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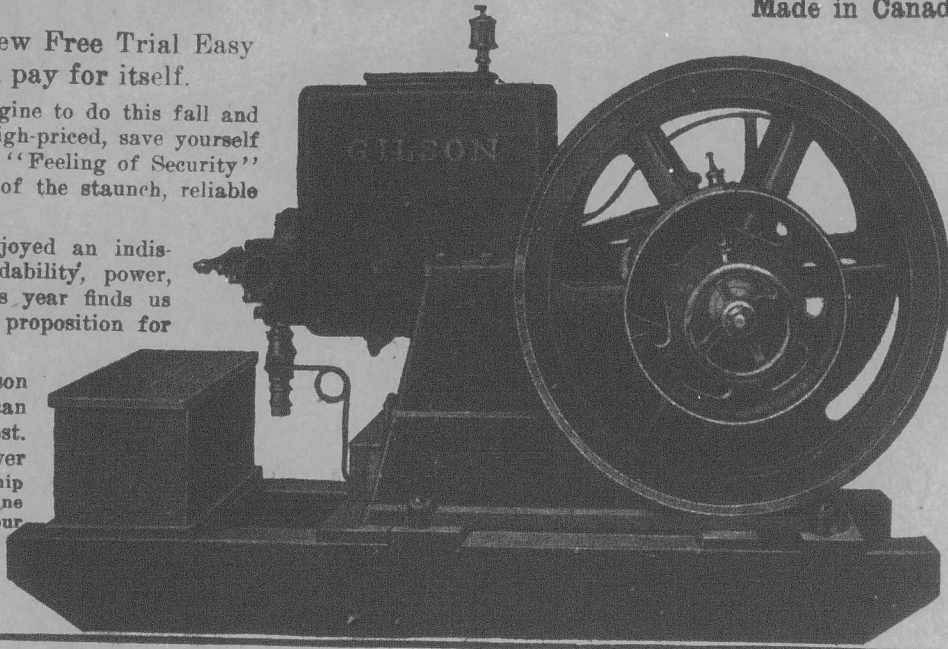
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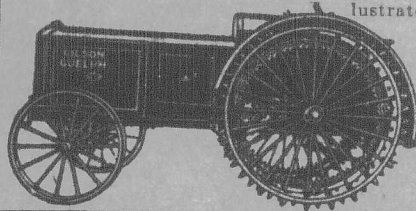
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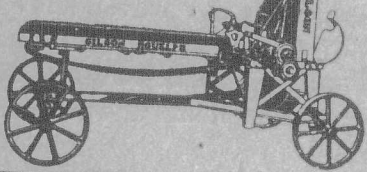
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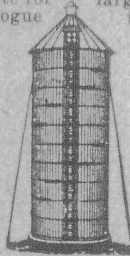


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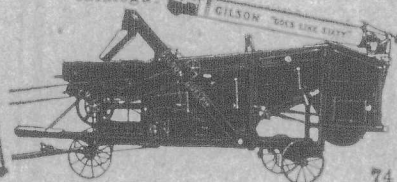
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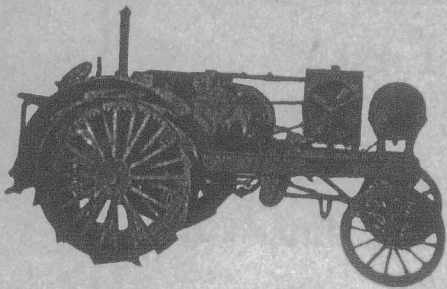


