed a small balance on hand. President, John Gardhouse, delivered a brief address in which he mentioned the importance of our best efforts being exerted in the matter of increased production and advocated the continued agitation for the use of better sires in grading up the average herds so that the best possible returns would be secured from the feeds grown. The president outlined the work which the Secretary, R. W. Wade, had done in arranging for association cars to run East over C. P. R. as far as St. John as well as to the West. It was thought that the time had arrived when action should be taken to eliminate the scrub bull so that more rapid improvement might take place in grading up the herds of the country. The scrub bull was believed to be a greater menace than most people considered. After considerable discussion the meeting appointed a committee of one representative from each cattle breed association to confer with the Minister of Agriculture towards an effort being made to formulate a scheme for the elimination of the scrub bull and financing the same. It was thought that it might be possible to work up a system on somewhat the same basis as the stallion enrolment. Dr. Rutherford spoke briefly on the action which had been taken towards controlling the scrub on the ranch and thought that the District Representatives of Ontario might do good missionary work in their counties along this line, by advocating the castration of grade calves and being equipped to do the work themselves if necessary.

A committee was appointed to confer with other breed representatives relative to forming an International Live Stock Show. On recommendation of the executive the meeting ratified the changing of the name of the Association. In the future it will be known as the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, and a committee was appointed to look after the change of name and to make any necessary changes in the constitution. Dr. Tolmie, the President of the Holstein Breeders' Association brought greetings to the meeting from B. C. The Doctor considered that the getting together in convention of live stock men from East and West was a distinct advantage, and would like to see a Dominion wide Live Stock Union. To date the farmer had not been getting his share and unity of effort was advocated.

The election of officers resulted in John Gardhouse being made President. Representative from Agricultural College, Prof. Day's successor; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto. Directors are representatives appointed by other breed associations.

### Eastern Canada Live Stock Union.

The Eastern Canada Live Stock Union, an organization not yet a year old but one which is destined to become an important factor for the live stock industry held a meeting on Feb. 8. Representatives of the different breeds were present. The constitution was read and approved. Some of the objects of the organization are to encourage the development of the live stock industry, to improve transportation facilities for live stock, to look after interprovincial trade and to promote the general welfare of breeders. The constitution is based on somewhat the same principles as that of the Western Live Stock Union. The president, Wm. Smith of Columbus, outlined some of the work which had already been accomplished and showed how the action of this and other live stock organizations had succeeded in having the proposed increase in freight and passenger rates held in abeyance for the present. Dr. Rutherford, president of the Western Canada Live Stock Union, intimated that it was gratifying to see the live stock men of the East effecting an organization which was bound to bear fruit. He told of the birth and growth of the Western Union and expressed

the hope that East and West would work together in the matter of building up the great industry. The Western Union has done a great deal towards creating a good feeling between breeders of the different provinces, and had been instrumental in breaking down barriers that existed to interprovincial trade. H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, pointed out that the Western Union had been largely responsible for the passing of legislation which was beneficial to stock men. He believed in breeders getting together and working towards development along national lines. The speaker claimed that without the intelligent understanding of the work that is being attempted through the Provincial and Dominion departments for the live stock interests of Canada and that as a result of this understanding we fail to secure your determined and authoritative support and co-operation we will fall short of the achievement that we should make at the present time.

Various matters pertaining to the organization and lines of work were discussed.

It was resolved that all National Breed Associations requesting membership be accepted for the present and the secretary be instructed to request the annual fee of \$25 to be forwarded and this fee would entitle them to membership of both the Eastern and Western Live Stock Unions; providing this was acceptable to the Western Union. Dr. Rutherford thought this plan would be satisfactory to the Western Union.

Following the general meeting the provisional directors elected the following officers: President, Wm. Smith, M. P.; 1st Vice-President, John Gardhouse, Weston; 2nd Vice-President, R. R. Ness, Quebec; 3rd Vice-President, W. R. Reek, New Brunswick; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Toronto; Directors, for horses, George Pepper; cattle, W. A. Dryden; sheep, J. D. Brien; swine, J. E. Brethour; poultry, J. H. Saunders.

### Canadian Sheep Breeders Hold Record Meeting.

One of the most enthusiastic meetings of the entire series was that held by the Canadian Sheep Breeders on February 5. The breeders of pure-bred flocks were there in numbers, and the convention, called to organize a central co-operative agency for the sale of wool, brought a large number of big men to the city. They came from one end of Canada to the other, and made a meeting quite representative of the industry at large. The President, Robt. McEwen, of London, Ont., pointed out in his address that sheep give good remuneration at the expense of less labor and feed than other classes of live stock, and were, therefore, very popular at present. Owing to the demand for sheep a good many ewes had been saved from slaughter, but in some cases ewe lambs had been bred, which practice was not to be generally commended. The President said in regard to the proposed embargo on wool that the producers had very good reasons for opposing it. The health of Canadian sheep was excellent and so good, in fact, as to allow of a suspension of regulations concerning their importation into the United States.

In a few encouraging words from the Live Stock Commissioner the breeders were given to understand that the Live Stock Branch was not in favor of an embargo. Prof. Arkell said that if the manufacturing interests did manage, through an embargo, to corral the Canadian clip they would find in a very few years that there would be little wool in Canada to corral.

Breeders and representative men from all parts of Canada were asked to address the meeting, and a very satisfactory session was held.

The motion, to the effect that the Association open its records to any other distinct breed of sheep acceptable to the Record Board, carried. After considerable discussion it was decided that transfers made within 60 days from date of sale be recorded free, and after that a fee of 50 cents will be charged. This extends the time by 30 days. In regard to balloting in the various provinces it was decided on a motion that those who were paid-up members on October 31st of each year would receive the lists and be permitted to vote.

The financial statement for 1917 showed the registrations to have given \$5,825.54, and memberships \$1,822. The cash on hand at the end of the year amounted to \$6,342.97. The refunds to the various provinces will be as follows: Ontario, \$1,346.09; Manitoba, \$265.49; Saskatchewan, \$221.53; Alberta, \$426.58; British Columbia, \$59.11; Quebec, \$1,129.89; Maritime Provinces, \$219.31.

The numbers of sheep recorded in 1917 were: Shropshire, 3,151; Leicester, 1,595; Cotswold, 336; Lincoln, 164; Suffolk, 397; Hampshire, 339; Southdown, 278; Dorset, 294; Oxford Down, 2,023; Cheviot, 144; Romney, 26.

Registrations, Etc., by Provinces.

Province	Registrations	Transfers	Membership
Ont.	3,336	1,073	\$622.00
Man.	727	200	108.00
Sask.	459	330	124.00
Alta.	1,159	1,109	166.00
B. C.	122	62	32.00
Que.	2,078	881	642.00
N. B.	142	76	44.00
N. S.	224	30	36.00
P. E. I.	134	59	36.00
U. S.	30	54	12.00
Total	8,411	3,874	\$1,822.00

The officers for 1918 are: President, W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.; Vice-President, Jas. Bryson, Brysonville, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parlia-

ment Buildings, Toronto. Directors by Provinces—Ontario: W. A. Dryden, Brooklin; J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; Robt. McEwen, London; Jas. Snell, Clinton. Quebec: V. Sylvestre, Clairvaux de Bagot; Jas. Bryson, Brysonville; A. Denis, St. Norbert Sta. Maritime Provinces: W. B. Bishop, St. John, N.B. Manitoba: A. J. McKay, Macdonald. Saskatchewan, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head. Alberta: H. J. A. Evans, Lacombe. British Columbia: Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria.

**Ontario Sheep Breeders Out in Large Numbers.**

In keeping with the other meetings of sheep breeders, that of the Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association was one of the best attended and most interesting meetings of Live Stock Week in Toronto. The high prices and demand for wool and mutton ensure interest on the part of breeders of pure-bred stock and also those who raise good grades.

President James Douglas, of Caledonia, in his address pointed out the necessity for keeping more sheep for food and clothing. A fleece is now worth as much as was a lamb a few years ago, and he believed the demand would be good for years to come, as food and clothes would be none too plentiful. He drew attention to the success of the co-operative wool marketing scheme inaugurated by the Association last year, and took the opportunity to pay a tribute to Secretary R. W. Wade for his untiring efforts in connection with this work. Mr. Douglas also suggested a higher tax on all dogs in order to discourage the keeping of useless curs. He believed that money paid for sheep killed or injured should come out of the general funds of the municipality and that suitable men should be appointed as valuers or arbitrators, possibly working in close connection with the District Representatives in each County. Also, in his opinion, the law should be made so that full value could be obtained for pure-bred sheep; as it now stands, it covers only the value of grades.

Considerable discussion took place on this point and action was left to the Executive. J. M. Gardhouse suggested that all dogs be tied from sundown to sunrise and that all dogs be tagged, as is now commonly done in the cities.

T. Reg. Arkell, head of the Sheep and Goat Division of the Live Stock Branch, in a brief speech outlined the necessities for a central organization for the selling of Canada's wool-clip, which resulted in James Douglas, George Telfer, J. D. Brien, and W. A. Dryden being appointed to the Wool Growers' Convention held the same week.

The financial statement showed a good year's business. The receipts all told were \$176,047.29, and the expenditures were such as to leave cash on hand to the amount \$1,127.24, practically as much as was carried over from last year.

Secretary R. W. Wade made a brief report regarding the work of the Wool Committee. Over 1,500 men actually shipped to and sold their wool through the Association and something like 270,000 pounds were thus graded and disposed of to the best possible advantage. Mr. Wade urged members to make over old jute bran or other sacks to ship their wool this year.

Col. Robert McEwen, moved an amendment to the constitution, which carried, in order to admit men who are breeding, but who are not members of any of the breed associations to become members of the Ontario Sheep Breeders. The fee suggested was one dollar, but this was left to the directors.

James Douglas, J. D. Brien, J. M. Gardhouse and W. A. Dryden were appointed a committee to confer with delegates from other associations re the proposed Winter Live Stock Show.

The amount of money to be granted to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund and other war work was left in the hands of the Executive.

Some discussion took place regarding reinstating classes for yearling wethers in the pure-bred sections at the Guelph Winter Fair, but a resolution recommending this move to the Board of the Winter Fair was lost.

Directors elected: Cotswolds—J. D. Brien, Ridgetown; Leicesters—James Douglas, Caledonia; Lincolns—E. Robson, Denfield; Oxfords—J. E. Cousins, Harriston; Shropshires—W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove; Dorsets—Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; Hampshires—Geo. L. Telfer, Paris; Suffolks—Jas. Bowman, Guelph; Southdowns—J. W. Springstead, Hamilton. General directors: H. M. Lee, Highgate and W. Whitelaw, Guelph. James Douglas, Caledonia, was re-elected President; George Telfer, Vice-President, and R. W. Wade, Secretary-Treasurer. Auditor, G. deW. Green.

**Canadian Swine Breeders Discuss Hog Cholera.**

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, held on February 4, considerable time was devoted to a discussion on hog-cholera treatment, and Canadian conditions in relation thereto. This was the outcome of the investigation conducted by a special committee of the Association, which was fully reviewed in our issue of January 24. After a few brief remarks by the President, P. J. McEwen, concerning the prosperous condition of the Association, he called on Dr. Torrance, the Veterinary Director General, to inform the members present regarding cholera and the policy of the Health of Animals Branch as to treatment. Dr. Torrance described the course pursued by his Branch as follows: When an outbreak occurs affected animals are killed and safely disposed of. Those showing no symptom of the disease are given the single treatment, which consists of serum alone, and are rendered immune for a period of about six weeks. During this time they are fattened and sold to the slaughter house, if they still

show no signs of the disease. The maximum compensation for an ordinary hog is \$10, and for a pure-bred, \$50. Dr. Torrance admitted that this figure was now too low. He then proceeded to compare conditions in Canada and United States in relation to cholera and stated that last year in the country south of us they had 67,000,000 hogs out of which they lost 4.3 per cent. The loss in 1916 was 5.9 per cent.; in 1915, 8.5 per cent.; in 1914, 10.7 per cent., and in 1913, 9.9 per cent. Last year Canada had 2,513,526 hogs, out of which .16 per cent. were lost on account of cholera. In 1916 the loss was .2 per cent.; in 1915, 1.1 per cent.; in 1914, 1.01 per cent.; in 1913, .24 per cent. We would have to lose thirty times as many hogs as we do now in order to make our proportionate loss equal to that of the United States. Dr. Torrance said he thought double treatment all right in the United States, but considered our methods best under Canadian conditions. He expressed the opinion that we do not need the double treatment in Canada, but that he was willing to meet the wishes of the hog men in so far as they did not jeopardize the entire swine industry. He told the meeting that where serum and virus were used it would be done only through the services of the officers of his Branch. He stated that he had the interests of the swine raisers at heart and would not like to do anything that would ultimately militate against the industry.

Dr. F. V. Hawkins, of Indianapolis, corroborated the expressions of Dr. Torrance in regard to the danger from the use of virus when placed in the hands of incompetent practitioners, and voiced himself to be very much in favor of virus being reasonably controlled. Dr. Hawkins laid considerable emphasis on the advisability of reporting outbreaks or suspicious symptoms promptly to headquarters. With the use of lantern slides, hogs in various stages of cholera were thrown on the screen, and all the different organs of the body showing symptoms were also thus displayed. Various processes and operations about a serum and virus laboratory were shown and the members present had a splendid opportunity to get information in regard to hog cholera and its treatment.

The Live Stock Commissioner, Prof. H. S. Arkell, spoke briefly in regard to the necessity for hog production, and expressed gratification at the support which the country had given to the campaign. He said that the Department was doing what it could to solve the feed problem, and expected that while speaking 10,000 tons of oil cake would just be moving from New York for use in Canada. Prof. Arkell also stated that the Government intended to have an understanding with the Buying Commission, as well as a clear-cut and satisfactory agreement with the Canadian packers so as to ensure reasonable prices and sufficient outlet in the export channel during the coming fall.

J. E. Brethour, of Burford, explained the recent orders in regard to feed prices, and on the ground that only 2,100 tons of bran and shorts is the daily production of our mills, and while 5,000 tons per day is required in winter feeding, it was absolutely necessary to purchase heavily in the summer time and keep this feed in the country.

Several motions were carried bringing about the following changes: Applications for registrations will not be accepted when sire or dam is under five months of age at time of service. The grants to provinces must be expended in the interests of pure-bred stock and a report made to the Secretary of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association; the period for free registrations was extended from 30 to 60 days. The sum of \$200 was donated to the Fund for the relief of agriculture in the allied countries of Europe.

The financial statement of the Swine Breeders' Association showed them to be about \$1,200 ahead of last year.

During 1917 registrations were as follows: Yorkshire, 3,889; Berkshire, 3,431; Chester White, 1,583; Duroc Jersey, 2,102; Tamworth, 742; Poland China, 824; Hampshire, 130.

**Registrations, Etc. By Provinces.**

Province	Registrations	Transfers	Membership
Ont.	3,307	2,686	\$652.00
Man.	1,356	908	266.00
Sask.	1,729	1,298	538.00
Alta.	2,682	1,925	528.00
B. C.	421	229	86.00
Que.	2,346	1,926	668.00
N. B.	145	138	36.00
N. S.	99	91	30.00
P. E. I.	98	65	30.00
U. S.	21	4	
Total	12,204	9,270	\$2,834.00

The officers for the ensuing year are: President, G. H. Hutton, Lacombe, Alta.; Vice-President, F. Byrne, Charlesbourg, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. The directors, by Provinces, are: Maritime Provinces, J. F. Roach, Sussex, N. B.; Quebec, F. Byrne, and M. W. Miller, Brome Centre; Manitoba, W. H. English, Harding; Saskatchewan, S. V. Tomicko, Lipton; Alberta, G. H. Hutton, Lacombe; British Columbia, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Victoria; Ontario, P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; J. I. Flatt, Hamilton, and J. E. Brethour, Burford. P. J. McEwen and J. E. Brethour with the first three officers named make up the Executive Committee.

**Ontario Swine Breeders Hold Third Meeting.**

At the third meeting of the comparatively young organization, known as the Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, a feeling of optimism prevailed. However, the President, John I. Flatt, gave expression to the uncertainty, which he declared existed in some departments of the industry, and to the difficulty in obtaining feed. He furthermore stated that unless some guarantee as to the marketable value of commercial stocks be established future results might be of a negative character. The Financial Statement for the year showed expenses amounting to \$1,405.21 and a balance on hand of \$270.35. One hundred dollars was donated to the Agricultural Relief of the Allies Fund, a fund for the relief of agriculture in our allied countries of Europe. Considerable discussion arose over the feed situation but little new business arose. Grants to Fair Boards were reduced 20 per cent. The Directors elected from the various breeds were: Yorkshires—Jno. Flatt, Hamilton; Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin; A. Leitch, Guelph. Berkshires—W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; H. A. Dolson, Altona. Tamworths—Geo. Douglas, Mitchell. Chester Whites—W. F. Wright, Glanworth. Duroc Jerseys—Cecil Stobbs, Leamington. Poland Chinas and Hampshires—Geo. G. Gould, Essex. Secretary-Treasurer, R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto. John I. Flatt was re-elected President and Wm. Jones, Vice-President. The Executive Committee is composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer, H. A. Dolson and Geo. Douglas.

**Ontario Berkshire Breeders Meet.**

The Berkshire Breeders of Ontario assembled in Annual Meeting on February 5 with a splendid confidence in the future prosperity of the breed. While registrations in 1917 were slightly less than for the previous year, the fact in no way indicated retrogression. The Club, through the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, will, at once, take action to establish reciprocity in registrations between Canada and the United States, thus facilitating business. The total receipts for last year amounted to \$591.08 and the Financial Statement showed a balance of cash on hand of \$239.03. The grants to the Western Fair and Guelph Winter Fair were increased by \$25 each. The Directors elected were: P. J. McEwen, Wyoming; Adam Thomson, Stratford; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; Frank Teasdale, Concord; H. A. Dolson, Cheltenham; J. A. Calvert, Queenston; Chas. Boynton, Dollar. Frank Teasdale was re-elected President; H. A. Dolson was named Vice-President and R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer. The latter officers with W. W. Brownridge and P. J. McEwen constitute the Executive Committee.

**Ontario Yorkshire Club in Session.**

The attention of the Ontario Yorkshire Club held on February 5, was directed to the fact that hogs, altogether too light, were being marketed and that the country's food supply was being reduced thereby. Some members expressed the opinion that in many cases these pigs were cripples or poor doers, but the opinion prevailed that light hogs were being liquidated without reasonable cause. In view of this condition a resolution was carried calling on the Live Stock Commissioner to take such action as he might think advisable to induce farmers to refrain from marketing light hogs. The feed question was again aired at the meeting and the fixed prices as they applied to local conditions were discussed. The Financial Statement showed the receipts to total \$348.28 and a balance of cash on hand amounting to \$443.28. An increase of \$25 was added to the grant to the Guelph Winter Fair. The other grants remain the same. The Directors elected were: J. E. Brethour, Burford; J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; G. Barbour, Crosshill; Wm. Jones, Mt. Elgin; J. C. Stuart, Osgoode Sta.; R. Garbutt, Belleville; H. Capes, Wyoming. J. C. Stuart was re-elected President; R. Garbutt, Vice-President, and R. W. Wade, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Secretary-Treasurer. The Executive Committee is composed of the three latter officers with J. E. Brethour and Wm. Jones.

**Ontario Milk Producers Meet.**

The second meeting of the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers Association was held in Toronto, Feb. 7. Representatives from 16 of the 20 local milk producers' associations were present and discussed matters pertaining to their business. There was an exchange of ideas regarding ways and means of handling these essential food products to best advantage so that producers would have a living wage the year round, and consumers not be forced to pay extortionate prices. A constitution was adopted for the association and among the objects of organizing are: to federate all local organizations; to improve conditions under which milk is produced; to improve marketing methods, and to standardize the product. While the milk question was the main one up for discussion it was believed that the time is near when every branch of dairying will come under one organization. A tax of 25 cents per member of the local associations was levied to defray expenses of the central Association. Nine directors were elected. The three for three years were: E. H. Stonehouse, Weston; J. P. Griffin, Freeman and Manning W. Doherty, Malton. For two years: J. B. Long, Maryville; T. Shearer, Listowel and S. Young, Guelph. For one year: G. J. Cook, Beachville; H. D. Rice, Welland and A. Cornish, Wilton Grove. E. H. Stonehouse was elected President; J. P. Griffin, Vice-President, and Manning W. Doherty, Secretary-Treasurer.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending February 7.

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	4,111	4,229	3,449	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Jan. 31	411	618	338	Feb. 7	Feb. 7	Jan. 31
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	398	1,006	869	11.25	10.50	11.50	132	234	229	16.00	11.50	16.00
Montreal (East End)	848	779	1,156	11.25	10.50	11.50	203	211	216	16.00	11.50	16.00
Winnipeg	1,722	2,088	2,810	12.00	9.75	12.25	56	217	88	12.00	10.00	11.00
Calgary	1,467	536	1,749		8.50	11.25					9.50	

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	7,109	6,356	4,244	\$19.00	\$14.85	\$19.00	774	571	391	\$17.00	\$15.00	\$18.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	415	1,209	1,283	19.50	15.00	19.75	215	127	669	17.00	14.25	17.00
Montreal (East End)	742	724	759	19.50	15.00	19.75	195	126	512	17.00	14.25	17.00
Winnipeg	5,092	8,113	7,472	18.25	13.25	18.25	22	13	32	16.00	12.50	17.50
Calgary	2,851	1,617	2,345		13.25	17.50	68	343			11.50	

## Market Comments.

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

Four thousand cattle were on sale during the week and of this number thirty-five hundred were on sale on the Monday market. Only two cars arrived on Tuesday and only two hundred on each of the following days. The market was in a more or less demoralized state all week, due largely to the severe weather conditions which were responsible for the meagre shipments. The market declined fully 50 cents a hundred on Friday, and on Monday a further cut of 50 cents was made on all grades of cattle. Even at the lower rates the abattoirs were very listless buyers, and throughout the week sales carried over the following day but quotations showed no improvement, and drovers in some cases were forced to accept losses running up to three and four hundred dollars per car load. The outlook is more or less uncertain but should a break in the weather occur a strengthening of the market will undoubtedly follow. During the week one load of cattle sold at \$11.90 per hundred while a load of thirteen hundred pounds sold at \$11.50, and another load at \$11. Butcher steers of one thousand to twelve hundred pounds sold from \$11 to \$11.35 for best quality, an odd sale being made at \$11.50. The bulk of the cattle within these weights sold from \$10.50 to \$11.25. Twenty-two head of ten hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$11.35, eleven weighing eleven hundred and fifty pounds at \$11.15 and nineteen head of one thousand and eighty pounds at \$11.40; these were some of the best sales made during the week. Choice steers and heifers from eight hundred to one thousand pounds sold from \$10.25 to \$11 for the majority, while a few reached \$11.25. Twenty-six steers of nine hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$11.15. Medium quality cattle in these weights sold from \$9 to \$9.75, and common from \$8 to \$9. Cows and bulls were lower in sympathy with the general decline, although those of choice quality held up better than did medium and common. A few choice cows sold as high as \$10.85 with several at \$10.50, most of the best cows moving from \$9.50 to \$10 those of good quality from \$8.75 to \$9.50, and medium at \$7.50 to \$8. Canners and cutters sold from \$5.75 to \$6.50. One choice bull weighing twelve hundred pounds sold as high as \$11.50; few, however, realized above \$10.25, good bulls selling mostly from \$9 to \$9.75, medium from \$8 to \$8.75, and those of bologna quality, \$7.50 to \$8. A number of drovers took advantage of the decline in prices to take feeder cattle back to the country. Among the good sales of feeder cattle was one choice load of ten hundred pounds average, that was bought at \$10.40 per hundred; other sales were made at \$9 to \$9.75, while stockers moved from \$8 to \$8.75 for those of good quality. Choice veal calves sold up to \$17 per hundred the majority selling from \$14 to \$16.

Lambs sold at steady prices, \$19 being the top.

Hog receipts were light. On Monday all the hogs had been arranged for at the previous week's quotations of \$18.50 for selects, fed and watered while the packers quoted \$18 for the day's market. Practically no hogs arrived on the latter

TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)					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	73	\$11.40	\$11.00-\$11.75	\$11.90	5	\$12.65	\$12.65-	\$12.65	
STEERS 1,000-1,200 good	251	10.89	10.50-11.50	11.75	27	11.00	10.75-\$11.25	11.25	
STEERS 700-1,000 common	38	9.84	9.75-10.75	10.75	4				
STEERS 450-800 good	915	10.77	10.25-11.50	11.25	64	10.50	10.00-11.00	11.00	
STEERS 450-800 common	212	9.43	8.75-9.75	9.75	105	9.15	8.50-9.25	9.75	
HEIFERS good	285	10.76	10.25-11.50	11.50	39	10.60	10.50-11.00	11.00	
HEIFERS fair	411	9.27	8.75-9.75	9.75	15	9.00	8.75-10.00	10.00	
HEIFERS common	16	8.25	7.50-9.00	9.00	39	8.00	6.75-8.50	8.50	
COWS good	168	9.50	9.00-10.00	10.50	57	9.75	9.50-10.50	11.50	
COWS common	555	7.54	7.00-8.50	8.75	97	8.50	7.50-9.00	9.00	
BULLS good	89	9.95	9.00-10.50	11.00	15	10.00	9.50-10.75	11.00	
BULLS common	37	7.83	7.50-8.75	9.50	38	7.90	7.50-9.25	9.00	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	399	6.04	5.75-6.50	6.50	59	6.00	5.50-6.50	6.50	
OXEN					2				
CALVES veal	411	15.47	14.00-17.00	17.00	102	14.85	11.00-16.00	16.00	
CALVES grass					30	7.00	6.50-8.00	8.00	
STOCKERS 450-800 good	15	8.25	7.75-8.75	8.75					
STOCKERS 450-800 fair	144	7.55	7.00-8.00	8.00					
FEEDERS 800-1,000 good	388	9.51	9.00-10.50	10.50					
FEEDERS 800-1,000 fair	115	8.52	8.00-9.50	9.50					
HOGS selects	6,498	18.47	18.00-19.00	19.00	348	19.50	19.50-	19.50	
HOGS (fed and watered) heavies									
HOGS lights	499	17.41	17.00-18.00	18.00	61	18.75	18.50-19.00	19.00	
HOGS sows	104	17.13	16.50-18.00	18.00	2	17.00	17.00-	17.00	
HOGS stags	8	14.50	14.00-15.00	15.00	5	14.50	13.00-15.50	15.50	
LAMBS good	583	18.63	18.00-19.00	19.00	70	16.25	16.00-17.00	17.00	
LAMBS common	47	16.00	15.00-17.00	17.00	103	15.50	15.00-16.00	16.00	
SHEEP heavy	46	12.00	11.00-13.00	13.00					
SHEEP light	61	13.11	12.00-14.00	14.50	28	12.15	12.00-13.00	13.00	
SHEEP common	37	8.00	7.00-9.00	9.00	14	10.90	10.00-12.00	12.00	

day and with light receipts on Wednesday the market developed more strength, sales being made at \$18.75. On Thursday selects advanced to \$19 and closed at that figure.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending January 31st, Canadian packing houses bought 193 calves, 75 bulls, 2,464 butcher cattle, 6,322 hogs and 422 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 140 calves, 381 butcher cattle, 307 hogs and 80 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 9 calves, 58 milk cows, 89 stockers 67 feeders and 30 sheep and lambs. There were no shipments to United States' points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1st to January 31st, inclusive, were: 20,154 cattle, 1,994 calves, 35,993 hogs, and 5,832 sheep; compared to 23,601 cattle, 2,865 calves, 45,668 hogs, and 6,581 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

### Montreal.

Receipts of cattle were fewer by five hundred head compared with those of the previous week, there being only fourteen hundred and fifty offered for sale on the two markets. Lack of cars at country points was held responsible for the light supplies, no stock being received after Monday. Trading was very slow, buyers not being inclined to pay prices asked by the drovers, who in

their turn were not willing to sell at prices which entailed losses. As a consequence a considerable number of head remained unsold at the close of the market on Thursday. A number of good quality steers averaging twelve hundred and fifty pounds topped the market at \$12.65 per hundred. Choice butcher cows which were light in number, sold from \$11 to \$11.50 per hundred, and those of good quality around \$10. One load of mixed cattle from the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, sold from \$11 to \$11.50; these cattle ranged between ten hundred and eleven hundred and seventy five pounds in weight. Steers weighing between seven hundred and one thousand pounds sold all the way from \$8.50 to \$11.00 per hundred. Butcher bulls were few in numbers only fifty three being on sale; prices ranged from \$7 to \$11 per hundred, being slightly lower than the prices of the previous week. Canners and cutters were reduced fifty cents to one dollar per hundred the demand for the few offered being slow. Calves sold well from \$11 to \$16, while one choice animal of beef breeding sold for \$65; prices on the average were slightly higher than those of last week.

Sheep and lambs were few in number and of lower quality than for some time. Lambs sold around \$16.25 per hundred and sheep around \$12.

The market for hogs was steady at

last week's closing prices, selects selling at \$19.50 per hundred, fed and watered, throughout the week, while \$19.75 was offered on the closing market. Receipts were fewer than those of the previous week by sixty per cent.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending January 31st, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 229 calves, 161 cannors and cutters, 81 bulls, 627 butcher cattle, 1,283 hogs and 669 sheep and lambs. There were no Canadian shipments or shipments to United States' points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1st to January 31st, inclusive, were: 3,254 cattle, 860 calves, 5,890 hogs, and 4,379 sheep; compared to 4,427 cattle, 1,382 calves, 6,693 hogs and 4,014 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending January 31st, Canadian packing houses and local butchers bought 210 calves, 962 butcher cattle, 759 hogs, and 512 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 21 butcher cattle. There were no shipments to United States' points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1st to January 31st, inclusive, were: 3,848 cattle, 794 calves, 3,706 hogs, and 4,149 sheep compared to 4,370 cattle, 1,170

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Incorporated 1885

### The Molsons Bank

invites farmers to discuss their financial requirements at any of their many branches

*If reasonable accommodation will enable them to increase production, they should apply to the local manager for it.*

Savings Department at Every Branch  
Interest at Highest Current Rate

Markets

Cattle, Live

Calves
Week Ending Jan. 31
\$17.50
16.00
16.00
11.00

Lambs

Week Ending Jan. 31
\$18.75
17.00
17.00
17.50

Top Price

\$12.65
11.25
11.00
9.75

11.00
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calves, 4,554 hogs, and 3,978 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

During the week quite a number of smooth steers weighing over twelve hundred pounds sold at \$11 per hundred, while the majority of this kind sold from \$10 to \$12; those of common grading sold below \$10. Steers weighing from eleven hundred to twelve hundred sold at a top of \$12 per hundred, while most of this class brought from \$9.75 to \$11.20, and those of medium grading from \$8.50 to \$9.50. Steers of less than one thousand pounds weight made a top price of \$11.25, and the majority of the best realized from \$8.70 to \$10.10; common to medium in which were included culled out stockers, sold from \$6.50 to \$9.50. Only a few cows sold above \$9 per hundred, while two extra good animals sold up to \$10.25.

Only twenty-two lambs were offered, these selling from \$15.50 to \$16 per hundred.

Receipts of hogs showed a decrease of twenty-four hundred compared with those of the previous week. The market opened on Friday at \$18.25 per hundred for selects, fed and watered, and remained unchanged until Wednesday on which day an advance of 25 cents per hundred was made, the market closing Thursday at \$18.25 for selects. In comparison with other Canadian markets prices are considered high and out of line. Local packers, however, appeared to be anxious purchasers and on account of the light receipts were willing to pay the advanced prices. Prospects indicate lower prices should the runs of next week be liberal. One load of light hogs averaging one hundred and seven pounds sold at \$16 per hundred; sows sold from \$15 to \$18 per hundred, stags from \$10 to \$12 and heavies from \$15 to \$16.

Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending January 31st, Canadian packing houses bought 27 calves, 1,703 butcher cattle, and 6,490 hogs. Local butchers purchased 41 calves, 377 butcher cattle, 808 hogs, and 30 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 1 bull, 458 butcher cattle, and 205 hogs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 60 butcher cattle and 156 hogs.

The total receipts from January 1st to January 31st, inclusive, were: 9,457 cattle, 284 calves, 35,040 hogs, and 348 sheep; compared to 7,176 cattle, 313 calves, 34,654 hogs, and 252 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle values showed another slump the past week, with receipts strong and the demand for beef indifferent. Values on shipping steers are a big dollar to a dollar and a half under the very high time a couple or three weeks past, while on butchering steers and heifers the take-off figures almost as much. Best shipping steers are selling at this time from \$13 to \$13.50, and have to be real good to bring that price, both in quality and finish. A fairly good kind of medium weight shipping steers are running from \$12 to \$12.75. In the handy butchering line, best are running from around \$11.50 to \$11.75, a few fancy up to \$11.90 to \$12. Fat cows have shown a general decline, the higher-priced kinds showing the heaviest take-off, with the medium and commoner grades going off as much as a quarter from the past week. Very little

doing in the stocker and feeder end of the market, there being difficulty in getting feed and only the good-fleshed kinds are finding anything like satisfactory outlet. Milk cow and springer trade is holding its own at about a steady level. Offerings for the past week totaled 4,550 head as against 5,400 for the preceding week, and 3,500 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers.—Natives, choice to prime, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$12.25 to \$12.75; plain, \$10.75 to \$11.75; very coarse and common, \$10 to \$10.50.

Shipping Steers.—Canadians, best, \$11.50 to \$12; fair to good, \$10.75 to \$11.25; common and plain, \$9.50 to \$10.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$12 to \$12.50; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12; best handy, \$11.50 to \$12; fair to good, \$10 to \$11; light and common, \$9 to \$9.75; yearlings, choice to prime, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11.75 to \$12.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$10.75 to \$11.25; good butchering heifers, \$10.25 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$9 to \$9.75; common, \$7 to \$8; very fancy fat cows, \$10 to \$10.50; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$9.75; good butchering cows, \$8.50 to \$9; medium to fair, \$7 to \$7.50; cutters, \$6 to \$6.75; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.75.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10 to \$11.50; good butchering, \$9 to \$9.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$8.50 to \$9; common to fair, \$7.25 to \$8; best stockers, \$7.50 to \$8; fair to good, \$6 to \$7; common, \$5 to \$5.75.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, (small lots), \$90 to \$120; in carloads, \$80 to \$100; medium to fair, (small lots), \$75 to \$85.

Hogs.—Demand was strong last week and, as a result, prices were on the advance. Monday it was generally a one-price deal of \$17.10 for better weight grades, with pigs selling at \$16.50. Tuesday bulk of the good hogs brought \$17.40, few made \$17.50, and pigs, which were easier, ranged from \$16.25 to \$16.50; Wednesday the prevailing price for good hogs was \$17.65, with pigs \$16 to \$16.25, and Thursday the general run of sales on better weight grades were made at \$17.60, while pigs moved largely at \$16.25.

Friday light hogs were higher, yorkers bringing up to \$17.75, medium and heavies went at \$17.50 and \$17.60, and pigs landed mostly at \$16.50. Roughs \$15.75 to \$16, and stags, \$15 down. Last week receipts were 27,400 head, as against 30,318 head for the week before, and 16,500 head for the same week a year ago. Sheep and Lambs.—Last week started with top lambs selling from \$18.25 to \$18.50. Tuesday a few reached \$18.65; Wednesday and Thursday the most desirable kinds brought from \$18.60 to \$18.75, and Friday's top was up to \$18.90. Lambs weighing around 90 and 95 pounds undersold the more desirable kinds by from a quarter to fifty cents and extreme heavy lambs sold in the same notch as culls, ranging from \$17.25 down. Top for yearlings was \$16.75, wether sheep were quoted from \$14 to \$14.50, and ewes from \$13.50 down. Receipts last week totaled 10,100 head, as compared with 17,612 head for the week previous, and 11,200 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices showed a big tumble last week. Monday, when values went off 50 to 75 cents from the previous week's close, top veals sold generally at \$17.25 and \$17.50, and the next three days the market was no more than steady. Friday the supply was exceedingly light and values were only up a quarter, choice grades selling at \$17.50 and \$17.75. Cull grades showed a very wide margin under the tops, these selling from \$14 down, with not many above \$13, and fed calves ranged from \$6 to \$8. For the week receipts were 2,300 head, as against 3,011 head for the week before, and 1,375 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, Monday, Feb. 11, consisted of 54 cars, 672 cattle, 59 calves, 1,752 hogs, 264 sheep and lambs. Cattle, calves, sheep and lambs all steady at last week's quotations. Hogs, \$19, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

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

Oats.—(According to freights outside) Ontario, No. 2 white, 91c. to 92c., nominal, No. 3 white, 90c. to 91c., nominal. Manitoba oats, No. 2 C. W., 89½¢. No. 3, C. W., 84½¢. (in store, Fort William). Extra No. 1 feed, 83½¢; No. 1 feed, 80½¢. cents.

Barley.—Malting, \$1.58 to \$1.60. Peas.—According to freights outside; No. 2, \$3.70 to \$3.80.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 3, kiln-dried, \$1.90.

Rye.—No. 2, \$1.96 to \$1.98. Flour.—Manitoba flour (Toronto, new bags.) War quality, \$11.10. Ontario flour (prompt shipment, new bags), war quality, \$10.60, Montreal; \$10.60, Toronto.

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$16 to \$17 per ton; mixed, per ton, \$13 to \$16.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$8.50 to \$9, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$35.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$40; middlings, per ton, \$45 to \$46.

Good feed flour, per bag, \$3.40.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:

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

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

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

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

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Butter kept practically stationary in price, selling as quoted below, wholesale: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, at 50c. to 51c. per lb.; creamery solids, at 46c. to 47c. per lb.; dairy, 35c. to 40c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—32c. per lb.

Eggs.—Cold storage eggs again firmed slightly, wholesale: the new-laid variety selling at unchanged prices. New-laid, 60c. to 65c. per dozen; cold-storage, No. 1's 50c. per doz.; selects, 53c. per dozen.

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

Beans.—The bean market has been slightly easier in tone. Hand-picked Canadians selling at \$7.75 per bushel, wholesale; the Indias going at \$6.40 per bushel; Lima beans selling at 16½¢ to 17c. per lb.

Honey.—There is very little honey on the market, and it is very firm in price. Extracted, 5-lb. and 10-lb. pails, 22c. per lb.; 60-lb. pails, 22c. per lb. The comb selling at \$3.25 to \$3.75 per dozen.

Poultry.—Poultry kept about stationary in price during the past week. The following prices being quoted for live weight: Chickens, milk fed, per lb., 25c.; chickens, ordinary fed, per lb., 22c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. and under, per lb., 20c.; fowl, 3½ lbs. to 5 lbs., per lb., 24c.; fowl, 5 lbs. and over, per lb., 27c.; ducklings, per lb., 24c.; geese, per lb., 18c.; turkeys, young, per lb., 25c.; tureys, old, per lb., 22c.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—The Western boxed varieties of apples are beginning to move, and showed a firming tendency during the past week—ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 per box according to variety—the Nova Scotia barrels have been such a slow sale they are being offered at reduced prices—Starks, Baldwins, Spys, Greenings selling at \$3.50 to \$6 per bbl.—Ontario Spys, Baldwins and Peewanks selling at \$4.50 to \$7 per bbl.

Tomatoes.—Hot-house tomatoes have only been shipped in very limited quantities lately: No. 1's selling readily at 30c. per lb. and No. 2's at 25c. per lb.

Onions are beginning to have a better demand: the Domestic selling at \$2.25 to \$2.35 per 75-lb. bag; \$3 per 100-lb. sack, while large cases of Spanish bring from \$4 to \$5 per case.

Potatoes.—The continued cold weather has kept the supply of potatoes very low—Ontario's selling at \$2.40 to \$2.50 per bag, New Brunswick Delawares at \$2.50 per bag.

Montreal Produce.

Horses.—The storms and bad roads occasioned some additional demand for horses for cartage purposes, and dealers report that quite a few animals changed hands last week. Prices were as follows: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$175 to \$225 each; small horses, \$150 to \$200 each; culls, \$75 to \$125 each; choice saddle and carriage horses, \$200 to \$250 each.

Poultry.—Demand for poultry was very fair during the week, and prices were firm in all lines. Turkeys were purchased at 35c. to 36c. per lb., and choice chickens at practically the same figures, while other qualities were available at 3c. or 4c. less. Fowl sold at 26c. to 29c.; ducks at around the same range or slightly more; and geese at 26c. to 28c.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs continued very firm, and the demand was good for all the stock available. Prices ranged from 27½¢ to 28c. for abattoir dressed, and about 2c. under for country dressed.

Potatoes.—Although receipts have been held back lately by the storms, prices showed very little change. Green Mountains were still quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.25 in a wholesale way, with Ontario white at \$2 to \$2.10, and reds at \$1.90 to \$2 per bag of 80 lbs., ex-store.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—The price of honey continued steady, and the market was firm, at 19c. to 22c. for white clover comb; 17c. to 18c. per lb. for white extracted; and 18c. to 20c. for brown comb. New York has been enquiring for maple sugar, and bid 18c. for it, while holders asked 20c. Supplies of syrup are practically exhausted, and quotations on 13-lb. tins were as high as \$2.

Eggs.—Offerings were light, and production has been affected by the recent storm and cold weather. At the same time, the quality of fresh-gathered available at around 70c., wholesale, seems rather better. Fall fresh were 58c.; storage selects, 52c.; No. 1 storage, 48c., and No. 2 storage, 45c. It is thought that importations from Chicago will begin ere long.

Butter.—Demand for butter continued good, and prices held steady at around 47½¢ to 48c. for September and October mixed, finest, and 1c. less for fine. Current receipts were 45c. to 46c., and dairies, 38c. to 40c.

Cheese.—Prices were unchanged at 21½¢ for No. 1; 21½¢ for No. 2; 20½¢ for No. 3.

Grain.—Demand for oats was less active, and No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 feed were quoted at \$1.02 per bushel, ex-store; No. 1 feed being 99c.; and No. 2 feed, 97c. Ontario No. 2 white oats were \$1.00½; No. 3 being 99½¢, and No. 4, 98½¢.

Flour.—The new standard spring wheat continued to be quoted at \$11.10 per barrel, in bags, f.o.b. cars, Montreal, for country account, and \$11.20 delivered to city bakers. Smaller lots sold at \$11.30, delivered. Sales of winter wheat standard flour were made at \$10.70 per barrel, in bags, f.o.b. Montreal, while blended flour is \$10.90. There was some demand for rye flour, at \$5.50 per bag, and corn flour at \$6.50 per bag.

Millfeed.—The market for bran was steady at \$35 per ton; shorts being \$40; middlings, \$48 to \$50; pure grain mouille, \$64 to \$65; mixed mouille, \$58 to \$60 per ton, including bags.

Baled Hay.—Supplies were light, and the market was firm, with No. 2 hay quoted at \$15.50; No. 3, at \$14.50; and clover mixed at \$10 to \$12 per ton, extract.

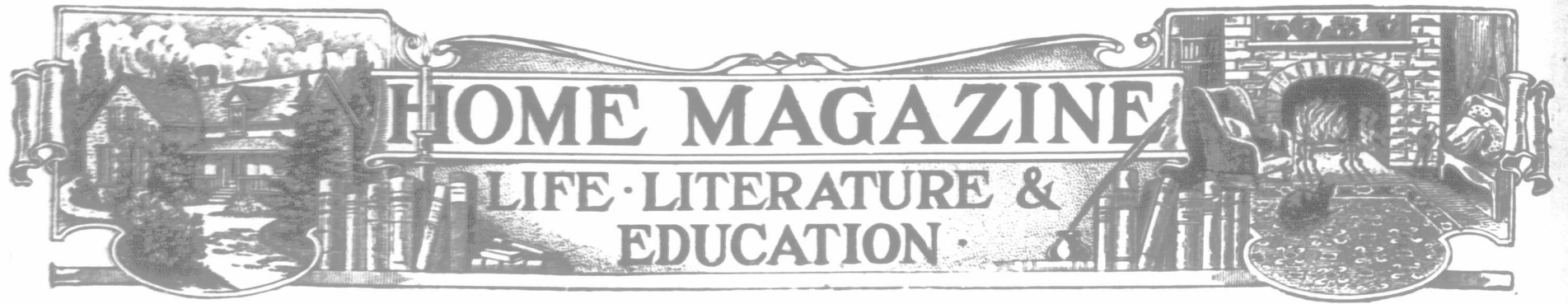
Seeds.—Prices were unchanged, at 18c. to 21c. per lb. for alsike; offered at country points; 27c. to 30c. for red clover; and 7c. to 10c. for timothy.

Hides.—Lamb skins were firmer at \$4.50 to \$4.75 each. Otherwise prices are unchanged. Beef hides were 14c.; cows, 15c.; and steers, 19c. per lb., flat; Montreal inspection was 16c., 17c. and 18c. Calf skins were 18c. to 20c. per lb. for grassers, and 28c. to 30c. for veals. Horse hides, \$5 to \$6 each. Tallow was 3½¢ per lb. for scrap fat, and 8c. for abattoir fat. Rendered tallow was 16c. per lb.

Cheese Markets.

New York, specials, 26c. to 26½¢; average run, 25½¢ to 26c.; Montreal, finest westerns, 21½¢; finest easterns, 21½¢.

Continued on page 254.



"Our golden age lies before us and not behind."  
 Brooding doesn't help your cause—get to work;  
 Nothing gained by picking flaws—get to work.  
 Weak are trampled by the strong?  
 You a victim of man's wrong?  
 "Stand the storm. It won't be long"—  
 Get to work.

—C.F. Deems.

**Travel Notes.**

(FROM HELEN'S DIARY.)

Vevey Switz. Dec. 10 1917.

THE letters B. C. have acquired for us a new significance. Formerly we associated them entirely with ancient history but now they have assumed a modern meaning, they have form and substance—they mean Bread Cards without which we would be on our way to the cemetery to remain permanently. For months we have been anticipating the coming of the Bread Card and now it is here. It arrived October the first bringing with it a trail of perplexing problems which were discussed heatedly; everywhere, in fact, during the first few weeks the B. C. as a daily topic quite eclipsed the war. Having acquired a card, one had to sit out and figure out to a nicety just how much bread to eat a day, so as not to run short before the month was up. Some ate up their month's allowance during the first two weeks; others more prudent had coupons left over and used them for biscuits and keepable things of that sort. I even heard of one poor lady, a guest in a hotel, who went weeping to the manager saying she could not eat 250 grammes of bread a day, and couldn't something be done for her? She thought she had to eat her daily allowance.

But I must first explain the Bread Card. It is a large card made up of detachable coupons varying in amount from 25 grammes to 50. Nothing containing *farine* (wheat flour) can be bought without these coupons. In addition to the bread coupons there are coupons for 350 grammes of flour on each B. C. We are allowed 250 grammes of bread a day that is we were, but this month it has been reduced to 225. The cards are not transferable and are only good for one month.

Yes—the B. C. has given rise to many problems and new ones are continually popping up. Here are some that have troubled people:

1. What happens if one is obliged to go to another country?
2. How does one manage when dining at a restaurant or when having "tea" in a tea-room?
3. What does one do when dining at a friend's house?
4. If the doctor forbids me to eat bread can I give my share to my family?
5. Can the coupons be saved and used the next month?
6. If all the coupons are used up before the end of the month can a new B. C. be obtained?
7. Is my work sufficiently hard to entitle me to a supplementary 100 grammes a day?
8. What happens to travellers coming into Switzerland?

And here are the answers:

1. The Swiss B. C. cannot be taken into another country. The card must be deposited with the official at the frontier. No person without a Swiss B. C. will be allowed to leave Switzerland. Moreover if he has no card he will be fined 20 francs. People who do not possess B. C.'s are looked upon as suspicious characters.

2. When dining at a restaurant the B. C. must be presented to the official in charge who detaches the coupons.

3. When dining at a friend's house one cannot give him a coupon as detached coupons have no value. In order

to avoid eating your friend's rations you must take your bread with you.

4. B. C.'s are not transferable but there is no law to prevent one giving his share to someone else. One is not forced to buy 250 grammes a day. The surplus profits the community.



"I Have Lost My Bread Card."

5. B. C.'s are good for one month only. The stub must be retained in order to exchange it for the next card. Without this stub one cannot get a new card.

6. No.

7. Every person thinks his work or his profession is strenuous enough to entitle him to a supplementary 100 grammes

We are now in the third month of B. C.'s and questions are still flying in the air as thick as snowflakes. Housekeepers are turning gray haired and getting crow's feet over the food question for in addition to B. C.'s they must also have cards for sugar, macaroni, rice and butter. (It is rumored that cheese and milk cards are on the way.) We, in the hotels, would like to have sugar and butter cards, but are not allowed to have them as we are supposed to be amply supplied by the hotel management. But we have our problems too. We would like to know, for instance, why our breakfast rolls are worth a 50-gramme coupon in the hotel, when in the shops identical rolls can be got with 25-gramme coupons. And we would like to know how it is that a slice of bread full of holes weighs as much apparently, as a solid piece. There is nothing nourishing about holes, and we hate to give up our valuable coupons for a ring of crust containing a sieve. But the official coupon collectors never seem to notice these things unless their attention is especially called to them. For this reason letter scales have made their appearance in the dining-room, and unsatisfied guests can be seen weighing their rations and calling for more if there is a shortage. The excuse invariably given for short weight is shrinkage. I never knew before that food had such a remarkable way of shrinking; I thought it was only combination suits and flannels and things like that. But since the B. C.'s came in my knowledge on the subject of shrinkage is greatly extended. It appears that every thing we eat has two weight values, the fresh and the stale, the before and after. That is the reason we have to give up 50-gramme coupons for 40-gramme rolls. The official weight, so they tell us, is their weight when fresh, which is 50-grammes. We get them when they are stale and weigh 40-grammes, but we have to give for them 50-gramme coupons, because that is their official weight.

The number of shrinkable eatables which have sprung up recently is something incredible. Apropos of this, a lady in Vevey sent her maid to buy a litre of milk. The quantity received seemed to be less than usual, so the lady measured



"Just Like a Woman! Believes Any Fool Thing Any Fool Tells Her."

but this rule applies only to those men whose work calls for a large expenditure of physical energy continually—at least during 20 days a month and eight hours a day. Poor people are entitled to supplementary coupons.

8. Travellers coming into Switzerland receive at the frontier a B. C. good for two days. This must be exchanged at the first place at which they stop.

Strange to say, the cakes are better now than they were in pre-B. C. days. We had anticipated their entire disappearance and the closing of the tea-rooms from lack of patronage. But no! The first of October the cake display in the windows was as alluring as ever, but in each window were signs which read—"sans farine" (without flour) and "sans carte de pain" (without bread cards). How could there be cakes without flour? we asked. We investigated and found they were made of either potato or rice flour. We bought some, sampled them, and found them delicious, but, of course, very dear, nearly double the price.

WAR diet and war restrictions have made some people so porcupine-ish that their friends dodge them and their relatives would if they could. Domestic discord is rather prevalent in Swiss hotels just now. It is usually called "nervousness," and is blamed on the war. We have some cases of the disease in the hotel just now that provide us with a good deal of amusement—the Grangers, for instance. Colonel Granger is a retired officer who lived in India many years. He has a bad temper, a big appetite, and an angel wife. He should have had the other kind.

Here is a glimpse of them at breakfast, which in hotels may be any time up to ten o'clock.

A dark, chilly morning in early December. Hotel dining-room. A few tables occupied. Door opens. Enter gray-haired couple; he has a sweater on under his coat; she is wrapped in a thick shawl; each one is carrying an apple. (Apples are not served at breakfast by the hotel management.)

They seat themselves at a table for two in a corner next a steam radiator. He rubs his hands together to warm them up, and glares at the radiator suspiciously. Puts out his hand and touches it.

"Humph!" he ejaculates, frowning severely, "thought so. Nearly cold—as usual. We pay for heat, why don't we get it?"

He casts his eyes over the table and his face assumes an expression of intense disgust. On the table is the regulation hotel war-breakfast for two people:—six stale, slim, shiny breakfast rolls; four pallid pats of butter; six sad slabs of sugar, and a dish of dark, dubious jam.

He takes a roll and examines it disapprovingly.

"Short weight," he grunts.

Fumbles in his pocket and produces letter scales.

"Just what I thought—only 35 grammes."

Waitress arrives with coffee. Places it on table and is hurrying off to avoid anticipated questions when she is called back peremptorily by the Colonel who says in an irritated manner:

"These rolls are short weight."

No answer from the waitress.

"Do you hear?"

"Oui, Monsieur."

"Yesterday they were 40 grammes. To-day they are 35. They ought to be 50."

"Oui, Monsieur."

"Well! Why aren't they 50?"

"It's the shrinkage, Monsieur."

"Shrinkage be—!"

Mrs. G. (interrupting) "There's no use talking to her, Horace. She can't do anything. It isn't her fault."

The Col. (addressing waitress): "Tell the manager I wish to speak to him."

"He has gone to the market, Monsieur."

Mrs. Granger passes him a cup of coffee. Waitress hurries off. He gulps down some coffee. Makes a grimace as if he had swallowed a dose of quinine.

"No coffee about that stuff," he says—"nothing but warm water colored."

Takes his three rolls; saws each one into two pieces. Carefully divides his

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two lumps of butter into six pieces, puts one piece on each half-roll. Spreads. Mouth drops at the corners in disgust. "Not enough to cover the bread," he says sourly.

She (tactlessly): "You'll have to get used to going without butter. They say that next month we will only get one piece."

He (glaring at her): "Who's they?"  
She (with irritating calmness): "Oh, everybody."

He (exploding with wrath): "Just like a woman. Believes any fool thing any fool tells her. How are we to eat this dry fodder without butter? Tell me that?"

She (patriotically): "Oh! I could go without butter for England."

He (snorting): "How in thunder is eating dry bread in Switzerland going to do England any good?" Gulps down some coffee. "Just like a thing a woman would say. No common sense! No logic! No foresight!"

She (getting in a sly thrust): "No foresight—did you say? Perhaps that is true. Perhaps that's the reason so many women make foolish marriages. They can't see far enough ahead."

He ignores the remark. Puts on his glasses and glances at the morning paper. Silence.

While this domestic colloquy has been going on the two Miss Johnsons have entered, each one carrying a wrap and an apple. Their table is opposite the Grangers, but not near enough for conversation.

First Miss J. in a low voice to the second Miss J.:

"The Colonel is growling as usual."

"If I were his wife, I'd leave him, selfish old brute."

"Mrs. Granger says he's nervous and worried."

"Pooh! So are the rest of us, but we don't go on like active volcanoes. All that's the matter with him is bad temper. She didn't catch him young enough to train him properly. She's too meek."

**The Country for the Child**

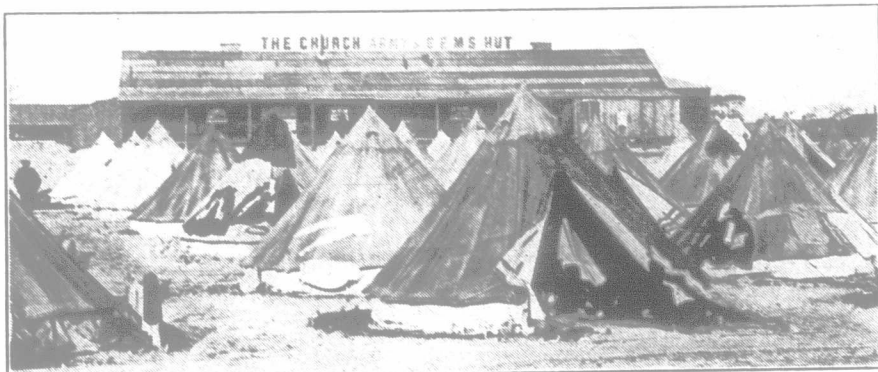
By "THE OWL."  
Paper VIII.