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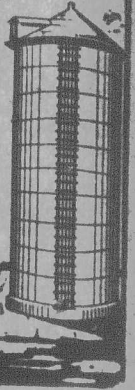
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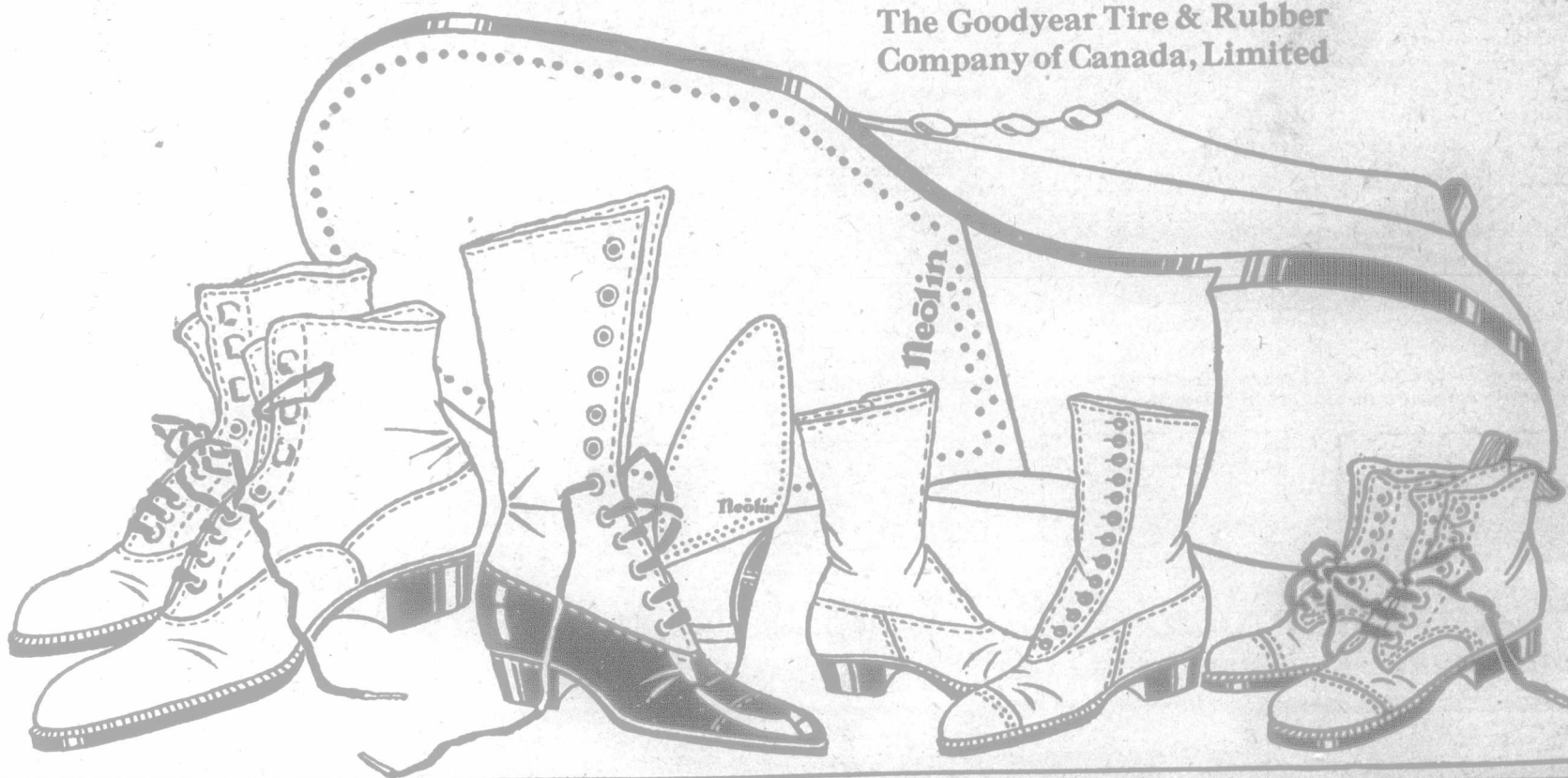
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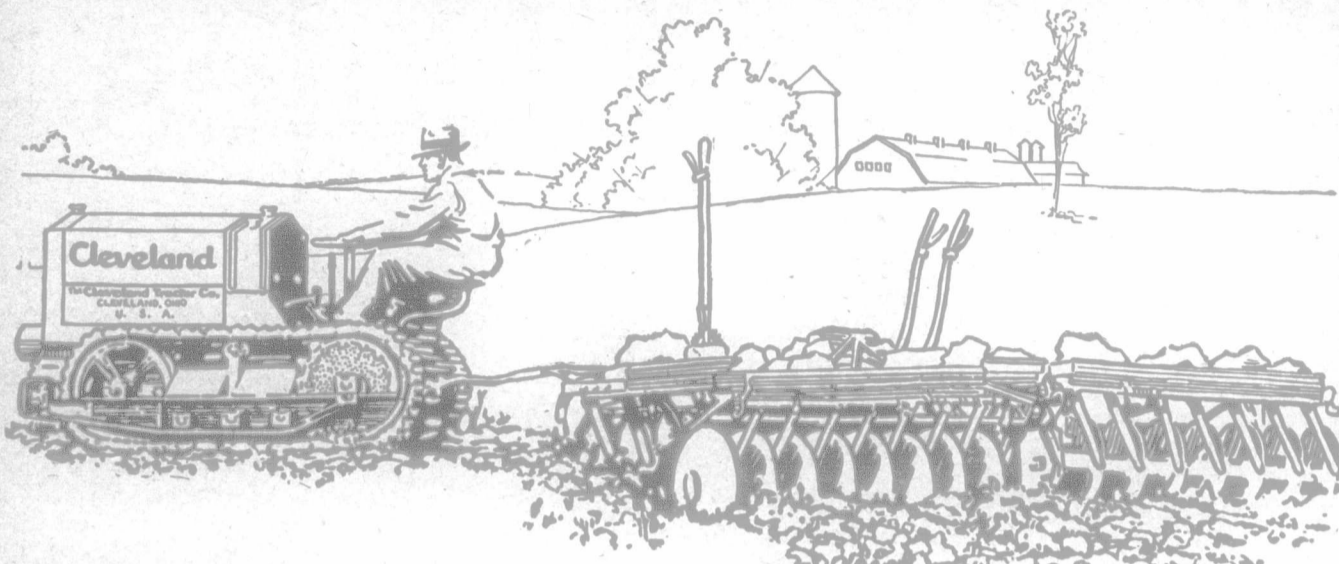
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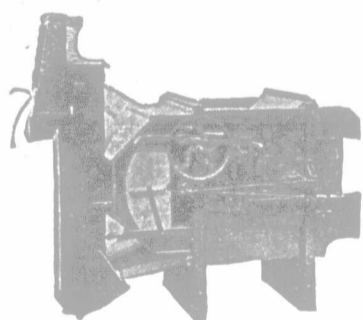
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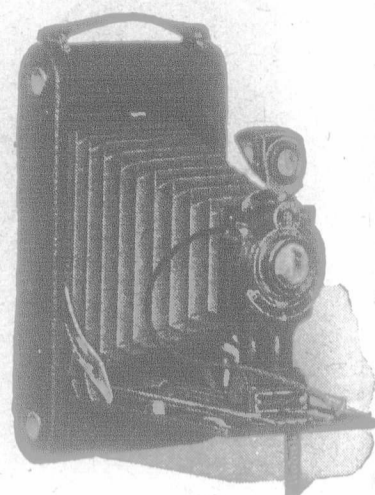
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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, JANUARY 16, 1919.