OF late I have heard several city people say that they wished their children could have been brought up in the country at least until high school age. The wish was a justifiable one. A man or woman who has not spent childhood in the country has missed much both in pleasure and impetus for life.—Never to have been a "barefoot boy with cheeks of tan!" Never to have known birds and bees and flowers in their native haunts! Never to have paddled in the brook or gathered wild strawberries from among the meadow grass! Never to have seen the operations of farming and known peas from oats or wheat from corn in all the stages of growth! Instead of all this to have known chiefly walls, walls, walls, hard sidewalks, crowds of people and picture-shows; to be more familiar with billboards than with cool green woods and to be compelled to substitute the shriek of whistles, tooting of automobile horns and clang of street cars for bird-songs and the sound of the wind in the pine trees!

What an incalculable loss! It would indeed be interesting to know how many of the poets spent their childhood in the country. But the country means more than a development (in secret it may be) of the poetic and artistic sense. It means also a help to clearer thinking especially if the child has been required to do a certain amount of manual labor. For manual labor develops *brain power* as well as hand and muscle—a fact which psychologists have discovered and educationists in the city have grasped when introducing manual training in the schools. "After all," as one of the latter said, "the boy on the farm gets the best form of an early education. He gets a good foundation. How many fond parents have labored hard (and unwisely) to save their children from manual labor at home or on the farm in order that they might give *all* their attention to books. And how many of these same parents have awakened at last to the realization that something was lacking. . . . Exemption from wearisome hand labor has not resulted, as had been hoped, in clear and vigorous thinking. The abstract truths of text-books and lectures are often feebly grasped by lads who are not deft of hand or quick of resource in an emergency."

The child in the country, for his fullest development, needs many things. He needs a wise home; he needs the best teacher that can be found; he needs books—many books; he needs play in the fields and woods; and he needs enough work on the soil, in the barns and at carpentering, to bring the just balance that tends to make the best kind of human.—Notice those words "enough work." For *too much* work laid upon the growing boy or girl is worse than too little. It dwarfs physically and mentally. It makes little old broken-down men and women of mere children. It creates, instead of a love of manual labor, a deep and lasting

hatred of it. It spoils life for the child to-day and to-morrow.  
So, everywhere wisdom and moderation must be exercised, for when all has been said, what are our homes for, our schools, our lives but just this—to make the *best kind of humans?*



"Comfort Spots" and "Cozy Corners."

Provided for the soldiers on the west front by various church organizations. They are supplied with all comforts possible.

**Hope's Quiet Hour.**

**The Master's Work.**

He saith unto them, Go ye also into the vineyard.—S. Matt. 20:7.  
"I do my Master's work, as He has taught: And work of love with gold was never bought.  
He knoweth all of which my life hath need, His servants reap as they have sown the seed.  
With all my heart I bind my Master's grain,  
And love makes sweet my labor and my pain."

The parable from which our text is taken must be read together with its context, if we wish to understand its great lesson. On the surface it is startling to our ideas of justice, and we feel inclined to sympathize with the men who bitterly complained because those who had been idlers until the last working hour of the day were paid the same wages as the all-day laborers.

If we look back to the preceding chapter we may understand the mystery. A rich young man, who had faithfully tried to keep the commandments of God, came to our Lord for direction and advice, saying: "What lack I yet?"

He was overwhelmed by the startling reply: "If thou wilt be perfect, go and sell that thou hast, and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in heaven: and come and follow Me."

Sorrowfully he made "the great refusal," for his worldly possessions were of more value in his eyes than the service of Him whom he had lightly addressed as "Good Master."

St. Peter was quick to draw his conclusions, contrasting his own action with that of the man who loved riches more than Christ. His words show how little he understood the spirit of his Master. There is nothing Christ-like in his self-satisfied question: "Behold, we have forsaken all, and followed Thee; what shall we have therefore?"

He was at once assured that his wages were secure; that anyone who made a sacrifice for the sake of Christ should be repaid a hundred times over.

But—the disciples who desired to please their Master, to win His great "Well done!" must work for love not for wages. This is clearly shown in the parable

of the laborers in the vineyards which was the beautiful answer to an unspiritual question.

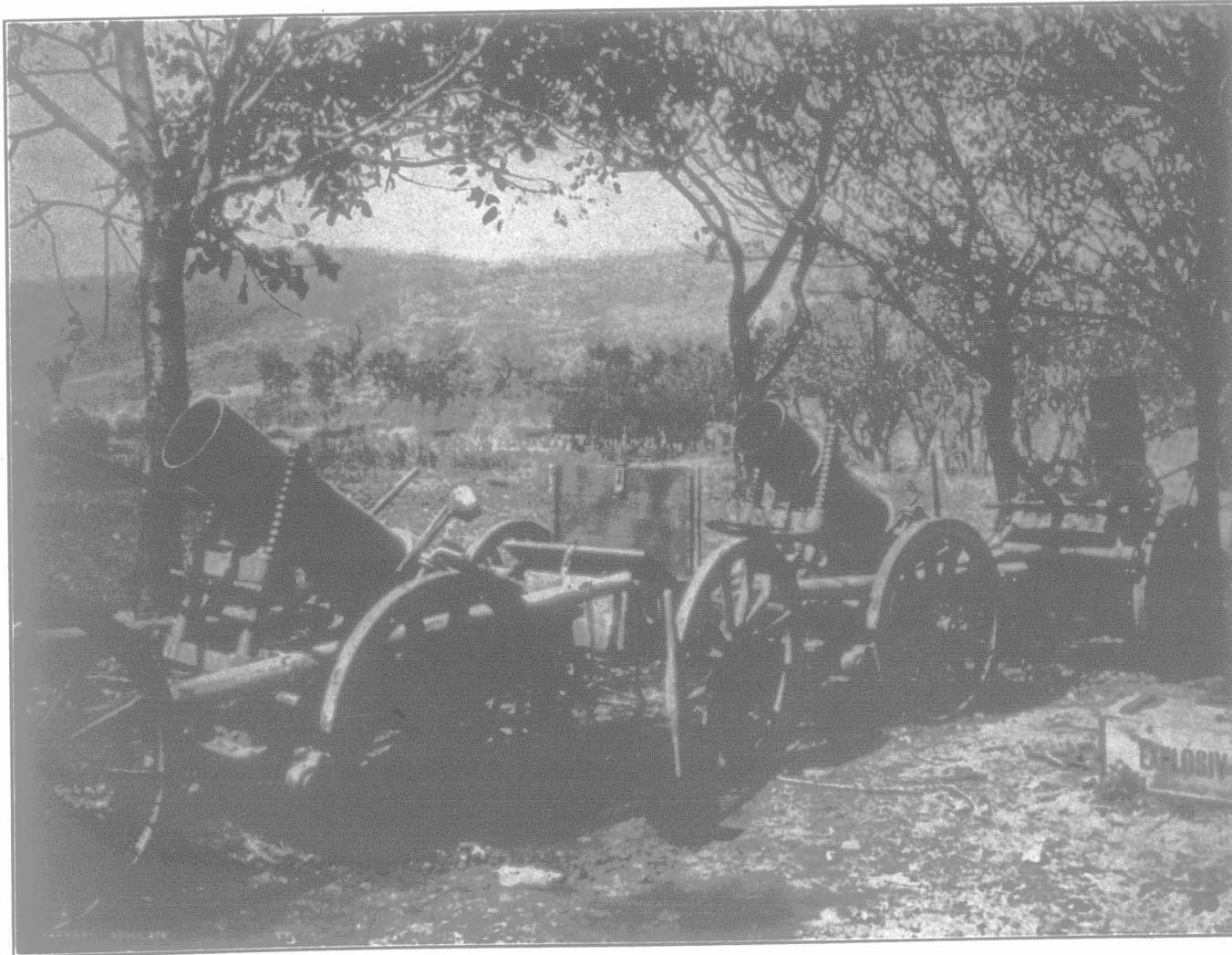
We are shown a group of laborers making their bargains with the owner of the vineyard. It is early in the morning, and they contract for a full day's pay in return for a full day's work. That is a mere business matter, with no sentiment about it. They have no love for their chosen Master and no love for the work. If another master should offer higher pay they would as willingly agree to enter his service.

But the laborers who were engaged later in the day made no bargain at all. They obeyed the command: "Go ye also into the vineyard," unquestioningly and unhesitatingly. They neither demanded nor expected full pay for short time. We can imagine how amazed and delighted they were when the reward—which was the free gift of their generous master—was placed in their hands.

The rich young ruler had asked: "What good thing shall I do, that I may have eternal life?" St. Peter had shown, by his eager question, that he thought God's free gift of eternal life could be earned by hard work and long service. The parable reminds us that eternal life is the priceless "gift" of God, which no money or service can buy; and it shows that those who serve the Master willingly, without contracting for a reward, may in His sight be equal to disciples who have—like the rich young ruler—kept the commandments from their youth up. In fact, if those who have worked in God's vineyard all their lives are self-righteous and self-seeking, they may discover that all their years of service have failed to please Him. The parable was prefaced by the warning: "Many that are first shall be last." It is not so with all. The Master is watching, with approving smile, the willing workers who have long served Him loyally and humbly, knowing that they can never earn His offered gift of eternal life, and seeking no reward, but the joy of pleasing the Master they love.

Though St. Peter's question seemed to imply that he expected to be paid for his sacrifice, we know that he chose his loved Master because he would rather follow Him—though He had no money or home—than gain all the riches of earth. It was not St. Peter who valued his Master at the price of thirty pieces of silver. His question betrayed a passing thought of self-seeking, but he preferred the service of his chosen Master even when it meant imprisonment, torture and death.

We live in a strenuous age, and most people are caught in the whirl of busi-



Austrian Mortars Captured by the Italians.

Photo by Kadel & Herbert, N. Y.

ness. We have a self-satisfied feeling that we are filling life—the life which, in God's sight, is only like a day—with useful work. There are still some people who "stand all the day idle", and we feel that they are wasting their time and must give account in the end for their wasted lives.

But this parable warns us that there will be surprises in the day of reckoning. Our Master is not dependent on our labor, though He gives us the high privilege of entering His service. It is not the quantity of work accomplished, nor even the quality of the work done that He values most. It is rather the spirit of the worker. Probably the Pharisee in the Temple, who held up his life so confidently for God's admiration, had been a faithful worker according to his light; while the publican, who stood afar off, had not done any work in the Master's vineyard. Yet the self-righteous spirit of the Pharisee spoiled the beauty of his work, and the humble penitence of the publican is the only spirit which is befitting and natural to all. Even if we had done all that was our duty to do we should still be only unprofitable servants—do we not owe all our powers and our opportunities to God? Does He owe us anything? Would He owe us anything even if we had served Him faultlessly all our lives long?

As it is, as we need forgiveness for countless sins of omission and commission, let us choose our Master's service because we love Him. Then we shall not spoil the beauty of our offering by ugly conceit or grasping selfishness.

How often our Lord has told us that it is not the outside of things God cares about. Two men may be working side by side, and one may be offering consecrated service to his Divine Master while the other is serving his own interests and worshipping "the almighty dollar."

The Carpenter of Nazareth earned His living by manual labor. There is nothing ignoble in working for wages; and yet, even in serving an earthly master, the "service" should come first in the thoughts and the "pay" should take a secondary place. It is right that a clergyman, a doctor, a musician, a poet or an artist should be well paid in return for his service to mankind. The laborer is worthy of his hire; but, if his heart is set on the pay he expects to receive, his work will never be worth very much. It is exactly the same in any other business. "If your work is first with you and your fee second, work is your master and the Lord of work, who is God. But if your fee is first, fee is your master and the lord of fee, who is the devil," as someone has said.

The work of life is the testing of character. The Master is moving unseen among His laborers, and His eyes are not only on the quantity and quality of the work being done but on the motive behind the work.

It is an inspiring thought that He calls His workers one by one. He does not hire "gangs" of men but calls each laborer for special work. When Saul of Tarsus was an enemy and fierce persecutor of Jesus, he had no idea how soon he would be consecrating all his great powers to the service of his rightful Master.

If you have been called in early youth to devote your whole life to Christ's service, then give Him thanks for that priceless privilege. If you have been "busy here and there" with the world's work, seeking the world's unsatisfying rewards, and feel that life has been disappointing and unfruitful; listen and obey the Master's word—the inspiring offer to men who have only one hour of their day to consecrate—"Go ye also into the vineyard; and whatsoever is right, that shall ye receive." It is not too late. Your service if it be the expression of humility, penitence and love—will be precious in the sight of the King as were the gifts of gold, incense and myrrh which wise men travelled far to offer:

"Tis not the weight of jewel or plate,  
Or the pleasure of silk or fur;  
'Tis the spirit in which the gift is rich,  
As the gifts of the wise men were,  
And we are not told whose gift was gold,  
-Or whose was the gift of myrrh."  
DORA FARNCOMB

A class of farmerettes (which, when completed, will number 20) in charge of Mr. Geo. A. Putnam, on Feb. 2nd formally began, at Sunnybrook Farm near Toronto, a course of instruction in farming, including care of horses and stock.

## The Fashions.

### How to Order Patterns.

Order by number, giving age or measurement as required, and allowing at least ten days to receive pattern. Also state in which issue pattern appeared. Address Fashion Department, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont. Be sure to sign your name when ordering patterns. Many forget to do this. See under illustrations for price of patterns shown in this week's issue.

Send 15 cents per number when price is not marked.

Name.....  
Post Office.....  
County.....  
Province.....  
Number of Pattern.....  
Age (if child or misses' pattern).....  
Measurement—Waist.....Bust.....  
Date of issue in which pattern appeared.....



9571- Apron with Removable Cuffs and Cap, One Size. Price 10 cts.

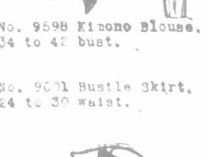


9556 Combination Corset Cover and Drawers, 36 to 44 bust. Price 15 cts.

This is the costume accepted by the Hoover Commission to be worn by the women who have signed the food conservation pledge, and anyone else who likes. It may be worn as an apron or dress, and is very easy to slip on and off.



No. 9613 Bodice with Tunic, sizes 16 and 18 yrs.  
No. 9538 Two-Piece Skirt sizes 16 and 18 years.



No. 9598 Kimono Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.  
No. 9601 Bustle Skirt, 24 to 30 waist.



9529 Girl's Dress, 8 to 14 years. Price 15 cts.



No. 9590 Blouse in Dress Size Effect, 36 to 44 bust. Price 15 cts.



No. 9606 Dress with Deep Collar, 36 to 44 bust. Price 15 cents.



9555 Girl's Bungalow Apron, 8 to 14 years. Price 10 cts.



No. 9676 Blouse with Bow Waists, 24 to 44 bust.  
No. 9607 Skirt with Bow Waists, 26 to 34 waist.



9557 Girl's Kimono 8 to 14 years. Price 10 cts.



No. 9623 Jumper Blouse, 34 to 42 bust.



9526 Princess Coat Dress, 36 to 46 Bust Price 15 cts.



No. 9627 Two-Piece Skirt, 24 to 32 waist.



9547 Girls' Dress 8 to 14 Years. Price 15 cts.

The doctor's wife had advertised for a girl to do housework and was showing an applicant over the house. She had been very liberal in her promises of privileges and it looked as though the two were going to come to an agreement, when the girl suddenly asked: "Do you do your own stretchin'?" "Do we do our own what?" asked the puzzled mistress. "Stretchin'," repeated the girl. "Do you put all the food on the table and stretch it, or do I have to shuffle it around?"—New York Times.

## The Windrow.

Up to the present time 5,500,000 men have been enlisted for the British army in Great Britain alone, and more than 1,000,000 men from the colonies overseas.

The "Goeben" seems to bear a cat's seven lives. It is officially admitted that after being beached and bombed by British airplanes, she has been re-floated and has returned up the Dardanelles to the Turks.

The National Food Administration of the United States announced last month a drastic enforcement of the law which prescribes for the crime of hoarding food a penalty of \$5,000 fine or two years' imprisonment or both.

The army of Great Britain is about to be reinforced by nearly half a million more men taken chiefly from those who have been exempted because of their employment in industries essential to the military service. Their places will be taken chiefly by women.

There are some farms in New Jersey on which the chief crop is lettuce, and if the crop is not at least 63,000 to the acre the farmers are apologetic. To be salable, of course, lettuce has to grow very quickly, so that it is large and crisp, without any flavor of bitterness. When the sun becomes very hot the plants are shaded by factory cotton spread over frames. Abundance of water is supplied when possible.

Mrs. L. S. Lundy of Niagara Falls, though 90 years of age, has already knitted nearly 300 pairs of socks for soldiers, and is still busy at the good work.

British boys and girls have found war-work to do in gathering horse-chestnuts which are dried in kilns, then ground to powder for use in the manufacture of explosives. In one school alone, numbering 180 pupils, a ton and a half of the nuts was gathered.

The War Hospital Depot in London, Eng., has developed into a specialized factory in which hospital appliances of every kind are provided for the British army. All of the work in the depot is performed by women. At another factory, in East London, 300 girls are employed every day mending soldiers' boots. The boots, thickly coated with mud, with their soles worn and toes turned up, are scrubbed, dressed with oil, straightened and polished, and sent out almost as good as new.

## Current Events

There will be no election in Ontario until after the war.

The Province of Quebec will go "dry" in May.

A number of bona fide farmers and farm laborers are to be released from the militia.

A church union scheme is being worked out in the Bay of Quinte District where two Methodist and four Presbyterian churches will be closed, freeing four ministers for work elsewhere.

German submarines are being sunk by the British at the rate of 38 a month.

United States troops are now holding a sector of trenches in the Lorraine area of France, and have been under fire.

The Supreme War Council which met last week at Versailles has decided "to carry on the war until peace can be obtained based on the principles of freedom, justice and respect for international law." Germany so far has given no assurance that will guarantee permanent peace and respect for treaties.

The Tuscania, a British ship manned by British sailors, but chartered by the United States for the transport of American troops, was torpedoed and sunk off the coast of Ireland on Feb. 6th, with the loss of 101 men, chiefly belonging to the crew. The rest, numbering over 2,000, were

landed a same day torpedoed reach the

Venice bombarded little damage some fine in Padua

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landed at Buncrana and Larne. On the same day the Cunard liner Aurania was torpedoed and damaged, but managed to reach the shore.

Venice and Padua have been again bombarded from Hun airplanes. But little damage was done in Venice, but some fine old buildings and art treasures in Padua were destroyed.

No event but the usual desultory bombardments has been reported from the West front during the week, but a great massing of men on both sides pre- sages military operations transcending in magnitude anything heretofore known in the spring. . . . In Germany the strikes are said to be practically over, crushed by ruthless military pressure. It is safe to say, however, that "the snake is not killed but scotch'd." . . . At time of going to press it is officially announced that the Ukrainians have formed a separate peace with the Teutons and that the Bolsheviks have ordered a demobilization of the armies on all fronts. Russia is, therefore, definitely out of the war.

### The Dollar Chain

The readers of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine are responding splendidly to our recent appeal for the Dollar Chain Fund. It is only necessary to let people see the reality of suffering to open their hearts.

The contributions for the past week show a considerable increase over the average. They are as follows: "X," \$1.00; Harold Chapman, R. 2, Caledonia, Ont., \$1.00; Ferris Chapman, R. 2, Caledonia, \$1.00; J. M., R. 2, Caledonia, 75 cents; Florence Brown, R. 2, Caledonia, 25 cents; "Howard," Warsaw, Ont., 50 cents; Jas. Silk, R. 1, Corbyville, Ont., \$5.00; "Margaret Mac," \$2.00; "Dan," Charlton, Ont., \$5.00; Wm. Byers, R. 8, London, Ont., \$5.00; A. B. P., Thornhill, Ont., \$5.00; S. McClure, Elder's Mills, Ont., \$2.00; "Toronto," \$2.00; No Name Given, Ottawa post-mark, \$10.00; Adam Burnett, R. 2, Listowel, Ont., \$2.00; Mrs. G. L. M. Wallaceburg, Ont., \$1.00.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,154.90  
Total to Feb. 8th.....\$5,188.40  
Kindly address contributions to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

Lightning Calculator.—One day, as Pat halted at the top of the river-bank, a man famous for his inquisitive mind stoop and asked:

"How long have you hauled water for the village, my good man?"

"Tin years, sor."

"Ah, how many loads do you take in a day?"

"From tin to fitten, sor."

"Ah, yes! Now I have a problem for you. How much water at this rate have you hauled in all?"

The driver of the waterin-cart jerked his thumb backward toward the river and replied:

"All the water yez don't see there now, sor."—Chicago Herald.

"Papa," wrote the sweet girl, "I have become infatuated with calisthenics."

"Well, daughter," replied the old man, "if your heart's sot on him I haven't a word to say; but I always did hope you'd marry an American."

Two English workmen were discussing the war.

"It will be an awful long job, Sam," said one.

"It will," replied the other.

"You see, these Germans is takin' thousands and thousands of Russian prisoners, and the Russians is takin' thousands and thousands of German prisoners. If it keeps on, all the Russians will be in Germany and all the Germans in Russia. And then they'll start all over again, fightin' to get back their 'omes."—Tit-Bits.

## Serial Story.

### An Alabaster Box.

BY MARY E. WILKINS FREEMAN AND FLORENCE MORSE KINGSLEY.  
By arrangement with McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto, Ont.

#### Chapter XIV.

The Reverend Wesley Elliot, looking young, eager and pleasingly worldly in a blue serge suit of unclerical cut, rose to greet her as she entered.

"I haven't been here in two or three days," he began, as he took the hand she offered, "and I'm really astonished at the progress you've been making."

He still retained her hand, as he smiled down into her grave, preoccupied face.

"What's the trouble with our little lady of Bolton House?" he inquired.

"Any of the workmen on strike, or—"

She withdrew her hand with a faint smile.

"Everything is going very well, I think," she told him.

He was still scrutinizing her with that air of intimate concern, which inspired most of the women of his flock to unburden themselves of their manifold anxieties at his slightest word of encouragement.

"It's a pretty heavy burden for you," he said gravely. "You need some one to help you. I wonder if I couldn't shoulder a few of the grosser details?"

"You've already been most kind," Lydia said evasively. "But now—Oh, I think everything has been thought of. You know Mr. Whittle is looking after the work."

He smiled, a glimmer of humorous understanding in his fine dark eyes. "Yes I know," he said.

A silence fell between them. Lydia was one of those rare women who do not object to silence. It seemed to her that she had always lived alone with her ambitions, which could not be shared, and her bitter knowledge, which was never to be spoken of. But now she stirred uneasily in her chair, aware of the intent expression in his eyes. Her troubled thoughts reverted to the little picture which had fluttered to the floor from somebody's keeping only an hour before.

"I've had visitors this morning," she told him, with purpose.

"Ah! people are sure to be curious and interested," he commented.

"They were Mrs. Dodge and her daughter and Mrs. Dix and Ellen," she explained.

"That must have been pleasant," he murmured perfunctorily. "Are you—do you find yourself becoming at all interested in the people about here? Of course it is easy to see you come to us from quite another world."

She shook her head.

"Oh, no," she said quickly. "—if you mean that I am superior in any way to the people of Brookville; I'm not, at all. I am really a very ordinary sort of a person. I've not been to college and—"

I've always worked, harder than most, so that I've had little opportunity for—culture."

His smile broadened into a laugh of genuine amusement.

"My dear Miss Orr," he protested, "I had no idea of intimating—"

Her look of passionate sincerity halted his words of apology.

"I am very much interested in the people here," she declared. "I want—oh, so much—to be friends with them! I want it more than anything else in the world! If they would only like me. But—they don't."

"How can they help it?" he exclaimed. "Like you? They ought to worship you! They shall!"

She shook her head sadly.

"No one can compel love," she said.

"Sometimes the love of one can atone for the indifference—even the hostility of the many," he ventured.

But she had not stooped to the particular, he perceived. Her thoughts were ranging wide over an unknown country whither, for the moment, he could not follow. He studied her abstracted face with its strangely aloof expression, like that of a saint or a fanatic, with a faint renewal of previous misgivings.

"I am very much interested in Fanny Dodge," she said abruptly.

"In—Fanny Dodge?" he repeated.

He became instantly angry with himself for the dismayed astonishment he had

permitted to escape him, and increasingly so because of the uncomfortable tide of crimson which invaded his face.

She was looking at him, with the calm, direct gaze which had more than once puzzled him.

"You know her very well, don't you?"

"Why, of course, Miss Dodge is—one of our leading young people, and naturally—She plays our little organ in church and Sunday School. Of course you've noticed. She is most useful and—er—helpful."

Lydia appeared to be considering his words with undue gravity.

"But I didn't come here this morning to talk to you about another woman," he said, with undeniable hardihood. "I want to talk to you—to you—and what I have to say—"

Lydia got up from her chair rather suddenly.

"Please excuse me a moment," she said, quite as if he had not spoken.

He heard her cross the hall swiftly. In a moment she had returned.

"I found this picture on the floor—after they had gone," she said, and handed him the photograph.

He stared at it with unfeigned astonishment.

"Oh, yes," he murmured. "Well—?"

"Turn it over," she urged, somewhat breathlessly.

He obeyed, and bit his lip angrily.

"What of it?" he demanded. "A quotation from Kipling's Recessional—a mere commonplace. . . . Yes; I wrote it."

Then his anger suddenly left him. His mind had leaped to the solution of the matter, and the solution appeared to Wesley Elliot as eminently satisfying; it was even amusing. What a transparent, womanly little creature she was, to be sure! He had not been altogether certain of himself as he walked out to the old Bolton place that morning. But oddly enough, this girlish jealousy of hers, this pretty smile—he found it piquantly charming.

"I wrote it," he repeated, his indulgent understanding of her mood lurking in smiling lips and eyes, "on the occasion of a particularly grubby Sunday School picnic: I assure you I shall not soon forget the spiders which came to an untimely end in my lemonade, nor the inquisitive ants which explored my sandwiches."

She surveyed him unsmilingly.

"But you did not mean that," she said.

"You were thinking of something—quite different."

He frowned thoughtfully. Decidedly, this matter should be settled between them at once and for ever. A clergyman, he reflected, must always be on friendly—even confidential terms with a wide variety of women. His brief experience had already taught him this much. And a jealous or unduly suspicious wife might prove a serious handicap to future success.

"Won't you sit down," he urged. "I—"

—you must allow me to explain. We—er—must talk this over."

She obeyed him mechanically. All at once she was excessively frightened at what she had attempted. She knew nothing of the ways of men; but she felt suddenly sure that he would resent her interference as an unwarrantable impertinence.

"I thought—if you were going there to-day—you might take it—to her," she hesitated. "Or, I could send it. It is a small matter, of course."

"I think," he said gravely, "that it is a very serious matter."

She interpreted uncertainly the intent gaze of his beautiful, somber eyes.

"I came here," she faltered, "to—to find a home. I had no wish—"

"I understand," he said, his voice deep and sympathetic; "people have been talking to you—about me. Am I right?"

She was silent, a pink flush slowly staining her cheeks.

"You have not yet learned upon what slight premises women of the type we find in Brookville, arrive at the most unwarrantable conclusions," he went on carefully. "I did not myself sufficiently realize this, at first. I may have been unwise."

"No, you were not!" she contradicted him unexpectedly.

His lifted eyebrows expressed surprise. "I wish you would explain to me—"

he began.

Then stopped short. How indeed could she explain, when as yet he had not made

clear to her his own purpose, which had grown steadily with the passing weeks?