1373

## EDITORIAL.

Don't forget to write 1919.

Procure Ontario-grown seed corn rather than seed from the south.

Watch the list of "coming events," and plan to attend some convention during this or next month.

Farmers cannot afford to dilly-dally in regard to seed for next spring. The early bird will catch the worm in this case.

Prof. G. E. Day says the "corn-crib cross" is almost as important as the "blood cross." Don't depend entirely on breeding to produce good cattle—use plenty of feed.

Give what your means will permit to assist the Red Cross, Salvation Army, Y.M.C.A. and other organizations to alleviate suffering and reinstate soldiers in useful occupations.

A returned soldier with a desire to farm but no money should not be obliged to sacrifice the remainder of his life in order to make some new country habitable for the next generation.

Perhaps, when Parliament meets, someone will be good enough to urge the Government to action along lines making for a larger and more stable export trade in live-stock products.

Spanish Influenza has invaded the country districts with renewed virulence during the last few weeks, and in many sections it has kept those who escaped it busy doing the chores in the community.

The destinies of nations are being decided at the Peace Conference in Europe, but the most momentous question is that of future wars. The victors want to prevent future conflict, but they have yet to decide on the plan.

The boot-blacks of Winnipeg have paid as much as \$5.00 per head to support their union. Agriculturists can afford to pay more than they do to make their organizations a success. One cannot expect anything for nothing.

Bolshevism may prove a more difficult foe to conquer than was Germany, but plenty of food would go a long way in reconciling the Russian mobs. Many join the Bolshevik movement in Russia simply to keep away from starvation.

Howard Struchbury, head of the Alberta Returned Soldier's Committee, is reported as having said that, "fifty-five hundred returned soldiers, all practical farmers, are now in the province and unable to get land." If the provincial legislatures and the Federal Government do their duty by these men they will combine to expropriate sufficient land that has been squandered and is now held by speculators to give the veterans a chance to farm if they wish without going back beyond the boundaries of civilization. Throughout the West, whole blocks of land, well located, are held by corporations and private speculators, hoping to reap where they have not sown. This forces the would-be settler far back from the railroad and reduces to a minimum his chances for success. The speculator is also retarding development in New Ontario. It is time Parliament did something to amend these mistakes of its predecessors and make the land accessible to those willing to work it.

## Still One More Step in Agricultural Organization.

The forceful letter from Professor H. Barton, which appears in the Live Stock Department of this issue, directs attention to a subject of paramount importance, and one to which all those having the welfare of agriculture at heart should give full consideration. We have many organizations, perhaps too many, but there still remains the need for a supreme council to speak for the agricultural industry in Canada. The first organization to declare its intentions along this line was the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Made up, as it is, largely of the United Farmers of the Prairie Provinces, who are primarily interested in grain production it cannot be considered as representative of Canadian agriculture and, therefore, without undergoing some transformation, it cannot be held up as the farmers' duly elected Parliament of this Dominion. We have no fault to find with the Canadian Council of Agriculture. It is, no doubt, fulfilling the mission its inaugurators had in mind, but it should not be understood at large that it is representative of the fruit growers, dairymen, live-stock men, and general farmers of the Dominion simply because it has been called the Canadian Council of Agriculture. Its annual meetings are held in camera, and we can find no record in the information handed out from the meeting last November that live stock was discussed at all. We learn, however, through other sources that Manning W. Doherty, of Malton, an Ontario representative, had H. W. Wood, Calgary, Alta., and W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., recommended to the Government as suitable men to proceed overseas representing Canada in Europe in behalf of grain and live stock, respectively. The recommendation concerning a grain representative was accepted at once by the Government, but the matter of sending a live-stock delegate was shelved. So much for the Canadian Council of Agriculture. What we have said is not by way of criticism of an exceedingly powerful and useful organization, but only incident to the argument we wish to advance.