"You will let me speak, first," he concluded inadequately.

He hastily reviewed the various phrases which arose to his lips and rejected them one by one. There was some peculiar quality of coldness, of reserve—he could not altogether make it clear to himself: it might well be the knowledge of her power, her wealth, which lent that almost austere expression to her face. It was evident that her wonted composure had been seriously disturbed by the unlucky circumstance of the photograph. He had permitted the time and occasion which had prompted him to write those three fatefully familiar words on the back of the picture altogether to escape him. If he chose to forget, why should Fanny Dodge, or any one else, persist in remembering?

And above all, why should the girl have chosen to drop this absurd memento of the most harmless of flirtations at the feet of Lydia? There could be but one reasonable explanation. Confound women, anyway!

"I had not meant to speak, yet," he went on, out of the clamoring multitude of his thoughts. "I felt that we ought—"

He became suddenly aware of Lydia's eyes. The e was no soft answering fire, no maidenly uncertainty of hope and fear in those clear depths.

"It is very difficult for me to talk of this to you," she said slowly. "You will think me over-bold—unmannerly, perhaps. But I can't help that. I should never have thought of your caring for me—you will at least do me the justice to believe that."

"Lydia!" he interrupted, poignantly distressed by her evident timidity—her exquisite hesitation, "let me speak! I understand—I know—"

She forbade him with a gesture, at once pleading and peremptory.

"No," she said. "No! I began this, I must go on to the end. What you ought to understand is this: I am not like other women. I want only friendship from every one. I shall never ask more. I can never accept more—from any one. I want you to know this—now."

"But I—do you realize—"

"I want your friendship," she went on, facing him with a sort of desperate courage; "but more than any kindness you can offer me, Mr. Elliot, I want the friendship of Fanny Dodge, of Ellen Dix—of all good women. I need it! Now you know why I showed you the picture. If you will not give it to her, I shall. I want her—I want every one—to understand that I shall never come between her and the slightest hope she may have cherished before my coming to Brookville. All I ask is—leave to live here quietly—and be friendly, as opportunity offers."

Her words, her tone were not to be mistaken. But even the sanest and wisest of men has never thus easily surrendered the jealously guarded stronghold of sex. Wesley Elliot's youthful ideas of women were totally at variance with the disconcerting conviction which strove to invade his mind. He had experienced not the slightest difficulty, up to the present moment, in classifying them, neatly and logically; but there was no space in his mental files for a woman such as Lydia Orr was representing herself to be. It was inconceivable, on the face of it! All women demanded admiration, courtship, love. They always had; they always would. The literature of the ages attested it. He had been too precipitate—too hasty. He must give her time to recover from the shock she must have experienced from hearing the spiteful gossip about himself and Fanny Dodge. On the whole he admired her courage. What she had said could not be attributed to the mere promptings of vulgar sex-jealousy. Very likely Fanny had been disagreeable and haughty in her manner. He believed her capable of it. He sympathized with Fanny; with the curious mental aptitude of a sensitive nature, he still loved Fanny. It had cost him real effort to close the doors of his heart against her.

"I admire you more than I can express for what you have had the courage to tell me," he assured her. "And you will let me see that I understand—more than you think."

"It is impossible that you should understand," she said tranquilly. "But you will, at least, remember what I have said?"

"I will," he promised easily. "I shall never forget it!"

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WRITE FOR BOOKLET "F."

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A slight humorous smile curved the corners of his handsome mouth.

"Now this—er what shall we call it?—'bone of contention' savors too strongly of wrath and discomfiture; so we'll say, simply and specifically, this photograph—which chances to have a harmless—quotation inscribed upon its reverse: Suppose I drop it in the waste-basket? I can conceive that it possesses no particular significance or value for any one. I assure you most earnestly that it does not—for me."

He made as though he would have carelessly torn the picture across, preparatory to making good his proposal.

She stopped him with a swift gesture. "Give it to me," she said. "It is lost property, and I am responsible for its safe-keeping."

She perceived that she had completely failed in her intention.

"What are you going to do with it?" he inquired, with an easy assumption of friendliness calculated to put her more completely at her ease with him.

"I don't know. For the present, I shall put it back in my desk."

"Better take my advice and destroy it," he persisted. "It—er—is not valuable evidence. Or—I believe on second thought I shall accept your suggestion and return it myself to its probable owner."

He was actually laughing, his eyes brimming with boyish mischief.

"I think it belongs to Miss Dix," he told her audaciously.

"To Miss Dix?" she echoed.

"Yes; why not? Don't you see the fair Ellen among the group?"

Her eyes blazed suddenly upon him; her lips trembled.

"Forgive me!" he cried, aghast at his own folly.

She retreated before his outstretched hands.

"I didn't mean to—to make light of what appears so serious a matter to you," he went on impetuously. "It is only that it is *not* serious; don't you see? It is such a foolish little mistake. It must not come between us, Lydia!"

"Please go away, at once," she interrupted him breathlessly, "and—think of what I have said to you. Perhaps you didn't believe it; but you *must* believe it!"

Then, because he did not stir, but instead stood gazing at her, his puzzled eyes full of questions, entreaties, denials, she quietly closed a door between them. A moment later he heard her hurrying feet upon the stair.

To be continued.

## 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 stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month in this Department for answers to questions to appear.)

Haven't you sometimes wondered why anyone should adopt a pose? It is always so transparent. It so invariably makes the adopter of it ridiculous.—And it so unflinchingly makes those who are obliged to "bump up against it" give way either to nasty little unchristian feelings of contempt or the quite as unchristian attitude of "laughing-at"—if one may use such a phrase as a noun. Probably, on the whole, the pose harms outsiders more than the one who is airing it, in whom it may, after all, be a quite harmless, if silly, little affectation based upon a real desire to be "nicer" than one is. The fact remains that it is seen through, is laughed at, brings unpopularity, and accomplishes nothing worth while. After all there is nothing that comes up to good downright common-sense and a manner so sincere that it knows nothing whatever of affectation. It is better, even, to give way to a frown once in a while, than to pretend.

Yesterday—one of the coldest days of the season—a young woman said, as we sat at luncheon: "I met a girl on the street a few minutes ago. She stopped me and said, 'Don't you think we ought always to smile?' I tried to go on, but she caught me by the coat and buttonhole me. 'Don't you think we ought *always* to smile?' she insisted, 'Always no matter what happens'—By the time she left I was furious."

I rather suspected that "the girl" was one known among us for her poses,

but I did not ask her name. Instead I munched brown bread and reflected, "'No, I don't want any of my friends 'always' to smile—like the Cheshire cat that finally vanished, all but its grin, so that the grin was left there sitting on a branch—or was it the top of the backyard fence? I want my friends to be just their honest selves, in everything, and if, once in a while, they want to be blue instead of smiling, I want to grant them that privilege, knowing that the smiles will come again."

Speaking of the matter to another friend in the afternoon she said, "Oh I detest those Pollyanna people. They don't know how to be natural, and they always hold such an 'I-am-'an-example-for-thee' attitude."—And then we both laughed, for we thought of a person who is rather widely known as "Pollyanna," and of whom a young man said once, "I haven't any use for Miss—. She's too-cheerful." I'm afraid he put in an expletive before the "cheerful" that wouldn't look well in print.

So probably the most of us are alike in this matter. We don't like an affectation even though it be in regard to a good thing. For instance we love *really* cheerful people, but we don't like people who studiously *pretend* to be cheerful because they think it becoming. We want people to be really as good as they like but to "put on" nothing that merely looks like goodness.

And how we do hate to have people come to us personally with a righteous air, to tell us how we ought to conduct ourselves or our affairs. No doubt that was what the writer of the following bit of verse (which appeared recently in the Literary Digest) was seeing when he—or she—wrote it. I hope all the "Government Leaders" are not like the one here set forth. But we had a good laugh when we read the squib, so we pass it on to you.

### The Lay of the Government Lady.

BY E. C.

Anna Maria Sophia Jones  
Was just a bundle of skin and bones—  
The sort of woman you often meet  
With knobbed fingers and large flat feet—  
Her hair was dragged behind in a bunch,  
And she had dinner when you have lunch.

The Government Lady came to the door—  
With printed leaflets—dozens and more—  
She spoke to Maria firmly and long—  
And all that Maria did was wrong.  
She oughtn't to peel potatoes and boil them,

To peel potatoes was only to spoil them;  
She oughtn't to waste the pods of the pea;  
She oughtn't to stew and stew her tea;  
She oughtn't to feed her baby on bread  
Before it had ever a tooth in its head—  
(Anna Sophia, mother of five,  
Three were dead but two were alive.  
Always had given her baby bread  
Before it had ever a tooth in its head.)  
She oughtn't to stuff up the drain of the sink;

She oughtn't to shut out air and light;  
She oughtn't to close her window at night—

(Anna Maria Sophia Jones  
Always fastened her window-click,  
Air in a bedroom made her sick.)  
She oughtn't to buy herself ready-made clothes—

She oughtn't—she oughtn't—Oh, goodness knows.

Before the Government Lady had ended  
Anna Sophia was highly offended.

Anna Maria Sophia Jones  
Was just a bundle of skin and bones—  
The sort of woman you often meet  
With knobbed fingers and large flat feet—

Her hair was dragged behind in a bunch,  
And she had dinner when you have lunch.  
But Anna Maria had *spirit* within her—  
The spirit that makes a saint of a sinner—  
When she saw what was right she went and *did it*,

And then, if need was, afterward hid it.

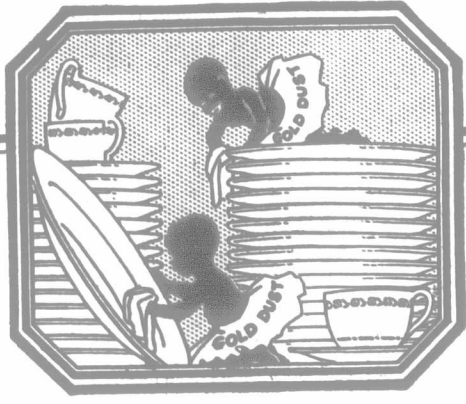
Anna Maria Sophia Jones  
Asked in dull and colorless tones  
The Government Lady to walk inside,  
Opened the door of the passage wide,  
Took a chopper and hit her hard,  
And buried the body in the yard.

Tragic, too, though—*isn't it?*—leaving out the chopper and yard bit.

JUNIA.

### Needle Points of Thought.

"A richly packed memory is not the same thing as original thinking".—



### A time thief —caught by Gold Dust

Grease is what holds dirt together and, if you let it, this grease will steal your household time—hours and hours and hours of it. But don't let it. Instead let Gold Dust dissolve the grease and save your time.

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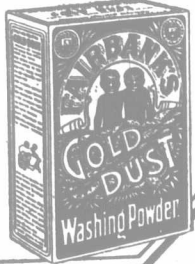
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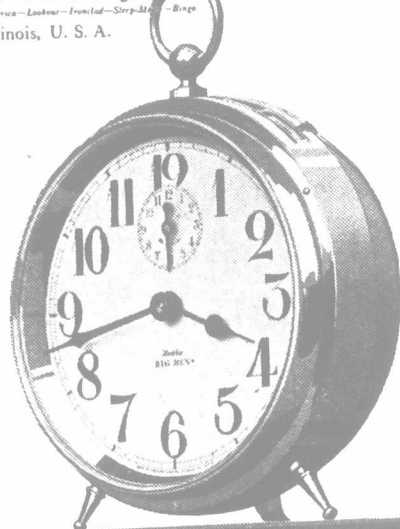
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By Baby Ben—Polar Ben—America—Lumber—Travel—Sleep—Bugs  
La Salle, Illinois, U. S. A.



A Westclox Alarm

When writing advertisers will you kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate.

William Lyon Phelps in *Advance of English Poetry in the Twentieth Century*

"Good food has a great influence. With good food a man can work easily and continuously."—Dr. A. F. Kent in *London Lancet*.

#### Candied Cherries.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I have been a reader of the Advocate since I was a little girl and always enjoyed reading the interesting stories, household helps, receipts on cooking, and like the continued stories very much for they are founded on country life and seem so real. I would like if all the country school teachers would teach school as "Jim" (The Brown Mouse) did and leave the text books aside more. I would like to know if any of the readers can tell me through this paper how to candy cherries for winter use in cakes, etc.

I am sincerely,

Wright, Que. SUBSCRIBER'S WIFE.

I should think that cherries for cake could be prepared by boiling them down in a thick syrup and drying off in the oven. Perhaps someone who has tried them will answer.

#### War-time Cookery.

**Corn and Potato Loaf.**—Mix together 1 quart hot mashed potatoes, 2 cups canned corn, 2 tablespoons drippings and seasoning to taste, also a little chopped onion. Beat 2 eggs light, keep out 1 teaspoonful to brush over the top of the loaf and mix the rest in. Grease a baking dish, put in the mixture, brush the egg over the top, and bake half an hour in a moderate oven. Serve with white or cream sauce.

**Cornmeal Fish Cakes.**—Mix together 2 cups cold cornmeal porridge, 1 cup shredded fish, 1 beaten egg, 1 level teaspoon salt, 1 level teaspoon baking powder. Drop by spoonfuls into hot fat and fry.

**Beans for Supper.**—Soak 2 cups beans over night, then drain, cover with boiling water and cook 1½ hours or more. Drain and cover with this sauce: Put 6 tablespoons butter or dripping in a pan; add 1 cup chopped onion and fry until tender but not brown. Add 2 cups canned tomato, salt to season, and 2 tablespoons flour mixed with a little water or milk. Boil 5 minutes, mix with the beans, simmer 10 minutes longer and serve very hot.

**Virginia Egg Bread.**—Sift together 4 cups cornmeal, 1 cup flour, and a little salt. Beat 2 eggs and add to 3 cups milk. Beat this into the flour mixture adding, last of all 1 tablespoon melted butter. Bake in a pan in a hot oven.

**Meat Balls.**—Mix together ¼ lb. lean beef minced fine, 1 chopped onion, 1 egg, salt and pepper to season, 1 tablespoon minced parsley, ½ cup cornmeal. Make into balls and simmer gently for 1 hour in tomato sauce. Before serving thicken the tomato sauce with 1 tablespoon flour rubbed with a small tablespoon of butter.

**Bran Drops.**—Mix 2 cups bran with 1 cup flour, 1 level teaspoon soda, 2 tablespoons sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 beaten egg, ½ cup molasses, 1 cup milk, 1 cup seeded raisins. Drop by tablespoonfuls on a greased tin and bake in a moderate oven 15 to 20 minutes. Currants, dates or figs, chopped in bits, may be used instead of the raisins.

**Ginger Apples.**—Five quarts firm tart apples pared, cored and cut into small pieces. Make a syrup of 5 lbs. brown sugar and 5 cups water, adding the juice and grated peel of 2 lemons and 1 oz. preserved ginger sliced thin, or a few sticks of ginger root. Add the apples to the syrup and boil until the apples are clear and well cooked. Put into glass jars and seal. This is nice served with cold meats or with toast for breakfast.

**Chocolate Bread Pudding.**—Soak 2 cups stale bread crumbs in 4 cups scalded milk for half an hour. Melt 2 squares chocolate in a double boiler; add ½ cup sugar and enough milk to make it thin enough to pour. Add the chocolate mixture to the bread and milk, together with ½ cup sugar, ¼ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon vanilla and 2 eggs slightly beaten. Turn into a buttered dish and bake for an hour in a moderate oven. serve with whipped cream or with any other sauce preferred.

**Parsnip Cutlets.**—Mix together 2 cups mashed parsnips, 1 cup grated cheese, 1 tablespoon butter or dripping, salt and pepper to season and yolks of 2 eggs. Mix over the fire and turn out to cool. Make

## Save Food

In a time needing food economy many people are not getting all the nourishment they might from their food.

It is not how much you eat, but how much you assimilate, that does you good.

**The addition of a small teaspoonful of Bovril to the diet as a peptogenic before meals leads to more thorough digestion and assimilation and thus saves food, for you need less.**

5-18A

### Baby's Own Soap



Vegetable fats and natural flower extracts give **BABY'S OWN SOAP** its wonderfully softening and aromatic lather. Sold everywhere.

Albert Soaps Limited, Mfrs., Montreal

into cutlets, brush with egg, then in breadcrumbs and fry in hot fat. Serve on a hot platter about a mound of boiled or baked beans with a little catsup poured over.

**Fish Pie.**—Line a baking-dish thickly with mashed and seasoned potatoes. Fill the center with cold cooked fish from which all the bones have been taken. Pour white sauce over the fish so that it soaks down among the flakes. Brush the potato border with butter or beaten egg yolk and set in the oven to brown. Serve in hot baking-dish, garnished with slices of hard-boiled egg or lemon, or chopped pickled beets.

**Serving Mutton.**—A nice way to serve roasted or boiled mutton is the following. Put it on a very hot platter with boiled onions and carrots about the edge. Over the meat pour a thick white sauce, then sprinkle the sauce with fresh chopped parsley.

**Cornmeal Rolls.**—Sift together 1 cup cornmeal and 1 cup flour, 4 level teaspoons baking powder and 1 teaspoon salt. Work in 3 tablespoons shortening and add enough milk and water mixed in equal parts to make a biscuit dough. Turn on a floured board, pinch off pieces with the fingers, forming each into a roll with the hands and making into twists. Lay on greased tins and leave 15 minutes in a cool place. Brush over with milk and bake in a hot oven for 20 minutes.

**Potato Cakes.**—Mix together 2 cups hot mashed potato, 2 teaspoons (level) of salt, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 teaspoon (level) of soda stirred with 2 cups sour milk, 3 cups rye flour and 2 cups ordinary flour or enough to make a soft dough. Roll out, cut into cakes, and place on greased tins. Let stand in a cool place for 1 hour then bake in a hot oven 15 minutes. Serve very hot, with butter, for supper.

**Cornmeal Pudding.**—Mix 3 teaspoons baking powder with 1 cup sugar and add to 1 quart freshly made cornmeal porridge. Next add 2 cups sliced apples, 2 tablespoons melted butter and 2 beaten

## STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM

PROPRIETOR, H. M. MORGAN

### Dispersion Sale

to be held March 26th

Some of the best known and highest grade stock in America will be offered.

PURE BRED AYRSHIRES, AYRSHIRE AND HOLSTEIN GRADES, CLYDESDALE HORSES

Catalogue and full details sent you on request. Write—

STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM

STE. ANNE DE BELLEVUE, QUEBEC

## RENNIE'S War Garden SEEDS

EVERY owner of garden space must help to grow food for his family this year, as a patriotic and personal duty. It is a vital wartime necessity. He must be doubly sure the seeds he selects will produce the most vigorous possible crops. In other words, he must plant Rennie's seeds, indisputably the standard of high quality, dependability and unquestioned purity. Rennie's War Garden Seeds are pledged to help win the war.

### For Early Planting

We give herewith a suggestion of seeds recommended for early planting but study your catalogue.

**TOMATO**—BONNY BEST.  
One of the Finest Early Sorts.....Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 60c.  
**CABBAGE**—COPENHAGEN MARKET.  
Best Round Head Early Variety.....Per pkt. 10c.; oz. 90c.  
**CAULIFLOWER**—RENNIE'S GILT  
EDGE SNOWBALL.....Per pkt. 25c.; ¼ oz. \$1.25  
**CELERY**—RENNIE'S XXX GOLDEN  
SELF-BLANCHING.....Per pkt. 25c.; ¼ oz. 75c.  
**ASTERS**—RENNIE'S XXX GIANT  
COMET MIXTURE.....Per pkt. 10c.  
**PANSIES**—RENNIE'S PERFECTION  
MIXTURE.....Per pkt. 25c.  
**PETUNIAS**—RENNIE'S XXX RUFFLED  
GIANT MIXTURE.....Per pkt. 25c.  
**SWEET PEAS**—RENNIE'S SPENCER  
GIANT MIXTURE....Per pkt. 15c.; oz. 35c.; ¼ lb. \$1.00

### LOOK FOR THE STARS

Our 1918 Catalogue is the guide to successful war gardening. Consult it at every opportunity. Watch especially the special bargains enclosed in a star border, such as encloses this paragraph. When buying from dealers insist on Rennie's Seeds.

THE WILLIAM **RENNIE** COMPANY LIMITED.  
KING & MARKET STS TORONTO  
ALSO AT MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

eggs. Steam in a greased mould for 2 hours. Serve hot with sauce flavored with a little lemon juice and grated rind.

**Kedgeree.**—One cup cold rice, 1 cup flaked fish, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 egg, salt and pepper to season. Into a double boiler put the rice and fish and let them grow quite hot, stirring lightly. When hot add the butter, the unbeaten egg and seasoning. Stir and serve very hot.

**Creamed Corned Beef.**—Two tablespoons flour, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 cup milk, 1 sliced onion, 1 stalk chopped celery, 2 cups cold corned beef, ½ cup buttered cracker crumbs, pepper to season. Put the celery and onion in the milk and scald in a double boiler. Strain and make the milk into a white sauce by adding to it the butter mixed with the flour. When thick add the chopped beef and season with pepper. Pour into a shallow dish, cover with the cracker crumbs and brown. Garnish with the blanched leaves of celery.

### The Scrap Bag.

#### To Remove Cake From Pan.

Set the pan, while very hot, on a damp clo.h. Let it stand a few minutes and the cake should come out easily. A loose second bottom in the cake-pan, or greased paper, are alternatives.

#### Scuffed Shoes.

When children's shoes become scuffed rub them with vaseline and let soak in well before blackening. They will wear longer after this treatment.

#### Cushion Covers.

Rub paraffine on the wrong side of cushion ticks to prevent leathers or balsam or pine needles from working through.

#### Health.

Know that "beauty" is the other fairer name for "health," that health is the synonym for good blood, excellent digestion, and steady nerves. A "beautiful invalid" is but a novelist's dream.—Sel. Do everything you can to secure and keep good health. Usually it can be done—if you will take the trouble.

### ABSOLUTE DISPERSAL SALE

of the Summit View Farm  
Pure-Bred

## Holstein - Friesian Cattle

(THE PROPERTY OF MR. HENRY KNELL) ON  
Wednesday, February 27, 1918

Sale to Commence at 1 o'clock p.m. sharp., at BRIDGEPORT, ONTARIO,  
2 miles north of Kitchener, near car line.

### Twenty-eight Head

of splendidly-bred animals of rare merit and individuality. The herd contains several 22-lb. cows—many representatives whose blood is so keenly sought and prized. There are many splendid young things in the sale and some choice cows suitable for foundation purposes for the most ambitious breeder. There will also be offered at the sale one new two-seated, top, rubber tire, carriage and phaeton. For catalogue, address:

HENRY KNELL, Kitchener, Ontario

H. B. DUERING,  
Auctioneer

(Remember the date. This ad. will appear only once in this paper)

### IMPORTANT BREEDERS' SALE

## Clydesdales, Shorthorns

BERKSHIRES AND OXFORD DOWNS

at Evergreen Grove Stock Farm

Tuesday, February 19th, 1918

This sale offers an opportunity for admirers of these four breeds of pure-bred stock to buy choice individuals of their favorite breeds at their own prices. Shorthorn sires sired in the herd have included Royal Hope (imp.), Junior Member, Wonder's Heir, Duke of Wellington, New Year's Gift, Prince Royal, Gay Lad, Minto Lad and Gold Drop. Farm is 1¼ miles north-east of Kirkton. R.R. station, St. Mary's, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Get a catalogue at once from

A. N. WATSON, R.R. NO. 1, ST. MARY'S, ONTARIO

When writing advertisers will you be kind enough to mention The Farmer's Advocate

### Telescoped Tumblers.

When tumblers have telescoped and will not come apart, pour cold water in the inner one and set the outer one in hot water. The heat expands the outer one, and in a few seconds the inner may be removed. The hot water must not be hot enough, of course, to break the glass.

### A Pot-Pie Hint.

When making a meat pie or any sort of deep pie with a top crust, butter the outside of an old cup and invert it in the middle of the pie dish, pour in the filling and put on the crust. This will keep the crust crisp, as the gravy will not be absorbed by it but will go under the cup. When the pie is done, loosen the crust, raise it up carefully and remove the cup with a long fork put through the handle.

### A Reminder for Every Day.

A reminder for every day while the war lasts: Use cornmeal, all of the brown flours, fish, poultry, honey and maple syrup, also all kinds of vegetables, and so spare for Europe just as much as possible of the foods called for there, for the soldiers and the peoples of France and Belgium. These foods are white flour, bacon, beef, fats and sugar.

### A Convenient Oven.

Small ovens with doors made of a sort of glass that resists heat are now made for oil-stoves and gas plates. They are lined with asbestos; bake perfectly, and serve to keep things warm a long time after the heat is turned off, for some things serving as a fireless cooker. Best of all, they are comparatively inexpensive.

### Casserole Cookery.

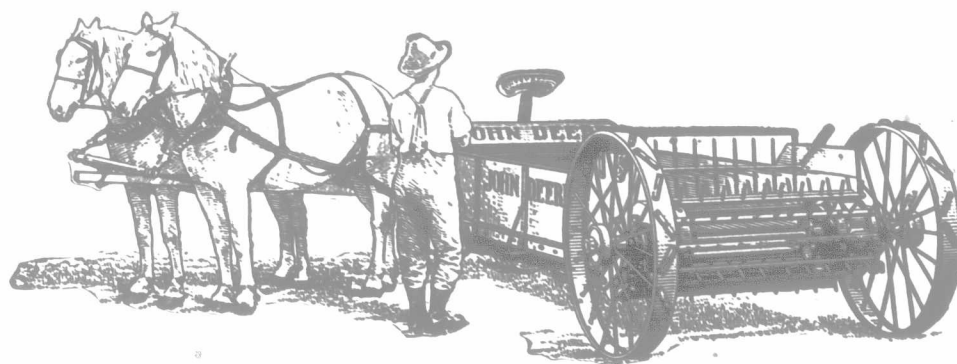
Every kitchen should possess an earthenware casserole with a cover, in which stews may be cooked, potatoes scalloped, etc. The slow cooking makes a very great difference in the flavor, and, besides, the casserole may be placed on the table and will keep the contents hot until used. Of course an asbestos mat or stout plate must be placed under the casserole to prevent injury to the table. More expensive casseroles are provided with holders of silver-plate or nickel.

# Manure Your Land—Increase Production

WITH THE

## JOHN DEERE MANURE SPREADER

**GEAR DRIVE**  
No Chains to Get  
Out of Line



**NO CLUTCHES**  
**NO TROUBLE**

Roller Bearings, together  
with its simplicity, make  
this spreader light draft.

"The Spreader with the Beater on the Axle"

**JOHN DEERE** PLOW COMPANY OF WELLAND **WELLAND, ONT.**

Shipping space to Europe is so scarce that thousands of tons of urgently needed war supplies are held on North American docks awaiting transportation. Even though willing to pay double or treble rates, shippers cannot get their goods through.

## Separators Given Priority Over War Materials

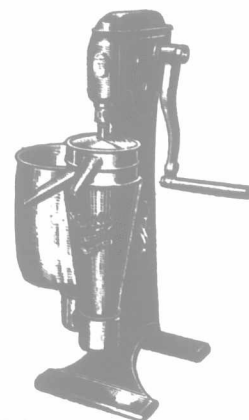
A FEW weeks ago, under authority of the French government, a shipment of five hundred Sharples Suction-feed Separators was promptly forwarded from here to France. The very next week another order for five hundred Sharples Suction-feed Separators was received and forwarded under similar conditions.

Both shipments were given precedence en route. Munitions might wait. Even food products might wait. But this machine that saves butter fat wasted by every other separator or method, was placed in the very vanguard of life's necessities.

It has been said that not munitions, not even money will win the war—but fats.

The English Government recognizes this. On December 22nd, we received the largest order for Sharples Suction-feed Separators our agents there have ever given us. Immediate shipping space was provided by the English Government.