Professor Barton's remarks concerning the Canadian National Live Stock Council are, in part, true but this organization is not as yet actually constituted and up to the present they have not been using duly authorized funds to carry on their work. At the annual meetings in February, it is expected that the breed associations will ratify an appropriation of not less than five per cent. of their yearly revenues to be expended by the Live Stock Council in behalf of the live-stock industry. Until this is done the Council is not in a position to employ a secretary and advertise itself as will be necessary hereafter. In spite of the handicaps the Live Stock Council has some achievements to its credit, and no doubt it will prove of more service in the future. We are not attempting to defend the Canadian National Live Stock Council for that, too, is not within the province of this discussion. However, we believe it to be a useful and necessary organization through which all classes of live-stock producers can express themselves if they will take the initiative, organize locally, become members of the Eastern or Western Canada Live Stock Union, and in this way make their wishes known to the Canadian National Live Stock Council, which cannot help but realize that the production of beef, bacon, butter, cheese, etc., and all commercial products is the backbone of the industry. By way of strengthening itself, it should find a seat for a representative from the Maritime Provinces and thus extend its influence farther east.

After all is said and done, we agree with Professor Barton that "Live stock is the most important branch of agriculture, but it is a branch nevertheless." The dairymen realized this and organized a National Dairy Council last December, to embrace all branches of that enormous industry. The creameries and cheese factories

alone turn out products annually to the value of around \$100,000,000 at present prices. With the problems of dairying, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, or the Canadian National Live Stock Council are not qualified to deal, so we have a third Dominion-wide organization.

Fruit growers still hold aloof with provincial associations, but no central institution cementing the interests of the widely disseminated fruit-growing areas in Canada into one unit. If such is ever accomplished a Supreme Council of Canadian Agriculture will become a possibility and, perhaps, a probability.

At present the forces of agriculture are not united. There is in some cases a duplication of efforts, and in other instances a conflict of ideas which are used by the opposition to the disadvantage of the industry. As a remedy we see two alternatives. In the first place, a Supreme Council of Agriculture can be effected by drawing representation from the Dominion organizations now extant, to which number a National Fruit Grower's Council should be added. Secondly, the Canadian Council of Agriculture might be reorganized so as to co-operate with the fruit growers, live-stock breeders, and dairymen in presenting a united front and being representative of Canadian agriculture.

There is such a thing as having too many organizations. What we require now is unity and oneness of purpose. There is a possibility of jealousy exerting an evil influence, and organization bigotry defeating the efforts of the disunited forces of Canadian agriculture. The need of a guiding hand and a guiding mind was exemplified on the Western Front, and the time has come, as we pointed out in the issue of October 24, 1918, for welding together the various organizations in this country into one that can speak and speak with authority for Canadian agriculture.

## Live Stock East and West.

There is a general impression existing that Ontario and Quebec produce the great bulk of live stock in Canada. This is far from the truth, and any survey of the industry should not fail to give consideration to that vast country west of the Great Lakes, where cattle, sheep and swine are only just beginning to find a place on the farms, and where the fringe of the possibilities has, as yet, only been touched. The Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Live Stock Branch reports that during 1918 a total of 452,255 cattle passed through the stock yards at Winnipeg, Calgary and Edmonton. In a like period 428,801 cattle were recorded at Toronto and Montreal. The two Eastern yards passed 167,409 calves in the year and the Western yards, 23,845. The total number of hogs recorded at these Western points was 494,589, while at Toronto and Montreal 491,006 were numbered. In sheep the West fell down and sent only 93,117 through the yards, while the two Eastern centres reported 295,507. In both cattle and hogs the three leading Western centres show a superiority in numbers over the two leading Eastern yards, and while Toronto and Montreal do not constitute the only receiving centres in Eastern Canada, the comparison reveals the growing importance of the live-stock industry in Western Canada. The figures in neither case represent the actual number received for slaughter, as shipments direct to the packing houses would not be included.

It is said that the packers must have volume in order to operate efficiently and profitably. All they need do is to inspire confidence and purchase the best stuff on a quality basis and not allow it to go over the line to United States abattoirs; then they will build up an industry in this country, both East and West, that will give them volume aplenty. Much of our best live stock goes across the line to be slaughtered, which seems to indicate no great shortage so far as our Packers are concerned.

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### Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.

Peat.—(Continued.)

In Ireland, Denmark, Russia, Germany and other countries where peat is a common domestic fuel the simplest method of preparation is most commonly used. These methods, while not adapted for use on a large commercial scale in this country are worthy of consideration because they may be used by owners of the hundreds of small peat bogs so lavishly scattered about the country in obtaining fuel for home consumption.

The bog is first cleared and drained to the nearest watercourse by a ditch of good size. Into this main ditch are led a number of smaller ditches of sufficient capacity to lower the general water-level in the peat at least two or three feet. The part of the bog to be worked is then chosen and more carefully cleared and leveled, so that its surface may be used as a drying ground. If this area is near the margin of the main ditch it may be more easily drained than if it is at a greater distance.

The tool used in cutting the peat is a spade of special construction, known in Ireland as a slane, having a blade the length and width of the bricks to be cut, and with a sharp steel lug welded on one side of the point and at right angles thereto. The size of the bricks varies in different countries from 8 to 18 inches in length, from 4 to 7 inches in width, and from 3 to 6 inches in thickness.

The men usually work in pairs, a digger and a tender. The turf is first removed from a strip at the end of the ground prepared for digging and the peat below dug out in bricks and placed to one side. The tender loads them on to a car or wheelbarrow, takes them to the drying ground and lays them out to dry. As soon as the peat has been removed to the depth of the ditch bottoms a new cut is started, the digger working in the trench to make the horizontal cuts.

At the drying ground the blocks are stood on edge with narrow spaces between them, and allowed to drain for some days. As soon as they are firm enough they are "footed", that is stood on end in small piles and at the end of a week or two are turned end for end. In about four weeks they are ready to be removed and stacked in loose piles protected by a thatched or shed roof.

For use as a commercial fuel, cut peat, prepared as above described, requires too much hand labor, is very bulky and is somewhat friable. These disadvantages are overcome by the use of "machine peat". Machine peat, which is also termed wet-process peat, pressed peat, and condensed peat, is peat which after digging has been treated by grinding and pressing. By this mechanical treatment the plant remains in the peat are reduced to a fine pulp, and the water-retaining property is much reduced.

The most efficient form of peat machine has a conveyer for carrying peat to the machine, a hopper for

receiving the peat, a cylinder containing revolving knives, and a device for cutting the strand of peat into uniform blocks as it emerges from the outlet. The smallest of these machines are run by the power of a single horse, and will turn out about 3 tons of bricks per day. The largest require powerful engines, the services of from 15 to 25 men, and turn out about 50 tons of bricks per day.

These machines reduce the bulk of the peat by about one-third. This is due partly to the squeezing out of water, but more to the crushing of the fibrous and woody structures and by releasing gases during the thorough maceration and kneading that the peat receives in the machines. There is little real compression, as the pressure exerted on the peat is not sufficient to remove much of the water from it, such pressure as is brought to bear upon it only causing it to move forward in the cylinder and flow freely from the outlet.

The peat to be fed into these machines is often dug by hand, but of recent years, with the development of larger and larger machines, the use of digging machinery has become common. Digging machines are of two types, one operating on the chain and bucket principle, while the other consists of a set of plates with sharp edges afranged like a bottomless box which is forced down into the peat-bed and withdrawn full of peat.

Machinery for carrying the peat bricks from the machine to the drying ground has been used quite extensively. In Sweden a system of cable transportation has been successfully developed by which the cars are drawn out and back by moving cables kept in motion by the engine running the peat machine. The track is movable and is laid out in the form of a rectangle with rounded corners. This arrangement reduces the number of men employed, as only one is needed at the machine to adjust the clutch of out-going and in-coming cars, while the men at the drying ground do the unloading and attend to the stopping and starting of cars there. Other types of machinery for this purpose are chain conveyers and aerial cables, the latter being expensive but very satisfactory after once installed.

The comparatively short season during which peat fuel can be manufactured, about five months in Ontario, is often mentioned as a serious handicap to the industry, but if it can be carried on successfully in the moist climate of Ireland, in the cold region around the Baltic and even in Iceland, there is no reason for predicting failure on this score in Canada.