And no wonder they are achieving first place—not merely first place among separators but among economic inventions that have made North America great.



# SHARPLES

### The One and Only Separator

- that will skim clean at widely varying speeds.
- that gives cream of unchanging thickness—all speeds.
- that will skim your milk quicker when you turn faster.
- with just one piece in bowl—no discs, easiest to clean.
- with knee-low supply tank and once-a-month oiling.

See the nearest Sharples dealer at once. He probably advertises in your local paper. If you do not know his name, ask us and we will send it, together with a copy of our 10-page, old-time Song Book in appreciation of your interest. Address Dept. 78 for this information and catalog.

TORONTO, ONT.

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**

REGINA, SASK.

**THE MITCHELL & MCGREGOR HARDWARE CO.,** Brandon, Man.

Distributors for Manitoba

TC-1



### Save the Middleman's Profit

Make up a list of the seeds you will require this spring and carefully compare the prices in our catalogue with others. You will find the difference is very marked—so much so that we can save you considerable money. If you have not already received a copy of our catalogue, send us your name at once. Our seeds are the very highest grade and the lowest price in the country.

Government Standard	
No. 1 Red Clover	\$24.00
No. 1 Alsike	16.50
Alfalfa, Ontario Variegated No. 2, almost No. 1 for purity	24.00
No. 1 Timothy, extra No. 1 for purity	6.25
No. 2 Timothy, extra No. 1 for purity	5.75
No. 2 Timothy, No. 1 for purity	5.25

We pay railway freight to all parts in Ontario and Quebec on orders of \$25.00 or more.  
Get our quotations on Mangel and Turnip Seeds.

**GEO. KEITH & SONS**  
124 KING ST. E. TORONTO

### Public Auction Sale

AT GREENWOOD, ONT.

**February 22nd, 1918**

OF

65 Head of Purebred (Unregistered)

## Jerseys

Belonging to F. L. Green, consisting of cows and heifers in full milk and due to freshen in next few weeks. Also some very choice heifers and calves.

- 1 herd bull.
- 10 Yorkshire brood sows of splendid quality.
- 5 horses.

TERMS: Cash. Credit will be given on approved notes, to suit purchaser, not exceeding 7 months, with interest at 5% per annum.

Trains on C. N. Ry. at Greenburn Station will be met on day of sale.

Sale to start at 12.30 sharp.

Wm. Maw and J. H. Prentice, Auctioneers

When writing please mention this paper.

**WANTS & OFFERS**

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**ADVERTISER WANTS TO OBTAIN FARM** on shares or for cash rental. Farm stock and implements. Give full particulars. Box 37, Farmer's Advocate, London.

**EXPERIENCED FARM HAND SINGLE** familiar with testing, feeding and caring for cows for record work, wants position with progressive dairy farmer. Apply Advocate, Box 67, London, Ont.

**FOR SALE—FARM 200 ACRES, FIRST-CLASS** buildings and stabling. Brick house, slate roof, modern conveniences. Land all under-tiled; lots of water, good orchard and hardwood bush; also house for hired man. Apply Box 142, Springfield, Ont.

**FARM FOR SALE, 100 ACRES, 100x160** rods. Clay loam, two miles from city of 18,000, and one of the best markets in Canada. Soil will grow any fruit, grain or vegetable grown in Ontario. Two houses, first class barns, etc., running water in house and barn, all underdrained, good fences; never been rented; 10 acres wheat, 40 acres plowed, balance seeded. E. McCredie, St. Thomas, Ont. Bell Phone.

**WANTED—WORKING FOREMAN AND** wife for pure bred stock farm in Western Ontario; man to be thoroughly good general farmer and capable manager; wife to be good housekeeper and able and willing to do usual work of farmer's wife. Apply to T. M., Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**WANTED—COMPETENT, CLEAN, CHRIS-** TIAN man or couple, over sixty-acre Woman's Educational Farm. Flora Eaton McKend, Fort Erie.

**POULTRY AND EGGS**

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three 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 50 cents.

**CLARK'S ORPINGTONS AND O.A.C. ROCKS;** 50 Buff and White Orpington Cockerels, vigorous, good color and type, \$3 to \$5 each; 50 females good laying strains, 15 O.A.C. Laying Strain Rock Cockerels \$2.50 and \$3.00. Setting eggs in season. Order from an old and reliable breeder; satisfaction guaranteed. J. W. Clark, Cedar Row Farm, Cainsville, Ont.

**FOR SALE, MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS,** Angus Beattie, R. 1, Wilton Grove.

**GRAND S.-C. RED COCKERELS \$4; PARK'S** famous Barred Rocks, \$3; pullets, \$2. Harry Backus, Chatham, Ont.

**INDIAN RUNNER DUCKS, PARTRIDGE** Wyandottes, Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red, Silver Campine, Black Spanish, Cockerels. Bred right—priced right. One twenty-pound Mammoth Bronze Turkey hen at \$10.00. John Anneser, Tilbury, Ont.

**RINGLET BARRED ROCKS, TRAPNESTED,** heavy winter laying strain. Eggs \$3.00 setting, guaranteed. F. Colthem, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

**REGISTERED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS—** dam, Holyrood Bell, sire and dam imported; sire Holyrood Donald, imported. Arthur Gilbert, Mount Elgin, Ontario.

**POULTRY BARGAIN SALE** Breeding pens or single birds, S.-C. Buff, Brown, and White Leghorns; Buff and White Orpingtons; S.-C. and R.-C. Rhode Island Reds; White, Silver, and Golden laced Wyandottes; Silver Crested Polands; S.-C. Anconas; White and Barred P. Rocks. Hens two and three dollars each. Cocks and Cockerels three and five dollars each. Eggs from the above breeds, in season, two and three dollars per fifteen. The Idlewild Poultry Yards, Burlington, Ont. C. F. Coleman, Proprietor.

**O. A. C. No. 72 OATS** for sale. Choice seed oats, pure and clean, prize winners in standing grain competition. Price \$1.25 per bushel, sacks free.

**E. BRODERICK, R. R. 1, EXETER, ONT.**

**PRIVET, BARBERRY, CEDARS, SPRUCE,** Fines, Oaks, Chestnut, Walnut, Mulberry, or Hedges, Windbreaks, Timber, Mailing sizes, prepaid, dozen, same variety, one dollar hundred, five dollars. List free.

**JOHN DOWNHAM, STRATHROY, ONTARIO**

**Our Spring Price List IS NOW READY**

A postal card will bring it to you. Write to us, **A. B. Cushing Lumber Company, Ltd., CALGARY, ALBERTA**

Have you a wood pile you have been burning? We have a list of lumber prices for you. Write to us for a copy. It will help you to put the best use of your wood pile. Boston Dispatch.

**Markets**

Continued from page 245.

**Chicago.**

**Cattle.**—Beeves, \$8.40 to \$13.90; stockers and feeders, \$7.20 to \$10.40; cows and heifers, \$6.45 to \$11.65; calves, \$9.50 to \$15.25.

**Hogs.**—Light, \$15.90 to \$16.55; mixed, \$16 to \$16.55; heavy, \$15.75 to \$16.50; rough, \$15.57 to \$16; pigs, \$12.75 to \$15.25.

**Sheep.**—Lambs, native, \$14.50 to \$17.70.

**Sale Dates.**

Feb. 19, 1918.—A. N. Watson, Lot 4, Con. 3, Blanchard Township, 1 1/4 miles N. E. of Kirkton.—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Berkshires, etc.

Feb. 20, 1918.—J. K. Moore, R. No. 2, Peterboro, Ont.—Horses, Holsteins and Swine.

Feb. 20, 1918.—Neil McElheren, Chatsworth, Ont.—Clydesdales.

Feb. 20, 1918.—A. Stevenson, Atwood, Ont.—Shorthorns and Yorkshires.

Feb. 21, 1918.—Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, Ont.—Holsteins.

Feb. 22, 1918.—F. L. Green, Greenwood Ont.—Jerseys.

Feb. 23, 1918.—W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.—Shorthorns.

Feb. 26, 1918.—J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford, Ont.—Shropshires, Southdowns and Jerseys, etc.

Feb. 27, 1918.—Henry Knell, Bridgeport, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 5, 1918.—W. W. George, R. 2, Mossley, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 5, 1918.—E. C. Chambers & Sons, Harley, G. T. R. or Scotland, Ont., L. H. & B.—Holsteins.

March 5, 1918.—Montgomery Bros., Lanark, Scotland.—Clydesdales.

March 6, 1918.—Guelph Fat Stock Club.—Pure-breds; J. M. Duff, Secretary.

March 6, 1918.—G. F. Mahon, Woodstock, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 7, 1918.—L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, Ont.—Shorthorns.

March 7, 1918.—Sherrick Bros.—Bethesda.—Holsteins.

March 8, 1918.—W. J. Wray and W. O. Coon, Tottenham, Ont.—Scotch Shorthorns.

March 12, 1918.—J. M. Van Patter & Sons, R. 1, Aylmer, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 12, 1918.—D. A. Boyle, Woodstock, Ont.—Jerseys.

March 13, 1918.—Perth District Breeders' Club, Stratford, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 13, 1918.—Laidlaw Bros., Aylmer, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 14, 1918.—London District Holstein Breeders' Club, London, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 15, 1918.—H. Clark Hammer, Norwich, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 20, 1918.—Oxford District Holstein Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, Woodstock, Ont.—Holsteins.

March 21, 1918.—Henry Arkell & Son, R. 2, Guelph, Ont.—Oxford Ewes and Ewe Lambs, Horses, Implements, etc.

March 26, 1918.—Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.—Ayrshires, Holsteins, Clydesdales.

March 27, 1918.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeders.—Ayrshires.

March 28, 1918.—G. A. Brethen, Norwood, Ont.—Holsteins.

April 2, 1918.—Brant District Holstein Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, Brantford, Ont.—Holsteins.

April 2 and 3, 1918.—Ontario Consignment Sale Company, London.—Shorthorns.

April 3, 1918.—Belleville District Holsteins Breeders' Club Consignment Sale, Belleville, Ont.—Holsteins.

Frombones Out of Step.—Colonel G. — is a fine commander, but not a musician. He sent for the chief musician of his regimental band one day and delivered this scathing criticism:

"I notice a lack of uniformity about the band which must be regulated. Yesterday morning they were out on parade, and the largest man in the band was playing a little bit of an instrument—flute or something of the kind—and you had the big drum played by a small man. That sort of thing doesn't look well, and must be attended to. I want the small men to play small instruments and the big men the big instruments. And another thing—I want the trombone players to slide their instruments in and out on unison. It annoys me to see them all out of step with their hands." Pittsburg Chronicle Dispatch.

**Penniless Old Men**

You know many of them—men who in their prime made plenty of money, but who spent as freely as they earned. Old age finds them in a sorry plight.

You don't expect to be without means of support when you grow old, do you? Neither did they. But you can escape their bitter experience if you will.

A few dollars saved each year and invested in an Imperial Endowment Policy will provide the means to keep you in comfort in your old age. Or it will take care of your family should death call you early.

Fill out and return the coupon below and we'll send you full information free.

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**THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Company of Canada**  
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**Money! Time!**

**HOW OFTEN** has The Farmer's Advocate helped to save you both of these?

**IT** will help your neighbor in the future as well as it has served you in the past.

**GIVE HIM A CHANCE**

to find out how the other fellow makes hog-raising the most profitable end of his farm; or, how one of our provinces, instead of importing fifty-five carloads of creamery butter five years ago, last year exported one hundred carloads, after satisfying the local demand.

**ALL** these things and many other valuable ideas, he will find in The Farmer's Advocate during the year.

**HELP HIM** by sending in his subscription to the oldest and most reliable farm journal in Canada.

**HELP US** by adding another to our large family of readers and nation builders who are united to win the war by increased production, and

**WE** will reward you by advancing the date on your label SIX MONTHS for each new subscriber that you send us, accompanied by the annual subscription price of \$1.50.

**CUT OUT THIS COUPON** (4)

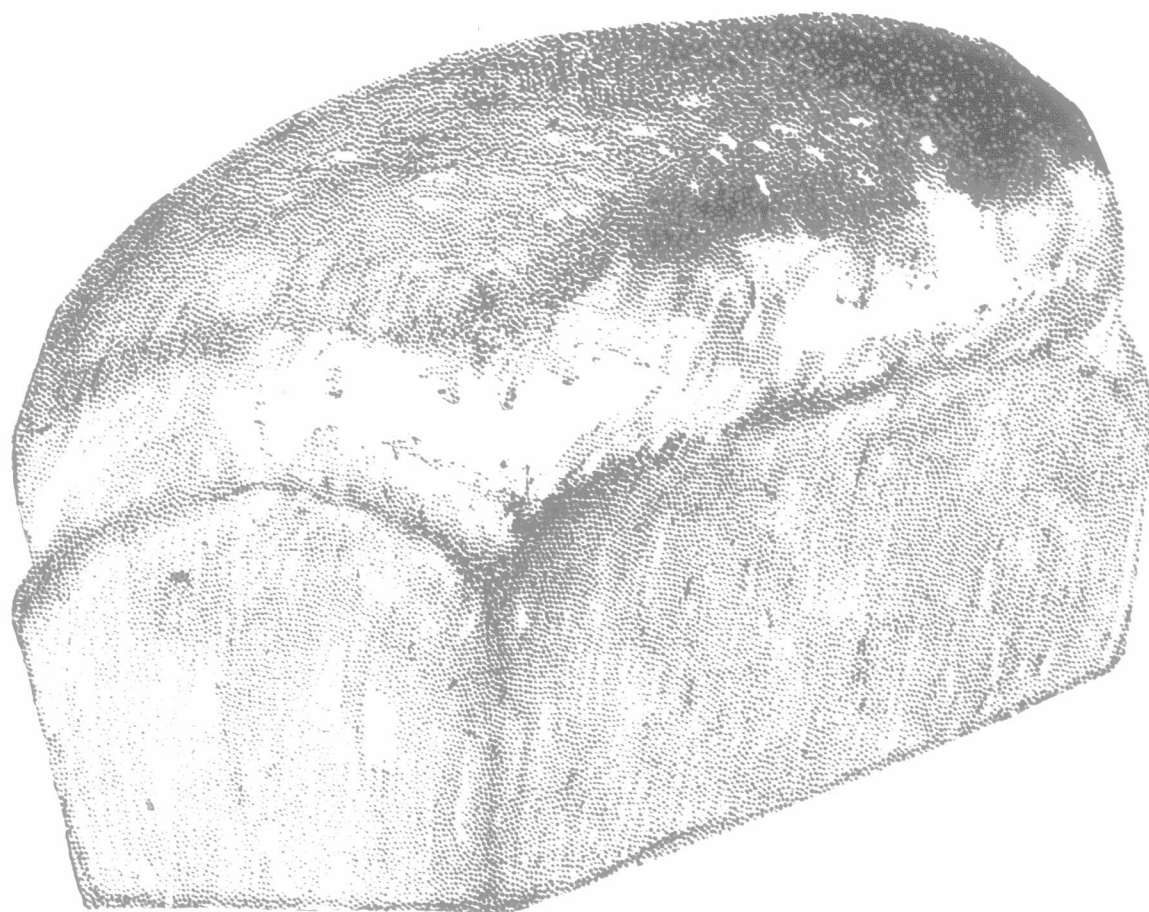
Farmer's Advocate, London, Canada

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# War Flour Makes Good Bread

By The Editor

The FIVE ROSES Cook Book (over 450,000 copies in actual use)

**D**O NOT hesitate to be the first to bake the new War Flour into Bread. Let it second your patriotic efforts in the conservation of wheat and flour. In our Laboratories, using the same recipe as with the old FIVE ROSES, we produced a loaf from the War Flour possessing all the essential attributes that have made bread the staff of life.

### The Test We Made

In appearance, the loaf we made from Government Regulation Flour was quite as appealing as that made from FIVE ROSES flour. It cut very satisfactorily without crumbling; the crust was thin, crackling, and sweet to the palate. The texture slightly more open possibly, but appetizingly fresh and yielding. We have no reason to doubt its keeping qualities. In lightness, flavor and general eating qualities, we can assure all FIVE ROSES users that we were delighted with the results obtained. The complexion of the loaf was naturally more creamy than the old FIVE ROSES loaf, but this in no way affects its nutritive or digestive properties.

So that, in making an early use of the new War Flour, thrifty housewives will be securing equal nutrition at less cost, besides contributing to the increased wheat supplies so sorely needed by our Allies. It is truly no sacrifice to economize with FIVE ROSES milled according to Government Regulation.

*Lake of the Woods Milling Company Limited*

Makers of Five Roses Flour  
CANADA

*FIVE ROSES IN KHAKI.*—To conserve wheat so essential to the Allied Cause, your favorite brand is now being milled according to Government Regulations. But the name "FIVE ROSES" which, for over a quarter century, has been a positive assurance of quality is still your protection. Users of "FIVE ROSES Government Grade" Flour are assured of the best available flour under all conditions. Fortunate possessors of the famous FIVE ROSES Cook Book can bake with the new FIVE ROSES with practically no change in their present recipes and in the certainty of excellent baking results.







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LOTS of our regular subscribers go out of their way to get a friend or neighbor to subscribe, then send in his \$1.50, and tell us they think so well of the old Farmer's Advocate that they just got us this subscriber out of pure good-will.

That is the kind of letter that does us most good. It is the sort of good-will that helps. It is practical sympathy, and shows a reader's approval as nothing else can.

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We will advance your own label six months for each new subscription you send in. Two new subscriptions at \$1.50 a year each in advance will earn you your Farmer's Advocate for a whole year, and you could get them in a few moments if willing to help us in this way.

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## The Roofing That IS Roofing

The wind, or the rain, or the sun will ultimately "get" your roofs if they are not covered with Nature's roofing—BEAVER BRAND White Cedar Shingles.

White Cedar Shingles GROW: they are not made up of odds and ends of junk. They are cheaper than any substitute, and will outlast all other materials used in the manufacture of roofing materials—slate excepted. Slate is another of Nature's products, and it is the best roofing in the world; next to slate come BEAVER BRAND White Cedar Shingles, made in New Brunswick, Canada, from choice, live logs, by expert sawyers.

# BEAVER BRAND WHITE CEDAR SHINGLES

keep the house and barn cool in summer and warm in winter; they don't add to their cost every year with a coat of paint; their first cost is the last.

Manufactured at  
BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK, by

**BATHURST LUMBER CO. LIMITED**

**THE SHINGLE ROOF THAT'S STORM PROOF**

### Gossip.

#### John Miller's Contribution to the Great Canadian Sale.

Like the Dryden offering, a large percentage of Mr. Miller's contribution is made up of young cows that will either have calves by side on sale day, or are due to the service of British sires very shortly. The selection numbers 30 head in all, 25 of which are imported, and the few rambling comments which follow serve only as a partial introduction to one of the most important lots of breeding Shorthorns offered in Canada for years. On receipt of a catalogue, however, a further perusal of its pages will explain much more fully the breeding of these cattle which should be of interest to all. The bulls catalogued in Mr. Miller's lot are only three in number, and these include that good two-year-old imported bull, Cluny Nonpareil Brigadier. This young bull is not only one of the strongest individuals that will come into the sale ring this season, but his several calves selling with their dams on sale day will also do much in placing his worth as a sire. Beaufort Frank is another imported calf, a thick well-grown youngster from one of the best Rosemary cows in the sale, and Augusta Knapton, the third and last, is a royally-bred calf of the popular Augusta family. In females the quality and breeding throughout is excellent. There are, in fact, so many

## The Easy Way on Wash Day

Why My "1900" is the Easiest, Quickest and Best Washer for You



NEITHER you nor any other woman needs to be reminded that washing is a mighty disagreeable household task by the "wash-tub and wash-board" method. I have discovered that most women are keenly interested in finding some mechanical aid that will remove this most objectionable of drudgeries. That is why so many Canadian housewives have come to me as the result of my claim that I have the machine that answers the "wash" problem completely. My "1900" Gravity Washer will save you all the work of washing. It does away with all the drudgery of the back-breaking rubbing. It washes clean, because the hot soap-suds are driven right through the clothes until they are thoroughly clean. And it does not wear or tear the clothes; they are firmly held while the tub and water are in motion. The finest linens and laces or blankets, come out of the "1900" Gravity Washer without having been strained or stretched, without frayed edges or broken buttons.

The "1900" Gravity Washer is operated with an ease

you will marvel at. Gravity is the basic reason for its ease of operation. A child can run it.

"Does it wash with speed?" you will ask. The "1900" Gravity Washer takes just six minutes to wash a tub full of very dirty clothes.

Of great importance, too, is the lasting quality of this "1900" Gravity. The tub (detachable, by the way) is made of Virginia White Cedar, bound together with heavy galvanized steel hoops that will not rust, break or fall off. The "1900" Gravity is built for use; it will last a lifetime.

If you are interested, let me tell you more about it. Thousands of Canadian women have written to let me know what a genuine help the "1900" Gravity is to them. A New Brunswick woman says about hers:

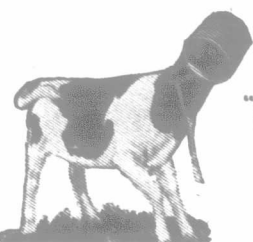
"I enclose payment in full for washing machine and wringer. I am very much pleased with the washer. It is the best I have seen. It makes wash-day a pleasure."

Try the "1900" at my expense. I will send it to you for a free trial, without a cent deposit. Do as many washings with it as you like within the trial period of four weeks, and if you then find that you can afford to do without it, send it back at my expense. If you want to keep it, as I know you will, pay for it out of what it saves you, week by week, 50¢ a week if you like, until it is paid for. If you want to know specially about this trial offer, better address me personally.

**K. F. MORRIS, Manager "1900" Washer Company  
357 Yonge Street TORONTO**

good breeding cows that would be well worthy of special mention that our limited space makes it almost useless to proceed. Beaufort Rosemary (Imp.), a Rosemary of great scale, calving around sale time; Cluny Flora (Imp.), with a bull calf now at foot, and a real attraction in any sale; Windsor Belle 19th. (Imp.), a matron of the right stamp and dam of two heifers in the catalogue. Boyndie Princess (Imp.), Jilt 3rd (Imp.), etc., are all breeding propositions that will ensure a gilt-edged investment on sale day at almost any figure. This too applies when speaking of the younger heifers in Mr. Miller's selection. As regards the breeding of these we would ask you to refer to the catalogue, but in touching on their individuality we feel we might go all the way in saying that a more uniformly good lot of junior and senior yearlings for a public sale ring has seldom, if ever before, come under our inspection. Mr. Miller's offering throughout should command attention from all admirers of good cattle, on February 23, when every animal must change hands and go to the highest bidder. For catalogue, or any other information regarding this great Shorthorn event, address John Miller Jr., Ashburn, Ontario, or W. A. Dryden, Brooklyn, Ont.

"Tremendous crowd up at our church last night."  
"New minister?"  
"No, it was burned down."



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which are the best yielders and most improved varieties now grown in Ontario. Our supply was grown on choice land and from selected seed, so is clean and true to name. Barley, \$1.75; Oats, \$1.30 per bushel. Bags free.

JOHN EIDER & SONS - Seed Growers Hensall, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Spring Wheat - Chronic Indigestion I have a field that was fall plowed out of pasture and was heavily manured. Would it be all right for spring wheat, and how much should be sown to the acre? What is the average yield in Ontario?

2. I have a 17-year-old mare that is very thin. She is well fed on hay and oats. The veterinarian says she has chronic indigestion. I have given powder without results. The teeth are O. K. She seems bright and healthy. What treatment would you advise? J. F. W.

Ans.—1. We would not advise sowing spring wheat on fall-plowed sod, unless the sod could be worked down good and firm. If the season were favorable you might then get a very good yield. Spring wheat is frequently sown on root land. A bushel and a half to two bushels of seed per acre, according to quality of land and seed, would be a fair seeding. The average yield in Ontario for the past number of years has been from 15 to 18 bushels per acre.

2. If the mare is affected with worms mix 1 1/2 ounces of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper and one ounce of calomel and make into 12 powders. Give a powder night and morning in damp feed, or in water as a drench. If the mare is not in foal, give a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. The symptoms of chronic indigestion are: Unthriftiness, capricious appetite, staring coat, hide-bound, and sometimes colicky pains. Having the teeth attended to may relieve the trouble. Give a purgative and follow by one dram each of ginger, gentian, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda, three times daily, and give food of first-class quality.

Veterinary.

Lame Mare.

I was drawing hay and the horses were warm. The load upset and the horses had to stand in the cold until we put the load on again. Next morning one of them, a young mare was lame in left fore foot and seemed stiff in front. The lameness disappeared in a day or two but the stiffness remains in one foot.

W. E.

Ans.—The mare suffered from a slight attack of founder. She should have been treated by purging, removing shoes and applying hot poultices to the foot. It is too late for that now. If still lame or tender, remove shoes and blister the coronet with 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline, clip the hair off for 2 inches high all around the hoof. Tie so that she cannot bite the parts, rub well with the blister. In 24 hours rub well again and in 24 hours longer apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off. Then tie up and blister again, and, if necessary again in a month.

Lame Horse.

Clydesdale gelding of about 1,700 lbs. goes a little lame in the right fore foot when driven at a trot, but walks and draws ordinary loads soundly, but is a little lame and stiff next morning.

N. N.

Ans. The symptoms indicate coffin joint lameness. It is not possible to diagnose definitely without seeing and examining the patient. It would be well to have this fellow examined by a veterinarian.

We would advise blistering the coronet repeatedly. Get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides mixed with 2 oz. vaseline. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the hoof. Tie him so that he cannot bite the part. Rub the blister well in. In 24 hours rub well again, and in 24 hours longer apply sweet oil and turn loose in a box stall now and oil every day until the scale comes off; then tie up and blister again, and after this blister once monthly as long as you can allow him to rest. If his foot is reasonably strong it will be well to have the shoe removed before commencing treatment. A perfect cure is not probable.

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!

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.

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.

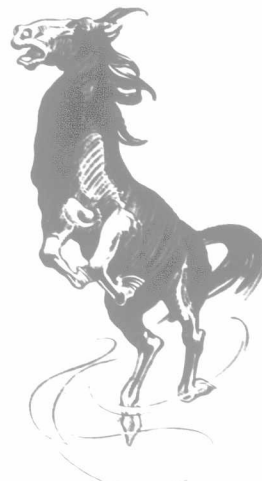
Dean L. Smith, Findley, Ohio, writes: By following Beery's instructions have changed a worthless, dangerous balker into a horse worth \$225.00.

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

"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.

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.

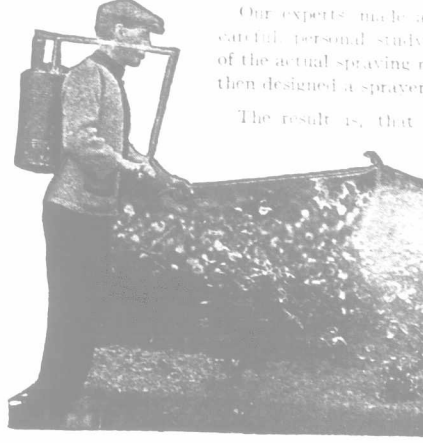
Just drop a line to Prof. Jesse Beery, Dept. 482 Pleasant Hill, Ohio, and the booklet will be sent free by return mail. A postcard will do as well as a letter.

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Galls and sore shoulders reduce the efficiency of your horse—sap his strength—down his spirit. Cure him without the use of medicine—while he does his heaviest work, with the Lankford Collar.

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Over 12,000,000 sold Lankford Collars prevent galls and sore shoulders, as well as cure them. Get one today—one for each horse, but be sure it's a Lankford. Buy a Lankford

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Dept. 55, Waterloo, Iowa

## AUCTION SALE

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At 1 p.m.  
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6 BROOD SOWS IN PIG  
FARM MACHINERY  
—At usual terms of credit.

### DR. PAGE'S ENGLISH SPAVIN CURE

Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavins, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the

bunches, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavins, thick pastern joints, cures lameness in tendons, most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed, or money refunded. Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00.

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if your teams are equipped with

**Ventis** These pads prevent Sore Shoulders and cure Gall Sores. Your dealer will supply you, or write:  
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793 King Street, West, Toronto, Canada.

For Sale, One Registered Clydesdale Stallion, rising four years old—"Baron Sterling (17084), sire, "Baron Elrig Imp. (13324); grandsire, Baron's Pride" 9122; dam, Rosamond (7423); sire, Mackintosh Imp. (11558). This is a big, thick, smooth, good-going colt, with the best of feet and legs; has several other registered dams, and has proved himself a sure foal-getter. For price and particulars apply to T.A. Hand, R.R.No.2, Stittsville, Ont.  
Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder. 10,000 \$1.00 bottles FREE to horsemen who give the Wonder a trial. Guaranteed for Colic, Inflammation of Lungs, Bowels, Kidneys; Fevers and Distempers, etc. Send 25c. for mailing, packing, etc. Agents wanted. Write address plainly.  
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Over 2 years old, must be first class.  
Give full description and price.  
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**Strawberry Plants, etc.**  
We have a full line of first-class Strawberries, Raspberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Grapes, Asparagus, Roots, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Seed Potatoes, etc. Write for free catalogue.  
**H. L. McConnell & Son, Port Burwell, Ont.**

### The Field Root Seed Supply.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Canada has so far, as is well known, relied almost entirely on Europe for her supply of root seed. Before the war, i. e., as long as agricultural and transportation conditions were normal, there was no danger of Canada being inadequately supplied with seed of reasonably good quality, but with the outbreak of the war the conditions became different. It is true that during 1914 and 1915 the imports were not falling off; as a matter of fact, Canada imported during these years more seed of both mangel and turnips than during any previous year. A mere study of the import figures, therefore, gave the impression that Canada at the end of 1915 was not in any danger of having the seed supply seriously curtailed in the immediate future. However, as the prospects for an early peace continued to remain far off, the agricultural activities in the seed-raising countries of Europe had to be directed almost exclusively toward production of food for the armies. As a consequence, root seed growing was being neglected, especially in France, a fact that became noticeable as early as 1915. The immediate result of this was a rapid decrease in the seed supply in Europe which made it necessary for the root-seed producing countries to prohibit the export of root seed for the duration of the war. When this embargo took effect, it began to be realized, in far-seeing quarters at least, that there was a real danger of shortage in the seed supply needed by Canada in the near future. The danger gradually took on a more serious aspect, as to the difficulty of actually securing seed in Europe was being added the difficulty of shipping it across the Atlantic in safety.

At present the root seed situation is far from satisfactory as one could wish it to be, and what it will be like later in the season is difficult to foretell with accuracy now. One thing is certain, however, and that is that the prices that have to be paid by root growers for seed this year will be abnormally high.

A catalogue just received from a reliable seed house quotes prices that were unthought of in the pre-war times of plentiful supply. Mangel seed is on the average quoted at one dollar a pound, as against forty-five cents last year; Swede turnip seed is offered at about \$1.40 a pound, as compared with about 65 cents a year ago, and in field carrot seed there is an increase over last year's prices that in instances amounts to over fifty per cent.

These prices tell a story that can hardly be misunderstood. They clearly indicate that the available root seed supply is small, a fact that also may be gathered from import figures of the last two years, as given by the Department of Customs.

Under the circumstances our advice to root growers who have not taken the precaution to grow their own seed is to secure whatever quantities of seed are needed for the coming season's root crop as early as possible.—Experimental Farms Note.

### Scotch Shorthorns.

Those who value cattle of the very best of breeding should avail themselves of the opportunity to secure one or more at L. K. Weber's auction sale of Shorthorns, at Hawkesville, on February 21. The herd has an imported foundation from such noted herds as that of Cargill & Son on the female side, and J. Watt & Son on the sire's side, namely, Good Morning imp. (55018), followed by such noted sires as Lord Lieutenant imp. (50050), Highland Chief by Dalmeny Nonpareil imp., and the present stock bull, Bull Rush imp. Besides having the very best of breeding, the herd sire is an exceptionally thick, heavy-fleshed, low-down animal, and, although rising eleven years old, he is quiet, sure and active. All the females of breeding age are in calf to him. He represents such families as the Beatrices and Butterflies on the female side, and Scottish Farmer (93365), Archer, Banker, Champion of England, and others. Write L. K. Weber, Hawkesville, for a catalogue and full description of the sale.

She—I like a man of few words and many actions.  
He—You will like my brother; he has St. Vitus' dance.

# HORSES

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<b>JAY</b> 36% Protein	<b>DOVE</b> 38½% Protein	<b>OWL</b> 41% Protein	<b>LONE STAR</b> 43% Protein
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**F. W. BRODE & CO., MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE**

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OUR BRANDS ARE STANDARD—WE TAKE PRIDE IN THEM

## Imported and Canadian Bred Clydesdales

COLUMBUS STABLES

We have on hand at present one of the strongest selections of imported and Canadian bred stallions we have had in the stables in years. A strong combination of size, quality and breeding. We also have 15 in-foal mares, all to the service of horses we are offering.

Smith & Richardson, Myrtle, C.P.R., Oshawa, C.N.R., Oshawa, G.T.R., Columbus, Ont.

## Sundrum Clydesdales

Several choice imported and Canadian-bred mares, safe in foal. Also several prize-winning fillies and stallions, and a few show geldings, 2 and 3 years of age.

W. A. McNIVEN, R. R. No. 4, HAMILTON, ONTARIO

## Aberdeen-Angus

We have a splendid selection of last spring's bull calves to offer, sired by our noted herd bulls and from our choice home-bred and imported cows. Inspection invited. Berkshire Boars and Sows.

LARKIN FARMS (MENTION FARMER'S ADVOCATE) QUEENSTON, ONTARIO

## CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS

I have on hand a number of real choice young mares and fillies. Eight excellent young bulls, from 9 to 12 months, of Right Sort and Royal Blood breeding; also a number of females. Inspection invited.  
J. B. CALDER, R.R. 3, GLANFORD STATION, ONTARIO

**DREADNAUGHT  
TWO-PIECE  
STEEL HAMES**



**FOR HARD ROUGH WORK  
THEY STAND PRE-EMINENT**

There is no load too heavy or strain too great for these all-steel hames. Two-piece, doubly reinforced at points of greatest strain.

15% Stronger Than Any Other Hame Draft studs, forged steel. Rings electrically welded—will not break; will not buckle or bend, anti-rust treated.

Write for Our Descriptive Folder We can furnish low tops and high tops; light hames and heavy hames in all kinds of finishes and designs for every hame requirement. DEALERS: Write for our dealer proposition and selling helps. **McKINNON DASH COMPANY** Dept. B St. Catharines, Ontario, Can.

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ON THIS  
CLOTHES WASHER**

Washes anything from finest laces to heaviest blankets or overalls equally well and without wear or tear—saves rubbing and washboard drudgery—can be used for rinsing, blueing or dry cleaning.

**SPECIAL OFFER**

To prove to every woman that this is the best Vacuum Washer and to introduce it in every home we will send it complete with long handle and exhaust protector, which prevents splashing, for only \$1.75 postpaid. Lasts a life time. Send order to-day. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. **Grant & McMillan Co.** Dept. L5 Box 353 Toronto

**THE VETERINARIAN**  
A valuable book which tells you all about the treatment of diseases of your live stock, given FREE with a trial ton order of **LINSEED OIL CAKE** "Maple Leaf" Brand Write to-day for lowest prices. **The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited** Toronto and Montreal

**ELM PARK  
ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
Our bulls have won at large fairs in Eastern and Western Canada from London to Edmonton, in 1917, thirty-two first prizes and championships. Parties wanting a first-class herd header, should look them over. Address: **JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.**

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

**Alloway Lodge Stock Farm**  
Angus - Southdowns - Collies  
SHOW FLOCKS  
Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair. **Robt. McEwen, R. R. 4, London, Ont.**

**Kennelworth Farm Aberdeen-Angus**  
A grand lot of calves for sale; ages in the neighborhood of 7 months. Victor of Glencairn at head of herd. **PETER A. THOMPSON HILLSBURG, ONT.**

**Beaver Hill ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
Cows with calves at foot. Bulls of serviceable age and females all ages. **ALEX McKINNEY, R. R. No. 1, Erin, Ontario.**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS**  
Alonzo Matthews, Manager, Forest, Ontario. H. Fraleigh, Proprietor, Forest, Ontario.

**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus**  
Get the best Angus blood in the Dominion. I have shown that I can buy from 1914 to 1917, thirty-two first prizes and championships. **T. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.**

**The Application of Manure.**

A recent pamphlet issued by the Central Experimental Farms at Ottawa gives the following advice in regard to the application of manure:

In so far as it may be practicable the manure should be drawn daily, fresh and direct, from the barn and stable to the land. For this purpose, as long as the condition of the soil permits and there is little or no snow, use the manure-spreader (into which the manure from the carrier has been directly dumped) and distribute at once. This practice means not only a great economy in labor, but the prevention of losses in plant food and humus-forming materials that inevitably follow the accumulation of manure in the yard or piling in the field. It means also an equable and uniform distribution on the land—a matter of no small importance.

When the snow lies deep upon the ground, still draw out the manure to the fields—daily if possible—but instead of spreading, pile in small heaps of 200 to 400 pounds each. Fifty heaps of 400 pounds or one hundred heaps of 200 pounds each to the acre would mean an application of 10 tons.

With the advance of spring and the disappearance of the snow the piles of manure, now possibly elevated a foot or more on a foundation of snow, are turned over and, when free from frost, scattered.

The advice given in this circular as to the winter application of manure is based on the results of experimental work conducted chiefly at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. These experiments proved:

1. That manure left in a loose pile in the yard suffered very considerable losses, chiefly through the leaching away of soluble nitrogen and potash compounds, but partly through fermentation (heating) and consequent destruction of organic matter with its nitrogen. In the course of a few weeks these losses may amount to one third or more of the initial value of the manure.

2. That manure in large heaps or piles—whether in yard or field—heated rapidly, even in the coldest weather. In the course of three months—January to March—manure so piled lost, chiefly through excessive fermentation 60 per cent. of its original organic matter and nearly 30 per cent. of its nitrogen.

3. That heaps of 400 pounds each put out on the fields fresh from the barn and stable (mixed manure) showed no sign of heating throughout the experiment, January to March. For the greater part of the period these small heaps were frozen through and careful analysis made immediately before scattering them in the spring showed that while frozen there had been absolutely no loss, either in plant food constitutes nor organic matter.

**Criticism.**

It's easy enough to pick out the flaws, In the work that others have done, To point out the errors that others have made, When your own task you haven't begun.

It is easy enough to fuss and find fault When others are doing their best, To sneer at the little that they have achieved

When you have done nothing but rest. It is easy enough to cavil and carp, To criticize, scoff and deride, For few of us ever have done perfect work, No matter how hard we have tried.

It is easy enough not to speak of the best, And to dwell at the time on the worst, And perhaps it is proper sometimes to find fault, But be sure you have done something first.

**Fairview Stock Farm Holsteins.**  
E. C. Chambers, of Hatchley, Ont., announces that his sale of Holstein cattle to be held at his farm on March 5, will be one of the greatest Holstein sales ever held in Western Ontario, because the herd sire is the first bull to be offered by auction whose dam and sire's dam made over 30 pounds in seven days; because there is more 30-lb. blood in the herd, because there are more daughters of a 30-lb. bull, and because there are more cows in calf to a 30-lb. bull than ever before offered at public auction.

**When You Overhaul that Engine**

**McQUAY-NORRIS  
LEAK-PROOF  
PISTON RINGS**

It will certainly pay you to put in the best piston rings you can buy. Remember—in piston rings you're buying power, control of fuel and oil consumption and assurance of dependable service all through the season ahead. McQuay-Norris Leak-Proof Piston Rings have led the field for seven years. Their supremacy has been established by consistently efficient performance. They stop compression leakage—cut down cost of operation—reduce carbon. Your dealer can get you any size or over-size quickly. Over 300 jobbing and supply houses in all parts of the country carry complete size assortments. If you have any difficulty getting them—write us.

**McQUAY-NORRIS  
Superoyle  
RINGS**

A special ring for engines that pump oil. Used in top groove only of pistons to control excess oil, with McQuay-Norris Leak-Proof Rings in lower grooves to insure maximum compression and fuel economy. SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET "To Have and to Hold Power"—a simple, clear explanation of piston rings, their construction and operation. Manufactured by McQuay-Norris Mfg. Co., St. Louis, U. S. A. Canadian Factory: W. H. Banfield & Sons, Ltd., 374 Pape Ave., Toronto

**GREAT DISPERSION SALE**  
at Fairview Stock Farm, Tuesday, March 5th, 1918, at one o'clock.

**WHY?**

- Because**—the herd sire is the first bull to be offered by public auction whose dam and sire's dam made over 30 lbs. in 7 days.
- Because**—there is more 30-lb. blood in the herd,
- Because**—there are more daughters of a 30-lb. bull,
- Because**—there are more cows in calf to a 30-lb. bull than ever were offered at public auction.

E. C. CHAMBERS offers his entire herd of 32 richly bred, heavy producing, high-quality Holsteins for sale, without reserve.

**Remember It Is 30-lb. Breeding**

Sale held under cover. Parties wishing to attend sale can reach farm by G.T.R. to Harley, T.H. & B. to Scotland, or L.E. & N. to Oakland. Conveyances will be at Harley Station, and hotel at Scotland on morning of sale. Bus meets radial at Oakland, and train at Scotland. Rigs will leave Hotel for farm at 11 a.m. Catalogues on application to **E. C. CHAMBERS, HATCHLEY R.R. NO. 1, ONTARIO** Auctioneer, Col. Welby Almas; Sale Manager, L. H. Lipsitt; Clerks, N. P. Sager and W. J. McCormick.

**SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS**  
Herd of seventy head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96365, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females. **KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont.** (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

**SEVENTY-THREE HEAD OF SHORTHORNS**  
Ten young bulls of serviceable age, Nonpareil Ramsden =101081=, and Royal Red Blood =77521=, at the head of the herd. The ten young bulls range in age from 8 to 15 months, and are for immediate sale. They are out of good dams which will bear inspection. Our cows and heifers will please, and you'll like the bulls. **JAMES McPHERSON & SONS, DUNDALK, ONTARIO.**

**PLEASANT VALLEY FARMS**  
Herd headed by (Imp.) Newton Grand Champion and Belmont Beau. We have for sale a goodly number of real good young bulls that will suit the most exacting; also females. Inspection invited. **Geo. Ames & Sons** C. P. R., 11 miles east of Guelph Moffat, Ontario

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

**ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS**  
For Sale—2 herd-headers of serviceable age; one a Cruickshank Orange Blossom by Right Sort Imp. and one a Jilt, by Raphael (Imp.); also one good farmer's bull. Can also spare a half-dozen females **J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.** Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction

**FIFTY IMPORTED SHORTHORNS**  
I have fifty head of newly imported Shorthorns (42 females, 8 bulls) which are acknowledged to be one of the strongest lots that have left Britain this season. You should see these if you are wanting something choice. **George Isaac, (All Railroads; Bell Phone) Cobourg, Ontario.**

**IRVINEDALE STOCK FARM**  
Herd headed by Marquis Supreme. For sale, 4 granddaughters of (Imp.) Right Sort, two are Scotch and two Scotch topped; also two bulls, 1 roan 16 months by Gainford Select, and one white, Scotch topped sire by Brown Dale, 7 months old, priced to sell. **JOHN WATT & SON, G.T.R. & C.P.R. R.R. NO. 3, ELORA, ONTARIO.**

**WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM**  
Shorthorn Cattle and Leicester Sheep. Herd established 1855—Flock 1848. The great show and breeding bull, Brown Dale =80112= by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of Leicester rams, mostly from imp. ewes. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO**

# Keep It In Mind—The DRYDEN-MILLER SALE of Imported Shorthorns

SELLING AT THE UNION STOCK YARDS

Toronto, Ont., Saturday, February 23rd, 1918

90 HEAD 10 YOUNG BULLS 75 HEAD  
80 BREEDING FEMALES IMPORTED

The most promising lot of breeding Shorthorns ever consigned to a Canadian sale ring.

Wire for catalogue now.

See reading notice in this issue.

Every Shorthorn breeder from Coast to Coast should attend this sale. Address all communications to:

**JOHN MILLER, Jr., Ashburn, Ont., OR W. A. DRYDEN, Brooklin, Ont.**

## Heaves CURED

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of **Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy** fail to effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid.  
Per Box, \$1.00; 3 for \$2.50. Mailed on receipt of Price.

**Scratches Disappeared**  
Gentlemen—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared.  
Geo. A. Miles, Orville, Alta.

Full information in **Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Write us for a Free Copy

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
75 Church St. - Toronto, Ont.

## Annual Provincial Sale of Pure-Bred Stock

The Annual Provincial Sale of Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle, males and females, under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and management of the Guelph Fat Stock Club, will be held in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, on

**Wednesday, March 6, 1918**

Sale to commence at 12.30 P. M.

About sixty head will be offered, among them many fashionably bred animals contributed by well-known breeders.

For catalogues and other particulars apply to

**C. L. Nelles, J. M. Duff,**  
President. Secretary.  
Guelph, Ont.

## Cream Wanted

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

**Ontario Creameries, Limited**  
London, Ontario

## Gossip.

### The Allison Farm Offering.

One of the most important announcements made in the advertising columns of this paper for some time appeared in last week's issue, over the name of Allison Stock Farm, Chesterville, Ont. Allison Stock Farm has long been one of Canada's most extensive Holstein breeding establishments and it has gained considerable publicity in Holstein circles everywhere as the foster home of the great May Echo blood, to which the breed owes so much. May Echo, has two daughters, May Echo Verbelles and May Echo Lyons, her granddaughter Lawn-Crest May Echo Posch, and several great granddaughters of equal note, have all played important roles in the herd of breeding matrons during the past half dozen years, and should go a long way toward making the present offering of younger females popular. On two occasions in the past, public sales have been held at the farm to dispose of the surplus, but this year Messrs. Allison purpose to sell privately and are advertising a score or more of one and two-year-old daughters of their great herd sire, Sir Lyon Segis. They are deserving of large enquiry. Individually, these heifers are a real choice lot and there are but few sires in Canada to-day that rank higher than their sire, Sir Lyon Segis. He already has 30 tested daughters, including several two-year-olds, that run from 20.61 to 23.72 pounds of butter for seven days, and his sire, King Pietje, was a son of Blanch Leyons De Kol, 33.31 pounds, and the great King Hengerveld. On the dam's side he is a grandson of King Segis and the 34.71-lb. cow, Betty Lyons Netherland, making a combination of King Segis and King Hengerveld, two sires that have made real Holstein history. There are also ten daughters of King Segis Alcartra Pietje, a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra, and all are from daughters of Sir Lyon Segis and will prove favorites. They are now rising two years of age. They are well grown, and all are in calf to Riverdale Lyons Echo Posch, a son of Lawn-Crest May Echo Posch, the 33.79-lb. full sister of the great May Echo Sylvia, 41.6 lbs. of butter and 1,005 lbs. of milk in seven days. The females we have mentioned are those of only the best of breeding, but like some plainer-bred cows, will, we understand, be priced exceptionally easy in order to reduce the herd, and reduce it quickly. Sir Lyon Segis is included in the offering of bulls which in numbers are at present somewhat limited.

### Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont.

still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.

Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto

### FAIRVIEW SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

In Shorthorns we can offer you a choice, from 60 head, including both bulls and females, of Lavender, Missie, Agusta, Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Miss Ramsden and Clara breeding—the best of cattle and the best of pedigrees. In Clydesdales, write for our list of winnings at Toronto, London and Guelph 1917 shows, Canadian-bred classes. We also have a nice offering in Shropshires.

**ROBERT DUFF & SONS, Myrtle Station, C.P.R. and G.T.R. MYRTLE, ONTARIO**

## OAKLAND 60 SHORTHORNS

Present offering is 7 bulls from 10 to 20 months of age; also a few cows with calves at foot, all choicely bred dual-purpose animals, and priced below their value. Crown Jewel 42nd still heads this herd.

**JOHN ELDER & SONS, HENSALL, ONTARIO**

## SALEM SHORTHORNS

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

**J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONTARIO**

## SHORTHORNS—T. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.

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

## PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

of exceptional merit. The young things we are offering this year are something extra, especially the bulls. Come and see them if you want something choice. **GEO GIER & SON, WALDEMAR, ONT.**

## Blairgowrie Shorthorns and Shropshires

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

## SHORTHORN BULLS Will. A. Dryden

of my own breeding, around a year old; best families and good colors, are for sale. Also a few young, imported bulls.

**Brooklin, Ontario County Myrtle, C.P.R. Brooklin, G.T.R. Brooklin, C.N.R.**

## A. G. Farrow, Oakville—SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Proud Lancer (Imp.) and Pride of Eacana, a great son of the great Right Sort Imp. I have a few bull calves of the better sort. Three imported ones left. Prices right.

Farms one mile from station. Trains every couple of hours each way.

**Wm. D. Dyer, R. 3, Oshawa, Ont. Brooklin, G.T.R., C.N.R., Myrtle, C.P.R. SHORTHORNS.** Pure Scotch or Scotch topped, beef type, yet good milkers. 3 young bulls and a few young cows and heifers for sale.

**SHROPSHIRE.** Type and quality. A few ram lambs still left.

**CLYDESDALES.** Stallion, 1 year old, rich in Baron Pride blood, promises size and quality combined

## CREEKSIDE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Gay Monarch 79611, dam, Sally 8th Imp., and sire, the great Gold Sultan 75411. My present offering of young bulls includes several 7 to 14 months' youngsters, all thick, mellow, well-grown fellows—reds and roans—and priced right. Can also supply females in most any numbers.

**Geo. Ferguson—Elora Station, C.P.R., G.T.R.—Salem, Ont**

## IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS

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

## MEADOW LAWN SHORTHORNS

Three big, growthy bulls of serviceable age—one of the Claret, two of the Marr Roan families. Come and see them. We will refund your railway fare and pay freight on all purchases. Priced from \$175 to \$300. **F. W. EWING, R. R. No. 1, ELORA, ONT.**

Ask the Man Who Has Used It

Nitrate of Soda leaves no mineral acid residues which may destroy neutral soil conditions. It does not require time to be Nitrated as do all other forms of Nitrogen. There is no risk of loss by Nitration. No matter how cold the season, no time is lost. All other forms of Nitrogen require time for Nitration.

DR. WM. S. MYERS

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IRON AGE Farm, Garden and Orchard Tools. Answer the farmer's big questions. How can I grow crops with less expense? How can I save in planting potatoes? How make high priced seed go farthest? The IRON AGE Potato Planter solves the labor problem and makes the best use of high priced seed. Means \$5 to \$6 extra profit per acre. Every seed piece in its place and only one. Saves 1 to 2 bushels seed per acre. Uniform depth; even spacing. We make a full line of potato machinery. Send for booklet today. No Misses No Doubles. THE BATEMAN-WILKINSON CO., Ltd. 41 Symington Avenue, Toronto, Canada.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

Herd Headed by Dominator No. 106224 whose grandam on his mother's side has an R. O. P. record of 13,535 lbs. milk, testing 3.99, and whose dam has an R.O.P. record of 10,689 lbs. milk, testing 3.88. Cows heifers and young bulls for sale; some of the latter are out of cows in the herd which have given between 10,000 and 11,000 lbs of milk each in one lactation period.

WELLDWOOD FARM FARMER'S ADVOCATE, LONDON, ONTARIO

Mardella Shorthorns

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

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

Registered Shorthorn Bulls

Excellent individuals and ready for service. Sired by the famous bull that sold in Toronto, December last, for \$1,075. These choice young animals possess perfect Gloucester type and finish (their dams excellent milkers.) Priced right for quick sale.

W. S. BRAGG R.R. No. 4, Box 11, Bowmanville, Ont.

For Sale 3-year-old Imp. Augustus bull, Augustine - 107804 - two good cows with their calves and two heifers; also five bulls ready for service. Will be sold right away. Inspection invited. John Senn & Son, Caledonia R. R. No. 3, Haldimand Co.

Glenfoyle Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

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

R. O. P. SHORTHORNS THE EVERGREEN HILL HERD

Present Offering—four young bulls from R. O. P. dams, and each tracing to three R. O. P. sires. Could also spare a couple of R. O. P. cows. S. W. JACKSON R. R. 4, Woodstock, Ont.

Shorthorns Pail-fillers for sale. Young record cows. A few young cows and bulls with extra good breeding and quality.

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

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

MAPLE LEAF FARM

Shorthorns, some good young bulls and females. Shropshire, 50 lambs. Our flock leading winners on Eastern show circuit. John Baker, Hampton, R. No. 1, Ont.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Absence of Oestrus.

I have two four-year-old cows which calved last July and have failed to come in heat since. Both are in good flesh and health. On advice of veterinarian I tried nux vomica on one without result. Can anything be done as I do not want to fatten them? B. M.

Ans.—We can suggest very little but waiting patiently. It is difficult to understand the cause of these abnormal conditions. It might be good practice to tie the cow in a stall adjoining the bull or turn them loose in a box stall or paddock for a short time each day.

Apoplexy.

I have a pair of pigs three months old, fed on bran and shorts morning and night and pulped roots at noon. One of the pigs takes a bite, then jumps back, sits on his haunches and squeals and start to quiver. It goes backward, falls over and starts to kick for a minute, then gets up and starts to eat. I examined its mouth and while we were holding it, it vomited stuff that looked like blood and water. What is wrong with the pig? A. B.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of apoplexy which is caused by high feeding and lack of exercise. Preventive treatment is to force plenty of exercise; a curative, is to remove about one pint of blood by tying a cord tightly above the knee and open the vein on the inside of the leg. It may be necessary to operate on both legs. Purge, feed lightly and give exercise.

Altering Calves.

1. Does the Agricultural College issue literature on bees?

2. I have two calves about six months old. Is it too cold to alter them now, or is it advisable to wait until warm weather? What is the best age? Some cut off the end of the scrotum others make two slits, which is the better method? Some go by the signs of the moon when altering calves. Does it make any difference? P. L.

Ans.—1. Information on bees is sent out from the Agricultural College in pamphlet and bulletin form.

2. We would advise waiting until milder weather sets in. The operation can be performed when the calf is four or five weeks old. The older the calf the more it affects him. Both methods give results. Removing the testicles by making two slits makes the neatest job. Removing the end of the scrotum lessens the danger of pus forming as there is no obstruction to drainage from the wound. While some closely follow the signs when altering their animals we have not seen bad results from doing the job when the signs were wrong.

Lease of Farm.

A rented 25 acres of land from B last fall and got it all ploughed. B has sold the farm to C and wants A to give up the 25 acres. It should grow at least 1,000 bushels of grain. A was depending on it for feed for his stock next winter and has his own farm mostly under hay and pasture. Can they compel A to give it up, and if they can what should he get out of it? I am enclosing a copy of the writings. D. C. D.

Ans.—Of course, it would not be right for B to expect A to give up the land without remuneration. In fact, the land should have been sold to C subject to the lease which A holds. However, it might be advisable to come to an agreement in the matter with least possible trouble. The copy of the lease which A holds would likely bind B to let A have the use of the land this year, although no length of time for the lease is definitely stated therein. A judge would likely hold the lease binding for this year, and B would not likely dispute having intended that A have the place for the stated sum for 1918 crop. We do not think A can be forced to relinquish twenty-five acres this year if he chooses to hold it, and if he does agree to should be paid for the plowing he has done and allowed for whatever damage the change will make through upsetting his plans.