(To be continued.)

### New Year Resolutions.

BY SANDY FRASER.

My niece Jennie is stoppin' wi' us a wee bit langer than usual this year. "I think I'll wait till the first o' the month", she says one day, "so I can help you to mak' yer New Year's resolutions, Uncle Sandy. If I can get ye to start the year right", she went on, "ye'll maybe manage to keep straight till I can get aroond tae see ye again."

So on New Year's mornin', after I had finished up the wark about the barn, I went back to the house to see if Jennie wis up yet an' to find out what kind o' a program she wis thinkin' o' layin' oot for me to follow in the year that wis ahead.

She wis helpin' Jean peel the potatoes for dinner whe I came in but she says to me, "Sit right doon, Uncle Sandy and get busy on those good resolutions that we were talkin' about the ither day. Something has to be done to mak' a different man oot o' ye, ye ken; for Auntie's sake, if not for yer ain. It's too bad to see a man o' your years an' opportunities goin' doon hill the way ye are. Ye've got to brace up an' mak' a fresh start. Ye ken it's never too late to mend; as the auld woman said when she stayed up till twelve o'clock at night darning socks."

"Weel Jennie," says I, drawin' a chair up to the stove an' gettin' ready to fill my pipe, "gin ye think I'm sae badly in need o' reformation as all that ye're vera slack not to be speakin' about it sooner. Gin anything had happened to me noo, ye wad hae had an awfu' load on yer conscience for the rest o' yer days, because o' the way ye had neglectit' ma morals. Come on wi' those guid resolutions ye hae been plannin' oot for me, before it's ow'er late for me to be pittin' them intae practice."

"Weel then", says Jennie, "the first resolve you've got to make is to keep yer feet oot o' the oven door, especially when Auntie is gettin' ready to cook onthing. A man that sticks aroond the stove when his wife is gettin' the meals runs a risk o' gettin' stepped on, ye ken; so for yer ain welfare, as weel as for Auntie's peace o' mind, ye've got to subscribe to that, as resolution number one. And for resolution number two, ye can just suit the action tae the word an' throw that auld pipe o' yours intae the stove right noo. Gin there wis ony benefit to be had oot o' smokin' you must hae got it all by this time, Uncle Sandy, so ye may as weel quit."

"Jennie", I replied, "I'm willing tae mak' that first resolve. I'll keep awa' frae the oven door. But as for quittin' the pipe, I'm thinkin' it will cost me less to be takin' four or five smokes a day than it will to try an' gae wi'oot them. It's a great thing for the nerves ye ken, Jennie", says I. "Hoot", shouts Jennie, "what dae you ken about nerves, Uncle Sandy? I don't think ye've got any nerves." "Maybe not", I replied, "but yer Auntie has."

Jennie looked at me for a meenute an' then she says, "Well, there's a lot o' wives that I ken, that I wouldna blame much if they did get on their nerves once in a while. I wis juist readin' the ither day about one woman that wis suing for a divorce because her

husband woudn't take a bath. I dinna ken whether they granted her the divorce or not but they should hae, onyway. Oh, that will be anither good resolution for ye, Uncle Sandy," she went on, "Ye manun tak' a bath every day. It will be great discipline for ye, gin ye always hae the water guid an' cold."

"Guid gracious, Jennie," says I, as soon as I could speak, "dae ye want to kill me entirely? Dae ye no ken that cauld water is an awfu' shock tae the system? I used to hear them tell about an auld chap that lived here at one time and they said he had the habit o' always takin' his mornin' bath in a barrel oot in the back kitchen. In the winter there wad be ice on the water but he'd aye break it wi' an axe or somethin' and then jump in, wi' a yell that generally had the effect o' wakening the rest o' the family as weel as ony alarm clock could hae done it. But, as I wis gaein to say, this auld fellow lived tae be upwards o' a hundred years; he died at last and I hae always maintained that it wis the cauld water that killed him. Sae, gin ye hae ony affection for yer auld Uncle, Jennie, ye'll no' be askin' him to mak' ony such resolve as to be takin' three hundred and sixty-five baths in a year. Yer Auntie mak's me tak' one ilka Saturday night an' that is juist about my limit, I'm thinkin'. In fact I hae an idea sometimes that it's what ye might call 'exceeding the limit'. What ither 'guid resolutions' had ye on yer mind, Jennie?"