"20—I want to enroll in the tenth regiment. Recruiting Officer—Why that regiment?" "20—I want to be near a friend of mine. He's in the eleventh."

The Feed for Hungry Calves

Conserve the milk and help the nation. You do not need to feed milk to your calves if you use Royal Purple Calf Meal. It is a perfect substitute for milk. It is partially cooked, and the pure ingredients are so combined that the meal will not injure or derange the digestive organs of even the youngest calf. If you want rapid development and healthy calves, feed



Royal Purple Calf Meal

Let the following unsolicited testimonial letters convince you of the sterling qualities of our calf meal.

John D. Hamilton, Port Hope, Ont., writes: "I have used Royal Purple Calf Meal and find it perfectly satisfactory, and I am recommending to my friends. I might add that I find no trouble with the calves scouring while using this meal. I have tried many other Calf meals, but never found one that proved satisfactory until I got Royal Purple."

FREE BOOK

Send for our 80-page book which tells how to raise calves without milk. It also describes fully the common diseases of stock and poultry.

S. M. Osborne, Maxwell, Ont., writes: "We have a pretty good calf which is now four months old and weighs 400 lbs. I think your calf meal is fine. I have never fed anything that will make a calf grow as fast as this meal."

Order Royal Purple from your feedman. It is sold in 25, 50 and 100-lb. bags.

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

CLEARING CREDIT SALE OF Pure-Bred Milking Shorthorns AND YORKSHIRE SWINE

THE ENTIRE HERD OF A. STEVENSON, TO BE SOLD AT THE FARM, NEAR Atwood, Ont., Wednesday, February 20, 1918

This herd of Shorthorns is one of the smaller, select herds of Western Ontario, and includes 14 cows, all near calving, or with calves at foot. Several have qualified in the R.O.P., with records up as high as 9,040 lbs. of milk for mature cows, and 5694 lbs. as two-year-olds. There are also several good young heifers from these dams, as well as five young bulls, from eight to fifteen months old, and also the herd sire, General 96407, a thick, dark red fellow, rising 4 years.

Besides the Yorkshires, which include a lot of young stuff and several sows with young litters, there will also be sold the Clydesdale stallion, Prince Gammor 19365, a nice pleasing bay, rising 3 years.

TERMS:—Eight months' credit will be given on bankable paper without interest. 5% off for cash.

G.T.R. TRAINS will stop at farm on day of sale, 10.50 a.m. and 4 p.m. Buy tickets to Henfryn. Sale will be held between the noon and evening trains.

A. STEVENSON - Henfryn Station, G.T.R. - ATWOOD, ONT.

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding, and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.

WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO. Myrtle, C.P.R., Brooklin, G.T.R., Oshawa, C.N.R.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

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

GORDON SMITH Woodslee Str., M. C. R., Essex County. SOUTH WOODSLEE, ONT.

SIR LYONS SEGIS

Now Has Thirty Tested Daughters

Standing fifth in number for any sire in Canada to-day. At present we have fifty of his daughters (including calves) in our stables. We also have ten granddaughters of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra (the \$50,000 sire), as well as a few others, by a brother to the world's record milk cow, May Echo Sylvia. We are overstocked—away overstocked. If you want a few select females of the strongest blood in Canada, write at once about these, or bet ter still, come and see them.

WE ALSO HAVE YOUNG BULLS

ALLISON STOCK FARMS

CHESTERVILLE, ONT.

RECORD OF PERFORMANCE HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—One bull, 3 years old, large, strong, and a fine individual. Sire, King Lyons Colantha, whose six nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days. Dam, a 487.5-lb. 2-year-old in R.O.P., her dam at 4 years made 825.8 lbs. butter from 17,474 lbs. milk. Write at once if interested. Priced reasonable. We also have several bull calves to offer. Write us your wants, or better come and see them. J. Mogk & Son, R. R. No. 1, Tavistock, Ontario.

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—A few bull calves.

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

Pioneer Farm Holstein Herd With big yearly records and high average butter-fat test, and headed by Canary Hartog, grandson of Royalton Violet, at 10 dam, Royalton De Kol Fern, 34.60 lbs. milk in 7 days, 116 lbs. milk in 1 day. Bull calves for sale, born after Jan. 25th, 1917; dams over 11,000 lbs. milk up to nearly 16,000 lbs milk in 1 year, at 2 years old. Walburn Rivers, R. R. No. 5, Ingersoll, Ontario. Phone 343L, Ingersoll Independent Line.

**Gossip.**

**The Quaker's Herd.**

If looking for foundation stock or for a sire to head your Holstein herd it will be to your advantage to attend G. F. Mahon's sale at Dr. Rudd's stables, Woodstock, on Wednesday, March 6. Mr. Mahon is a Holstein enthusiast and a good judge of a dairy cow. He was a purchaser of the highest-priced and best females offered at several sales until he had a herd of about fifteen head of choice individuals. These mated with the best sire money would buy has resulted in a particularly strong herd from the standpoint of production, type and quality. Mr. Mahon keenly regrets having to part with the herd which has been a source of satisfaction and pleasure to him but the labor situation and the increased demands of his profession and other interests make the dispersion of the herd necessary. Others will reap the benefit of Mr. Mahon's selection and breeding.

The herd sire Colanthus Posch Abbekerk, a two-year-old bull of beautiful conformation, type and character is line-bred thus intensifying his choice qualities. Four times he traces to Tidy Abbekerk, and twice to Cornelius Posch. He is sired by A. E. Hulet's herd bull that was out of a 32-lb. cow with a record of 750 lbs. milk in 7 days. He is a grandson of Prince Abbekerk Mercena, that great show bull famous for the number of high-producing daughters he has left. The blood of Madam Posch Pauline, a cow of world fame flows in his veins. His dam is Olive Abbekerk Posch 3rd, a magnificent type of dairy cow with hide of kid glove quality and hair like silk. She has the kind of udder dairymen like to see and the veins are long, tortuous and quite pronounced which indicate heavy production. The bull's dam and sire's dam have an average of over 30 lbs. butter and 658 lbs. milk in 7 days. Thus in this animal type and production are combined.

Mention of a few of the females will show that they are bred in the purple and are workers. Shadelawn Cynthia Canary made 26.37 lbs. butter and 604 lbs. milk in 7 days as a 4-year-old; Maud Beets Segis a daughter of De Kol Beets Segis has 23.80 lbs.; Bella A. Posch, a daughter of Cornelius Posch has a 19.80-lb. record, and Roxy Fayne, a 3-year-old, a 19.75-lb. record. There are daughters of Butter Baron, the well known 33-lb. bull, in the sale and also Quaker's Lord Segis—a son of Grace Fayne 2nd Sir Colantha. Six beautiful, typy two-year-old heifers are bred to the herd sire to freshen in early fall. These are thrifty, growthy heifers and will have plenty of size by the time they drop their first calf. About one-quarter of the mature cows will be fresh by time of sale and the majority of the remainder will freshen shortly after the sale. Look for the advertisement in another column of this issue.

The sale will be held at Woodstock as the railway connections to that city from all directions are good. Write G. F. Mahon, Woodstock, for a catalogue giving detailed description of each animal. The kind of females you are looking for will be found at this sale. Plan to attend.

**Questions and Answers.**

**Miscellaneous.**

**Damp Cellar.**

We have built a small house and we put a good cellar under it but since we have got it fixed the water has come in very bad. We got a pump and got it out, but it has come in again. Now as our ground is very flat we would not be able to put a drain in, so could you answer and tell us just what you would advise us to do, the soil is blue clay. W. C.

Ans.—Where the land is so flat that drainage cannot be put in satisfactorily, it is very difficult to keep the water out of a cellar that is sunk in the ground a few feet. We do not know of any material in which you could build the wall that would prevent the water from seeping through. A tile drain put around the outside of the wall and emptied into a well where no other outlet could be obtained would drain the water from the cellar. It would then be necessary to have a pump to remove the water from this well or catch basin.

# The Quaker's Stock Farm

ENTIRE DISPERSION SALE OF

## 50—Pure-Bred Holstein-Friesian Cattle—50

**FEMALES**

**40 OR MORE, INCLUDING**  
 Shadelawn Cynthia Canary, 4 yrs., milk, 604.7 lbs., butter, 26.37 lbs.  
 Maud Beets Segis, butter, 23.80 lbs.  
 Bella A Posch.....butter, 19.45 lbs.  
 Roxie Fayne, 3 yrs., butter, 19.87 lbs.  
 Mercena Schuiling 5th, 3 yrs., butter.....19.71 lbs.  
 Colantha Mercedes Tehee, 2 yrs., butter.....12.77 lbs.  
 The Quakeress, 1 year 11 months, butter.....14.60 lbs.

Many other fine foundation cows, tested and untested, and nearly all in shape for testing this spring.

**ONE OF OXFORD'S Finest Herds**

A Sale Worth While

**HEIFERS**

Some splendid heifers, freshening to the herd bull this fall, and a number of unbred yearlings.

Splendid Foundation Stock

**BULLS**

The young herd sire and show bull, 2 yrs. old—COLANTHUS POSCH ABBEKERK, more white than black.

Dam, milk, 7 days.....590.8 lbs.  
 butter " 28.07 lbs.  
 Sire's Dam, milk.....710 lbs.  
 butter.....31.95 lbs.  
 Highest day's milk.....103.6 lbs.  
 Average (dam and sire's dam) milk, 7 days.....650.04 lbs.  
 butter " 30.15 lbs.

Blue Ribbon Bull at Guelph, 1916

Prize-winner at Toronto and London, 1917

Several young bulls, ready for service, all from R.O.M. dams. One prize-winner at Toronto, 1917.

**DR. RUDD'S SALE STABLE, WOODSTOCK**

**Wednesday, March 6th, 1918, at 1 o'clock**

Convenient Train Service - Good Hotel Accommodation

Terms: Cash or 6 months' credit with interest

**G. F. MAHON, Proprietor, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO**

Write for Catalogue

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

**AUCTION SALE**

### 25 Head Registered Holsteins 25 Head

Thursday, Feb. 21st, at Hespeler, Ontario

Females:—From high-record sires, descended from officially tested stock, some from tested dams, with records up to 25 lbs. in 7 days, including daughters of Pontiac Segis Avondale, son of King Pontiac Artis Canada. His three near dams average 31.10 lbs. His pedigree contains the sires or grandsires of ten 40-lb. cows, also daughters or granddaughters of Pontiac Wayne Korndyke, Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, Korndyke Manor DeKol, Inka Sylvia Beets Posch and others equally well bred.

Four Males:—Including herd sire "Pontiac Wayne Korndyke" brother to Brookbank Butter Baron, 34 R.O.M. daughters, including "Queen Butter Baroness", 33.18 lbs., sired by a brother to sires of K.P. Pontiac Lass, 44.18, K.P. Diona Pietertje, 40.15, Het Loo Pietertje 30.28, (2-year-old world's champion). A calf whose six tested dams average over 25 lbs., will be sold, proceeds to go to the Red Cross.

This is your opportunity to get stock from some of the best record strains in America. Farm situated 1/2 mile from stations. Railway connections: C.P.R., G.T.R., Hamilton and Brantford, Lake Erie and Northern Electric Railways, connecting at Galt with the Galt, Preston and Hespeler Electric Railway. Electric cars arrive in Hespeler every hour from Galt and Kitchener. Sale of cattle to commence at 1:30 p.m. Lunch will be served to those from a distance. Splendid accommodation at Hotels for those wishing to stay over night. Catalogues promptly forwarded upon request.

James McDonald, Guelph  
 Auctioneer

WM. A. RIFE, Hespeler  
 PROPRIETOR

### Grandsons of Rag Apple Korndyke 8th

We have four young bulls of serviceable age, by our herd sire, *Sir Waldorf Korndyke*, who is a son of the mighty Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Their dams' records run as high as 31.31 lbs. butter and 704 lbs. milk for 7 days, and every calf is a show individual. We also have one 8-months bull by a grandson of May Echo Sylvia and from a daughter of a 31-lb. cow. Are you interested?

Write J. W. STEWART - North Star Stock Farm - LYN, ONTARIO

### Roycroft Farm Holstein-Friesians

Our 30-lb. bulls have all been sold, but we still have several sons of Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo that are just nearing serviceable age. Get one of these for your next herd sire, have a brother of Het Loo Pietertje, the world's greatest junior two-year old, at the head of your herd. We also have a 9-months, 27.78-lb. son of King Segis Alcartra; and one other, same age, by Dutchland Colantha Sir Mona. See them at once or write early.

W. L. SHAW - ROYCROFT FARM - NEWMARKET, ONTARIO.  
 Take Yonge Street Radial Cars from N. Toronto

## CLOVER SEEDS

(Government Standard)

	Per Bus.
No. 1 Red Clover.....	\$25.00
No. 2 Red Clover.....	24.00
No. 1 Alsike.....	17.00
No. 2 Alsike.....	16.00
No. 1 Alfalfa (Northern grown).....	17.00
No. 2 Timothy (this seed grades No. 1 purity).....	5.50
No. 3 Timothy.....	5.00
Mixed Timothy and Alsike....	9.00
White Blossom Sweet Clover	18.00
O. A. C. No. 72 Oats.....	1.75
Marquis Spring Wheat.....	3.00

Terms, cash with order. Bags extra, at 45c. each. On all orders east of Manitoba of \$25.00 or over we pay the freight.

We guarantee seeds to satisfy or ship back at our expense.

Ask for samples if necessary.

TODD & COOK  
 Seed Merchants  
 Stouffville Ontario

## F E E D S

Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed, Digestive Tankage, Vim or Oat Feed, Bran, Shorts, Corn, Cracked Corn, Corn Meal, Feed Wheat, Scratch Feed, Laying Mash, Fattening Mash, Beef and Bone Scrap, Oyster Shell, Poultry Grit, Alfalfa Meal, Charcoal, etc.

If it is in the Feed Line, we have it. Write or phone for prices.

We are also buyers of Buckwheat, Oats, Goose Wheat, Barley, Peas, Beans, etc., both for feed and seed. Also Hay, Straw, Potatoes, Cabbages, Onions, Shallots, and Dutch Sets, etc.

SEND SAMPLE AND STATE QUANTITY  
**CRAMPSEY AND KELLY**  
 DOVERCOURT ROAD, TORONTO

When writing please mention this paper.

### One Man Pulls Any Stump

You can carry, set up and operate this puller with ease—horses are unnecessary



#### Kirstin One-Man Stump Puller

This KIRSTIN One Man Stump Puller is in a class by itself. It is as superior as it is different. Just a steady back and forth motion on the lever gives tons of pull on the stump.

The secret of its great power is in double leverage. Made of high-grade steel, combining great strength, durability and light weight. Soft steel clutches grip and pull without wear on the cable. Clears over an acre from one anchor. Changes the speed while operating.

Thirty days' free trial, on your own land. Three years' guarantee, if any or no flaw. Six months to pay, if you wish.

Get Big Free Book and Very Special Offer on One Man and Horse Power Pullers—all sizes.

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN CO.,  
506 Dennis St.,  
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

### LIFT YOUR CORNS OFF WITH FINGERS

Tells How to Loosen a Tender Corn or Callus so it Lifts Out Without Pain.

A noted Cincinnati chemist discovered a new ether compound and called it Freezone, and it now can be had in tiny bottles as hereshown for a few cents from any drug store.



You simply apply a few drops of Freezone upon a tender corn or painful callus and instantly the soreness disappears, then shortly you will find the corn or callus so loose that you can just lift it off with the fingers.

No pain, not a bit of soreness, either when applying Freezone or afterward, and it doesn't even irritate the skin.

Hard corns, soft corns, or corns between the toes, also toughened calluses, just shrivel up and lift off so easy. It is wonderful! Seems magical! It works like a charm! Your druggist has Freezone. Ask him!

**5% INSTEAD OF 3%**  
Your money can earn 5% just as easily as 3% if you invest in the debentures of the Standard Reliance Mtg. Corp'n.  
Our booklet, entitled Profits from Savings, tells you all about it.  
Write now for a copy. It's free.  
STANDARD RELIANCE MTG. CORP'N.  
82-88 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

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

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

**Sunnyhill Offering:**  
Holstein bulls and heifers.  
Shropshire ram lambs.  
Yorkshire pigs, both sexes, all ages.

WRITE TO  
WM. MANNING & SONS  
WOODVILLE, ONT.

### Holstein Bulls

of serviceable age and younger; from dams with records of 30 lbs. down.  
Write for prices.  
R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

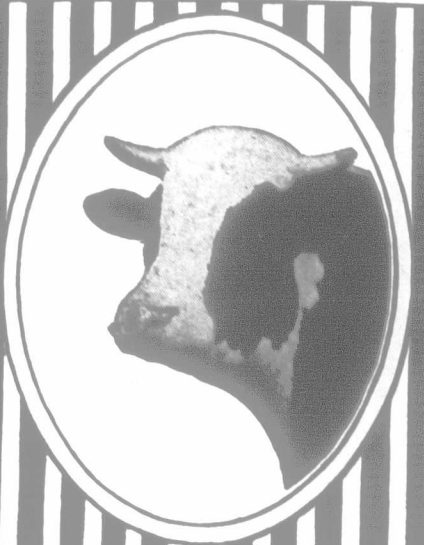
**Sunny Acres Holsteins**  
Special offering—Two beautiful young sons of Canary Starlight Calumny, 25-40 lbs. butter 7 days; sired by King Walker Pride, son of the great King Walker and the show cow, Pride Hengerveld Lennox, 30-41 lbs. butter 7 days. Priced right for quick sale. Jas. A. Root, Bell Phone, Humberstone, Ont. R. R. No. 1.

### Gossip. A Famous Jersey Bull Imported.

Jersey breeders will be pleased to learn that one of the most noted breeding bulls of the Island of Jersey has recently been brought to this country and placed at the head of the Woodview Herd, owned by John Pringle, London, Ontario. There can be no doubt as to the merits of this bull as a sire, for importers have bid generously for his progeny on the Island knowing that in America they would meet with ready sale. The get of Rower, which is his name, have sold at a premium making very high averages, but if more proof of his sterling worth were needed, it can be stated that in 1914 his progeny won first on Jersey Island. They won second in 1916 and first again in 1917. This record has placed Rower at the head of a long list of famous breeding bulls in the homeland of the breed and Canada will surely profit by his immigration to this country. Rower belongs to the Fanny family, having for dam Gypsy's Fanny, and grandam, Monplaisir's Fanny. Breeders should not fail to visit Woodview Farm and see Rower at the head of a herd where he will surely establish a new record in a new country.

It might also be opportune at this time to add a brief description of the Woodview herd so readers can form some conception of what to expect from the use of Rower. At present the herd numbers around fifty head, including twenty imported females and two imported bulls. Oakland's Noble Eminent has been in service at Woodview for some time and a large percentage of the calves in the stables are from him. This bull is a grandson of Noble of Oakland, which sold at one of Cooper's sales for \$15,000. A few of the young things are by Noble's Owl, a twin son of Oakland's Noble Eminent and out of Paris Model, which gave three calves in eleven months and qualified at the same time in the R. O. P. A few of the cows are in calf to Noble's Hero, another grandson of Noble of Oakland. Noble's Hero was first and senior champion at London in 1916, and second in his class at both Toronto and London in 1917. In passing, too, we desire to mention Woodview Bright Prince, out of Lady Alice and sired by Viola's Bright Prince. Mr. Pringle paid \$500 for this young bull when he was only two days old, but he is coming up to expectations. His dam, Lady Alice of Woodview, was the first-prize aged cow at Toronto in 1914-15-16; she also qualified for the R. O. P. while on the show circuit. The sire of this young fellow, Viola's Bright Prince, is too well known to require comment. The majority of the milking cows are imported and most of them have enviable show-ring records, as well as being numbered in the R. O. P.

The Woodview motto is: "We show our work cows and work our show cows." Exhibition reports and R. O. P. records combined are ample proof that this motto is applied to an exceptional degree. Space will not permit of a detailed description of the breeding herd now assembled, but a few of the older ones may be enumerated in order to convey an impression of the standard adopted for the Woodview herd. Vixen of Woodview is one of the older matrons. She was first and grand champion at Toronto in 1915, as well as at London, and first again at Toronto in 1917. She is a daughter of King Lear, one of the great breeding bulls on the Island. She is now in calf to Noble's Hero. Lady Alice is another cow approaching nine years of age. She is giving 35 pounds of milk per day, and due to freshen about Sept. 1. Rower's Charm is a three-year-old daughter of Rower and her excellent quality and general worth largely influenced Mr. Pringle to select Rower as a herd bull. Rower's Charm was the first-prize two-year-old at the National Dairy Show, at Springfield, in 1916. She was also the first-prize three-year-old at Toronto and London in 1917, and grand champion at London. As a two-year-old she gave 38 pounds. Two other heifers which are much prized are Lady Aldan and Lady Aldan A., which are half-sisters. The former was imported in the spring of 1915 and the first year out, as a two-year-old, gave 7,200 pounds of milk in ten months, and won first prize at the Western Fair in a class with six other imported heifers. She is a daughter of the great Golden Fern's Noble, which sold for \$25,000. She is now in calf to Noble's Hero. Lady Aldan A. is a half-sister to Lady Aldan, both being from the same bull and both are in the R. O. P. Another



### MANOR FARM HOLSTEINS

AS GOOD AS VICTORY BONDS. Bull Calves Ready for Service.

No. 1.—Born April 2nd, 1917.  
Dam, Manor P. H. Vincent.....5 years.....22.87  
Half Sister to Manor P. H. Flower.....30.59  
Grandam Lady Vincent.....11 years.....29.57  
(World's record when made)

No. 2.—Born May 13th, 1917.  
Dam, Manor P. H. Tensen.....2 years.....14.22  
Half Sister to Manor P. H. Flower.....30.59  
Grandam Tensen of Elmwood.....5 years.....22.45

Both sired by King Segis Pontiac Posch

F.I. have got to make room so these attractive young fellows are priced way below value, and will more than bring you 5% on your investment. DON'T DELAY BUT WRITE AT ONCE.

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, CLARKSON, ONT.

### HIGHLAND LAKE FARMS

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

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

### Hospital for Insane, Hamilton, Ont.

ONLY THREE BULLS LEFT

(1) A splendid fellow, more white than black, born May 1917. He is a grandson of Dutchland Sir Mona, and his dam is a half sister of the famous Toitilla of Riverside.  
(2) Born September and December, 1917, of A. I. R.O.P. dams.

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT.

### SUMMER HILL HOLSTEINS

A number of choicely-bred bulls. One a real show bull, beautifully marked, dam a 30.76 junior four-year-old; sire's dam 34.60. The three nearest dams average over 100 lbs. milk a day. Can spare a few good heifers and cows.

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

### KING SEGIS WALKER'S DAUGHTERS

STILL MAKING LARGE RECORDS  
A. A. FAREWELL, OSHAWA, ONT.

### CLOVER BAR HOLSTEINS

We are now offering a number of young bulls, sired by our senior herd-header, Francy 3rd's Hartog 2nd, the noted son of the famous old Francy 3rd and Canary Mercedes Hartog; also a few females, all choice individuals.  
P. SMITH, Proprietor, R. R. 3, STRATFORD, ONT.

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

### EVERGREEN STOCK FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

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

### Riverside Holsteins Offer Inducements

A choice young bull from a 32-lb. dam, and a sire with a 38-lb. sister. Born last March. A beauty Fifteen other young bulls with strong R.O.M. backing.

J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

### HOLSTEINS

Present Offering—Only a few young bull calves. None of serviceable age.  
M. H. HALEY, SPRINGFORD, ONTARIO

### MAPLE SOIL STOCK FARM OF HOLSTEINS

I am offering a few choice heifers, sired by King Segis Pietertje, that have just been bred to FINDERNE King May Payne, also some heifers and cows due to freshen all the way from February until April. All bred to FINDERNE King May Payne; a few heifer calves sired by FINDERNE King. Get some good ones.

H. C. HOLTBY, R. R. No. 1, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO

### LOW BANKS HIGH-RECORD HOLSTEINS.

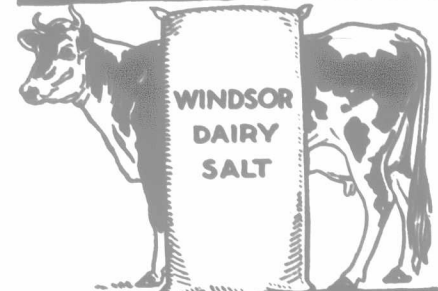
Only one bull left of last season's entire crop of calves. He is a beauty—straight as a string. Dark colored. His dam, "Hester Pietje Netherland" record 30.14 lbs. butter in 7 days, and her first two daughters have each made over 19 lbs. butter in 7 days as junior two-year-olds. Remember—his sire is a son of Pontiac Kordyke, and his ten first daughters tested average 19.64 lbs. butter and 436 lbs. milk at an average age of 2 years and 17 days. He won't be here long. Write for pedigree and price.  
K. M. DALGLEISH KENMORE, ONTARIO



**17<sup>95</sup> ON TRIAL**  
**Upward**  
**American**  
**FULLY GUARANTEED CREAM**  
**SEPARATOR**



**A SOLID PROPOSITION** to send you, well made, easy running, perfect skimming separator for only \$17.95. Closely skims warm or cold milk. Makes heavy or light cream. Bowl a sanitary marvel, easily cleaned. Different from picture, which illustrates larger capacity machines. See our easy **Monthly Payment Plan**. Shipments made promptly from **Windsor, Man., Toronto, Ont., and St. John, N. B.** Whether dairy is large or small, write for handsome free catalog and easy payment plan. **AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 3200, Bainsbridge, N. Y.**



**WINDSOR DAIRY SALT**

**For Better Butter use**  
**Windsor Dairy Salt**  
 Made in Canada  
**THE CANADIAN SALT CO. LIMITED**

**Twenty - Five Years Breeding Registered**  
**Jerseys and Berkshires**  
 We have bred over one half the world's Jersey Champions for large yearly production at the pair. We bred and have in service the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.  
**HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.**

**Ayrshire Cows**  
 will make money on any farm.  
 WRITE W. F. STEPHEN, Secretary  
**CANADIAN AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' ASS'N**  
 Box 513, Hittingdon, Que.

**Fernbrook Ayrshires**  
 Young bulls for sale (out of R.O.P. dams) from one to fifteen months old; tracing closely to the world's champions, Garclaugh May Mischief and Jean Armour.  
**COLLIER BROS., Beachville, Ontario (OXFORD COUNTY)**

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

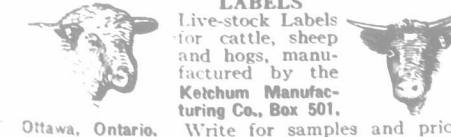
**CITY VIEW AYRSHIRES**  
 Increase your test—5 young bulls from R. O. P. dams testing from 4.15 to 5.02% fat. Sired by bulls from record cows.  
**JAMES BEGG & SON, ST. THOMAS, ONT.**

**Choice Offering in Ayrshires**  
 At Special Prices. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R. O. P. sires and dams. Come and see them.  
**Jno. A. Morrison, Mount Elgin, Ontario.**

**Glencairn Ayrshires** Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown, Stn. G. T. R.**

**SHROPSHIRE**  
 30 Yearling Rams—12 Yearling Ewes.  
**W. H. PUGH, MYRTLE STATION, R. R. 1 Farm 2 miles from Claremont**

**LABELS**  
 Live-stock Labels for cattle, sheep and hogs, manufactured by the **Ketchum Manufacturing Co., Box 501, Ottawa, Ontario.** Write for samples and prices.



nice female is Cowslip Dairymaid, a daughter of General Cowslip, one of the three or four real good bulls on the Island. She was third at Toronto and second in London in 1917; Rower's Charm beat her in both cases. Another cow with an enviable showing record is Patricia of Woodview. She was first at London in 1914, and a winner throughout the Western show circuit in 1913, where she annexed several championship ribbons. She is due to calve to Winning Bright Prince on February 27. Still another which has proved herself at the pail is Sultana of Woodview. At the Guelph Winter Fair, December, 1916, she gave 55 pounds per day. She freshened just after the Western Fair last year and is now milking 40 pounds per day. Graphical Happiness is a granddaughter of Gamboge's Knight, which sold at auction for \$6,700. As a four-year-old she gave 10,000 pounds of milk, testing 5.36 per cent. fat. Another is Oxford Jetsam, a daughter of Oxford You'll Do. She qualified at three years with 9,727 pounds. Her calf sold in 1916 for \$200, but it was re-sold in a few months to the O. A. C. for \$500. Lady Alice and Paris Model, mentioned earlier in the review, are stablemates of the aristocrats just enumerated, and in addition there is Bright Irene, junior champion at London, 1917, and Brightness, another winner at both London and Toronto. All of these prize-winning and R. O. P. cows, headed by Rower make one of the strongest Jersey herds in the country to-day.

**Gossip.**  
**Brant Holstein Breeders Meet.**  
 The Brant District Holstein Breeders' Club held their annual meeting on January 26, in the Department of Agriculture Office, Brantford. About forty of the breeders in the Brant District were present. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and association business was transacted. It was decided to hold the annual banquet about February 20, and plans were made for the spring sale to be held on April 3. The officers elected for the coming year are: President, E. C. Chambers; First Vice-President, T. W. Craig; Second Vice-President, Wilbur Lemon; Secretary-Treasurer, N. P. Sager. The directors are: J. E. Brethour, E. Plant, C. Lee, W. H. Simmons, A. Kelly, C. E. Smith, W. J. McCormick, C. C. Haviland, Duff Nelles, G. E. Wood, J. W. Richardson, H. H. Bailey, W. Sager, R. M. Robb, F. S. Passmore, C. E. Burrill, and W. H. Shellington.

**Wm. A. Rife's Holstein Herd.**  
 Wm. A. Rife of Hespeler has a herd of big-framed, strong cows that are workers which he proposes disposing of by public auction on Thursday, February 21. Some of the mature stock are tested and have records up to 25 lbs. butter and as high as 93 pounds milk in a day. Pontiac Wayne Korndyke is the herd sire and the combination of these three families together with the records which his nearest dams have made should make his progeny particularly valuable. The young stock has type and substance with indications of making heavy production. This bull is closely related to Brookbank Butter Baron that has 34 R. O. M. daughters, one of which is Queen Butter Baroness 33.18 lbs. Several granddaughters of King Pontiac Artis Canada are in the offering. Some of the cows will be fresh at time of sale and others are due about the time of the sale; two are due in April. This will be a splendid opportunity to secure some real good females in milk to strengthen the herd, or to buy up some choice yearling heifers and calves, which will continue to grow into money as they develop. The type of cows and their breeding will please you. Mr. Rife is selling a 3-months-old bull calf that has 6 tested dams averaging over 25 pounds butter. The proceeds from this calf are for the Red Cross. It is an opportunity for you to get a good young sire and at the same time to help a good cause. Hespeler can be reached by Electric road from Kitchener, Galt and Brantford; also by G. T. R. See advertisement in this issue for further particulars. Write Wm. A. Rife, Hespeler, for a catalogue, mentioning the Farmer's Advocate.

Owing to limited G. T. R. service from South, passengers not being able to get early morning train, are advised to take electric at Brantford to Hespeler. Passengers from East or West coming G. T. R. in event of late trains take electric car at Kitchener for Hespeler. Cars arrive in Hespeler every hour.



**ROYAL PURPLE**  
**Stock Specific**  
 This popular animal regulator and fatterer is being fed to stock in thousands of stables every day during the winter. It is good for cows, steers, horses, sheep and swine. It tones up the entire system by improving digestion, and purifying the blood. Maximum nourishment is obtained from all food eaten when our Stock Specific is fed regularly.  
**Cows Give More Milk**  
 Dairymen state positively that their cows give from one-quarter to a half gallon more milk each, daily, when fed Royal Purple Stock Specific. Think how you would benefit by its use if milking only a small herd.  
 It rapidly improves the condition of hide-bound horses, and enables you to fatten hogs in from three to five weeks less time than you would otherwise require. Give it a trial.  
 Feedmen everywhere carry it in large and small packages. Ask for our 80-page booklet.  
**W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Canada**

**RECORD OF PERFORMANCE JERSEYS**  
**Choice Bulls and Females.** We have six young bulls of serviceable age, all from R.O.P. dams. Three are by our senior sire, Brampton Dairy Farmer, and three are by our Junior sire, Brampton Bright Togo. Write for records. We also have females.  
**R. & A. H. BAIRD (G.T.R. Stations—New Hamburg, Bright.) NEW HAMBURG, ONT.**

**THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS**  
 Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince, who is a son of Canada's Champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.  
**James Bagg & Sons (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) Edgeley, Ont**

**BRAMPTON JERSEYS**  
 Special offering of fresh cows, in-calf heifers and Island bred bulls. Nearly all of the Champion R.O.P. cows are directly descended from the Brampton Herd. Buy at the fountain head.  
**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONTARIO.**

**THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS**  
 LONDON, ONT.  
 Jno. Pringle, Prop.

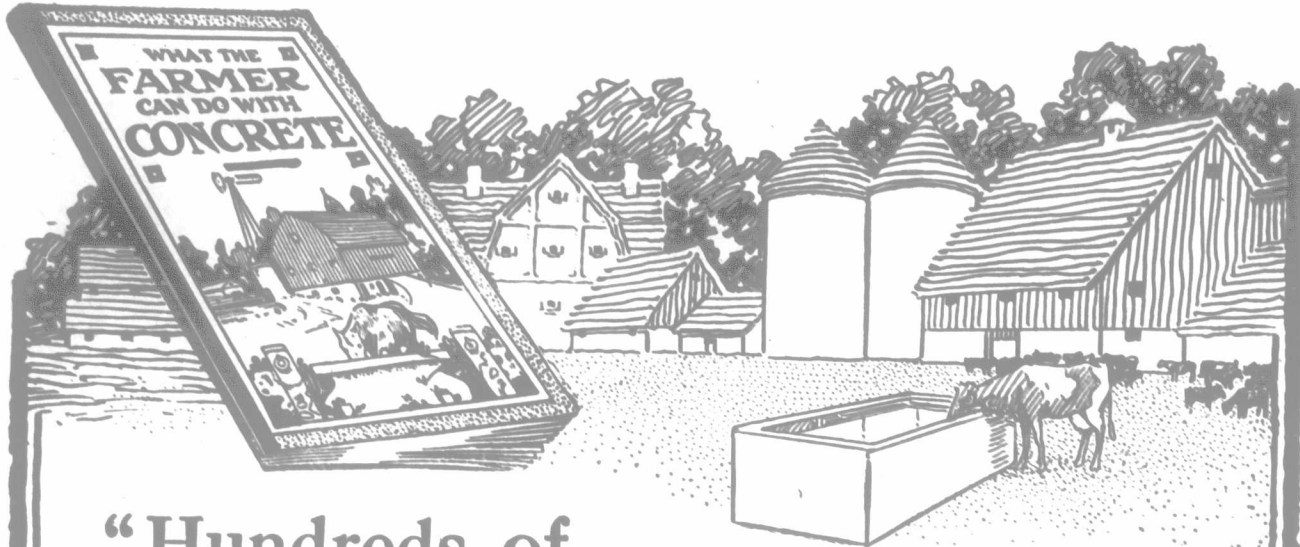
**RAVENSDALE AYRSHIRES**  
 We have a number of exceptionally good bulls, as well as a choice lot of young heifers that we can offer at present. They are all sired by Auchincbrain Sea Foam (Imp.) or Chery Bank Fair Trade 44413. We can also spare a few young cows with the best of type and breeding. Come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

**GLENHURST AYRSHIRES — ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS.**  
 For a half-century Glenhurst Ayrshires have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. Our famous Flos family has produced dozens of 60 and 65-lb.-a-day cows, many on twice-a-day milkings. We have young bulls up to twelve months, and females all ages. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. **JAS. BENNING, Summerstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.**

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

**AUCTION SALE OF**  
**PURE BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**  
**Jersey Cattle and Welsh Ponies**  
 At Burford, Ontario, Tuesday, February 26th, 1918 at 1 o'clock, as follows—  
 125 Pure-bred Shropshires, 25 Pure-bred Southdowns, 10 Pure-bred Jerseys (all young), 10 Grade Cattle, 5 Welsh Ponies.  
 Terms of Sale:—Cash, or note at six months with interest at six per cent. per annum.  
**W. Almas, Auctioneer; W. F. Miles, Clerk; J. LLOYD-JONES, BURFORD, ONT.**  
**FARM SEVEN MILES WEST OF BRANTFORD**

**LINCOLNS** **C NICHOLSON**  
 of Horkstow, Lincolnshire, England  
 has for sale Pedigreed Lincoln Long Wool Rams and Ewes from his world-famous flock of ALL DUDGING - BRED SHEEP. By winning the CHAMPION and "ALL" prizes in the two-shear and yearling ram classes at the Royal Show of England, 1915, all previous records were broken. Coates Shorthorns and Lincoln Red Shorthorns also for sale.  
**STATION—BARNETBY**



## "Hundreds of Dollars In Actual Profit"

More than one farmer has told us—since he has got a copy of "What the Farmer Can Do With Concrete," that the advice it gave him netted him hundreds of dollars in actual profit.

Get the book—it's free—and by reading it you will see the profit there is in building improvements of CONCRETE according to its plain, simple directions. For instance, there's a page devoted to Watering Troughs—showing how to build the sanitary kind that will not rot, rust or leak. Several pages devoted to Concrete Silos. Others telling how to build concrete foundations for barns. All these are improvements a farm needs—its value will go up considerably if you use concrete in the building of them. And you'll be able to "work" your farm with less effort and on a more profitable basis if your buildings and utilities are of the modern Concrete type. This book gives all the directions you'll need.

Remember—Concrete improvements are fire-proof, rot-proof, vermin-proof and indestructible. The book also contains interesting photographs showing what other Canadian farmers have accomplished; with working plans revealing how they did it. Perhaps you are specially interested in some of the features listed in our coupon. Put a cross opposite the ones about which you want particular information.

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**Figure the Time Waste** involved in avoiding the bad road. Whether driving or motoring, you can travel over a two-mile stretch of concrete quicker than over a one-mile section of old-style road.

**Permanent Highways of Concrete** will enable us to greatly reduce the cost of hauling farm produce. All our country's business will be speeded up and economized by replacing the old-style, rut-filled roads with roads of concrete. You use Concrete on your farm to reduce the cost of farm up-keep—because Concrete eliminates "repairs." For the same reason, boost for concrete as a road material—it is just as effective in reducing road up-keep costs as in effecting economy on the farm.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Amount of Silage.

On December 2, I had 20 feet of silage in a 12-foot silo. I have fed 9 feet out of it, leaving 11 feet frozen around the outside from the top down. At that rate, how long will it last, or how many feet of silage have I left in the silo. A. F.

Ans.—The number of stock being fed is not stated, but the amount of frozen silage around the outside would amount to about six tons. If the frozen corn was levelled down and firmly packed you would have in the neighborhood of 13 feet of silage left in the silo.

#### Pumping Water.

Can water be drawn a distance of 300 feet by suction, when the water is about 25 feet below the surface? What kind of a pump would you recommend? I would like to set the pump in the barn. W. H. L.

Ans.—An ordinary pump placed in the barn should draw the water that distance, provided the water was not more than 20 or 25 feet below the sucker. You might lower the pump sucker that is placed in the barn, so as to bring it within 20 feet of the water. When the water is over 25 feet below the sucker there is difficulty in lifting it and drawing it the distance required.

#### Material for Wall.

How much cement will it take to make a wall 80 feet long, 28 feet wide and 3 feet high?

2. Would elm make satisfactory rafters for a hip-roof barn? What size should be used? R. C.

Ans.—1. A wall of the dimensions stated and built one foot thick would require about 24 cubic yards of gravel and 20 barrels of cement.

2. Elm might be used for rafters. The size would depend on how closely they were put together. Your contractor could give you an idea of the size and number that would be required.

#### Lump Jaw.

I have a valuable heifer that is developing lump jaw. What is a remedy for the same? J. A. D.

Ans.—The iodide of potassium treatment generally effects a cure. It consists in giving iodide of potassium three times daily, dissolved in warm water, and given as a drench or sprinkled on feed. Commence with one dram doses and increase the dose by one-half dram daily until she refuses food and water. Fluid runs from the mouth and eyes and the skin becomes scurfy. When any of these symptoms become well marked cease giving the drug. If necessary repeat treatment in two or three months. The application of lump-jaw cure sometimes gives results.

#### Barley Beards.

Have barley beards any bad effect on the digestive system of horses or cattle? My stock have had access to barley straw, but the horses are not doing well for the feed they are getting. On looking into their mouths I find barley beards in the lower part, under the tongue. Barley beards are also found in bunches so tightly attached to the skin that they could not be dislodged with the fingers. The parts affected were raw and contained pus, especially at the lower part of the throat. What treatment would you advise? I will cease feeding straw, but would it be safe for bedding? It is clean, bright straw. D. A. G.

Ans.—Barley straw and chaff are frequently fed without any bad effects. However, trouble similar to that you have mentioned sometimes occurs. It would be necessary to remove the barley beards from the animal's mouth. Where pus has formed it may be found necessary to lance and then treat as an ordinary wound; that is, keeping it clean and using a disinfectant, such as a two per cent. carbolic acid solution. Where ulcers have formed, or pus has gathered, in a location that cannot be got at, it would be necessary to let things take their course. We would advise having your veterinarian examine these animals as possibly he would have instruments for removing some of the beards which you find difficult to dislodge. There would not be so much danger in using barley straw as bedding.

### FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF Yorkshire Sows

Due to farrow in April and May. GAVIN BARBOUR & SON CROSSHILL, ONTARIO

### Inverugie Tamworths

From prize-winning stock of the choicest breeding. A few sows bred. Boars ready for service. Also a choice lot of young stuff. Pedigrees furnished on application. All orders promptly attended to. Leslie Hadden, R. R. No. 2, Pefferlaw, Ont.

### Meadow Brook Yorkshires

Fifty young pigs, from five litters, weaned and ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also a large choice of young sows, near breeding age—priced to sell. G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.

### Cloverdale Shropshires and Berkshires—40

shearing rams, 70 shearing ewes, an exceptionally heavy lot; true to type and well grown, nearly all sired by the show ram, Nock 16 Imp. In Berkshires, the usual strong coloring, including sows just bred. G. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont.

### Morrison Tamworths and Shorthorns—

Food from the prizewinning herds at England. Tamworths, both sexes; boars from 2 to 12 months. Shorthorn bulls from 5 to 10 months old. C. J. Lang, Burketon, Ont.

### CHOICE YORKSHIRES

All ages and both sexes at right prices. A few bred sows and several young litters an extra special. All sows bred by Gordon and Black, R. R. No. 1, White Lake, Ont. T. A. KING, Milton, Ont.

When writing please mention this paper.

### ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we can supply select breeding stock, all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial

### Elmdale Chester Whites

FOR SALE—Choice young stock; also a fine bunch of young sows, bred to an A. No. 1 boar. Apply John Pollard, Elmdale, Norwich R. 4, Ontario, Canada.

### Prospect Hill Berkshires

Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right. John Weir & Son, Paris, Ont., R. R. 1.

### OAK LODGE YORKSHIRE HOGS

We have a large selection of extra-good boars and sows of different ages. We are selling at prices that make it attractive for the purchaser. Write for what you want. J. E. BRETHOUR & NEPHEWS, Burford, Ontario

### DUROC JERSEYS

Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, 1916 and 1917. Pairs not akin. Young stock all ages for sale. Visitors welcome. For further particulars write: Gilbert Malott, No. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

### Lakeview Yorkshires

If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed, (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me. JOHN DUCK, PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO.

### ENGLISH LARGE BLACK PIGS

We have for sale at present some young pigs of a large new to Canada, but standardized and very popular in England, from our pure-bred, imported LARGE BLACKS. Stock excellent for cross breeding with other breeds. Their English reputation is that they grow large and fast. Also for sale, pure bred English Berkshires. Lynnore Stock Farm, F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.

### Featherston's Yorkshires—The Pine Grove Herd

I have the choicest lot of young sows of breeding age that were ever on the farm. A few are already bred. Also five 10 young boars. Price reasonable. I. K. FEATHERSTON, SIRIETSVILLE, ONT.

### EDLILIS BERKSHIRES

Strong, healthy boars and sows for sale, farrowed in September. One and dam first prize winners. G. Wraeg, Manager, EDLILIS FARM, Knowlton, Que.

### BERKSHIRES

My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London and Guelph. High bred and Sills, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age. Adam Thomson, R. R. No. 1, Stratford, Ont. Shakespear Station, G.T.R.

### STRINGBANK CHESTER WHITES

Pigs, both sexes, five months old and younger; a number of them sired by "Curly King"—1907—who has been a winner at Toronto and London the last several years. Satisfaction guaranteed. Inspection invited. Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ont.

### TAMWORTHS

Young sows bred for spring farrow and a nice lot of young boars for sale. Write: John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ont.

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One grease for all uses, all around the motor car, tractor or gas engine. Gives perfect lubrication in differentials, compression cups, transmissions and every other grease point.

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A pure, dry, uniform gasoline that insures utmost satisfaction in continuous, responsive power.

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### WISCONSIN INCUBATOR AND BROODER BOTH FOR \$15.75

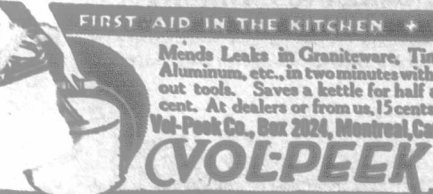
**130 Egg  
INCUBATOR  
130 Chick Brooder**  
BOTH FOR  
**\$15.75** Freight  
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If ordered together we send both machines for only \$15.75 and we pay all freight and duty charges to any R. R. station in Canada. We have branch warehouses in Winnipeg, Man. and Toronto, Ont. Orders shipped from nearest warehouse to your R. R. station. Hot water, double walls, dead air space between, double glass doors, copper tanks and boilers, self-regulating. Nursery under egg tray. Especially adapted to Canadian climate. Incubator and Brooder shipped complete with thermometers, lamps, egg testers—ready to use when you get them. Ten year guarantee—30 days trial. Incubators finished in natural colors showing the high grade California Redwood lumber used—not painted to cover inferior material. If you will compare our machines with others, we feel sure of your order. Don't buy until you do this—you'll save money—it pays to investigate before you buy. Remember our price of \$15.75 is for both incubator and brooder and covers freight and duty charges. Send for FREE catalog today, or send in your order and save time.



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Saw Frames, Saw Blades, Grain Grinders,  
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Lawn Fence. Write for price list.  
A. R. Lundy, 251 West King Street, Toronto



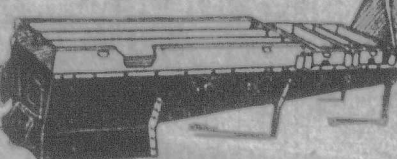
**RAW FURS**  
FREE Hallam's Trappers' Guide—36 pages; illustrated; English or French; tells how and where to trap; what bait and traps to use; is full of useful information. Hallam's Trappers' Supply Catalog—36 pages; illustrated; of trappers' and sportsmen's supplies, at low prices. Hallam's Raw Fur News—Gives latest prices and advance information on fur market. Address, using number given below.

**John Hallam  
Limited**  
531 HALLAM BUILDING,  
TORONTO.

### Tap Every Tree

MAPLE syrup and sugar is a food—a necessity. Make preparations now to save this valuable crop and double or treble the production. Every pound of sugar, every gallon of syrup helps food conservation, and the market gives a price unheard-of before the war.

### With a GRIMM CHAMPION OUTFIT



you can make more syrup with less help and in less time and at less cost than any other way. Put your maple bush in working order and get in touch with us on the question of outfit.

The Grimm Manufacturing Co.  
Limited  
60 WELLINGTON ST., MON TREAL

### THE MARTIN DITCHER AND GRADER

DIGS YOUR DITCHES  
GRADES YOUR ROADS  
EASILY QUICKLY CHEAPLY  
REVERSIBLE ADJUSTABLE



DOES THE WORK OF 50 MEN  
SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET  
The Preston Car & Coach Co Limited  
97 DOVER ST. PRESTON CANADA



### MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, the eighth day of March, 1918, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed contract for four years, six times per week on the Strathroy No. 3 Rural Route, from the 1st of April, 1918. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of Strathroy, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector, London. CHAS. E. H. FISHER, Post Office Inspector, Post Office Department, Canada, Mail Service Branch, Ottawa, January 25th, 1918.



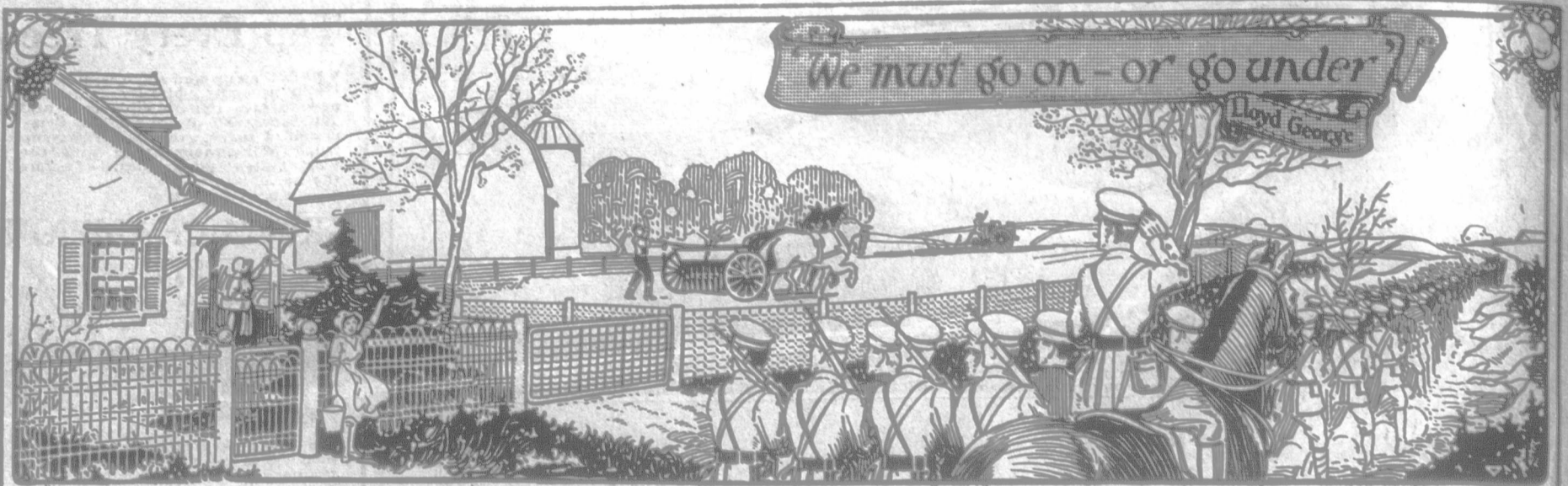
### MAIL CONTRACT

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### A Better Separator For Less Money



**Snow Ploughs**  
FOR TOWNSHIP ROADS  
Snow Ploughs for sidewalks  
Stone and Stump Pullers  
A. Lemire, Prop. Wotton, Que.



## 5 reasons why we shall win the war.

- 1—Because we dare not be defeated; the Germans fight for world-power; we fight for liberty.
- 2—Because we have the spirit to win; not despotic rulers, but the Allied peoples themselves, wage the war.
- 3—Because, despite submarines, we still command the seas and control all marine trade.
- 4—Because we have a tremendous superiority in man-power, which must eventually win.
- 5—Because it is a war of food—and North America is the greatest food reservoir on earth.

## Of All Food Agents, Canadian Farmers Are Most Effective

This is an extreme statement, but entirely true. In production per man Canadian farmers lead the world. And they will continue to do so. No agents are more effective in defeating the Hun.

Ontario farmers realize the situation, and are doing their utmost to safeguard democracy by producing for our Allies.

**Wheat**

**Beans**

**Peas**

**Hogs**

**Beef**

**Dairy Products**

No one can decide so well as each farmer just which of these he can produce to the limit, nor what that limit shall be—but the vast majority are making plans to do their best. For these lines of production give the largest quantities of human food-stuffs in concentrated form, which consequently can be exported. Wheat and hogs are of pressing importance this year.

### 3 Bushels of Grain—1 of Seed

Plans that are made now are most valuable, because they ensure a definite system of work. They should include a thorough fanning of all seed grain. Nothing pays better. It takes the same labor, machinery, soil and expense to sow weak, dirty seed as to sow that of the highest quality. And clean, plump seed in almost every case gives at least 20% increase in the crop.

Here are the methods of one successful farmer. In February he takes three times the amount of grain required and fans it until only one-third remains. This quantity is the amount required for seeding, and it is the largest, plumpest seed in the granary. He always uses the proper sieves and gives lots of wind. The grain fanned out still makes feed, so he isn't a thing behind but his time. He figures he can't invest it better than with the fanning mill.

### To Secure Seed This Year.

Any who haven't seed of a quality that satisfies them should make arrangements at once, to secure it. Seed is scarce and prices are high, so the man who ensures his supply now is wise. Place your order with your local dealer at once. If he can't supply you, write to the Seed Commissioner, Federal Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and see that arrangements can be made. Through the Seed Purchasing Commission the Federal Department has provided a reserve supply of which will be available in early March only.

The seed corn situation, while serious, need not excite alarm. Arrangements are being made by dealers to provide ample supply.

Any farmer who wishes to secure a supply of seed should write to the Seed Commissioner, Federal Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and see that arrangements can be made.

### Demand for Spring Wheat.

This will be very large, and the American fixed price of \$2.00 per bushel for the 1918 crop will ensure excellent returns. Of all cereals wheat is the most in demand by our allies and, considering labor required in production, is one of the most profitable of field crops. In Ontario excellent yields of spring wheat can be secured—especially with the Marquis variety. No one need hesitate to plan now for a liberal acreage of this most important crop, as an ample supply of first-rate seed has been held in reserve for the 1918 seeding.

### Live-Stock Products Very Important.

Hogs are peculiarly important now. It is absolutely essential that the supply of fats in Great Britain, France and Italy be increased at once—and in no other way can it be produced so economically and rapidly as by hog raising. There is also a strong demand for beef and dairy products. While mutton and wool is not used for export, it is important that the supply be, if possible, increased for home consumption.

### The Price Factor.

It is thoroughly understood now by all classes that unless the farmer receives a reasonable profit he cannot continue to produce. It is a national loss indeed when he produces otherwise. This year remunerative prices cannot fail to prevail for everything he can produce. The tremendous demand alone ensures that his interests will be as vigorously protected.

### The Labor Situation.

Upon this depends production more than upon any other single factor. And in this regard also such assistance will be rendered as is possible in the hour of general labor shortage and national stress. Plans have been made to mobilize 15,000 school boys and 6,000 young women for farm work. Thousands of these will be available comparatively early in the spring. Seasonal labor for short periods, such as was of assistance last year, will be greatly increased, with improved efficiency. Every possible effort, in short, will be made to provide the labor, without which the Ontario Department of Agriculture fully recognize greater production can hardly be obtained. Let every farmer, at any rate, plan for normal production, at the least, this year.

Apply to the Ontario Government Public Employment Bureaux, 15 Queen's Park, Toronto and to the local District Representative of the Ontario Department of Agriculture for labor assistance.

For full information regarding any of the foregoing points or upon any question relating to 1918 production write—the Office of the Commissioner of Agriculture, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Ontario Department of Agriculture

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO

SIR WM. H. HEARST DR. G. C. CREELMAN  
Minister of Agriculture Commissioner of Agriculture