"Oh, lots o' them, but I'm afraid ye won't like them ony better than the ones ye've heard already. Ye're no sport, Uncle Sandy, when it comes to learnin' new tricks an' forgettin' the old ones. I should hae taken ye in hand about forty years ago," says Jennie shakin' her heid. "However," she went on, "I'm gaein to give ye one mair chance to mend yer ways, an' gin ye winna promise to tak' it I'll hae the Reverend Mr. Ferguson pit ye oot o' the church. I notice you an' Auntie dinna gae oot visitin' as much as ye used to. When night comes you settle doon tae yer pipe an' yer paper an' Auntie to her knittin', wi' never a word o' hitchin' up the horse an' gaein' tae town to take in ony entertainment or lecture that ye hae every once in a while, and I notice that ye dinna even rin in tae spend an evening wi' ony o' the neighbors, as ye used to, an' as ye say the auld folks used to in yer young days. So now ye've got to say that for the year that is ahead ye're going to be mair sociable, an' that ye'll try an' get the good o' yer neighbors an' at the same time gie them what benefit is to be had by a reasonable amount o' yer company, when it will no' interfere wi' things o' mair importance. What do ye say, Uncle Sandy?"

"Weel noo, ye ken I dinna like tae refuse ye onything, Jennie, "I replied, lightin' my pipe again, as it had gone oot in the course o' conversation, "and if I wis within onything like reasonable distance o' those theatres o' yours in New York ye woudn't hae to ask me twice to be mair sociable or to tak' mair advantage o' the opportunities o' entertainment. I'm no' that struck on my ain company that I woudn't be glad o' a change sometimes, and if yer Auntie has no objections I'll promise ye, Jennie, that we'll not den up for the winter this year, as we've pretty nearly been doing in the past. I ken ye're right about this matter, even if ye were a wee bit off the track on the ither propositions ye tried to get me to tak' up with. I'm gettin' to be a pretty auld chap the noo, but I guess there isn't ony need for me to die before my time comes, or to stick sae close to my ain fire that I'll dry up an' blaw away entirely."

"Good for you", says Jennie, jumpin' up an' givin' me a slap between my shoulders; "if ye stay wi' that I'll let ye off on the ither things. The keepin' o' one good resolution is all ye can handle this year, I guess. And noo if ye will be takin' your feet doon off the oven door till I get this pie in where it will be cooked in time for yer dinner, I'll promise not to bother ye ony mair inside the next twelve months, at least. How's that for a good New Year's resolution," says she. "I dinna think muckle o' it," I replied.

The hen that lays is the hen that pays, but the bird that returns a profit lays in the winter. The natural egg-laying season is in the spring, but through careful breeding, selection and feeding hens can be induced to lay out of season and thus augment the flock receipts. To get eggs in winter use skim-milk freely, provide bone and oyster shell, feed plenty of grain and keep the hens working to get it.

It is interesting to note from the Report of the Dominion Experimental Farms for the year ending March 31, 1918, that at the branch station at Kapuskasing, Ontario, "one Thoroughbred, registered Holstein bull heads the herd." It is astonishing what science can do in developing new biological specimens. This is the first distinguished cross between a horse and a cow that has come to our notice. The progeny of the Kapuskasing herd will be watched with interest.

Paying for hogs on a quality basis is the only way to standardize type in Canadian swine.

Have you examined those cows that are continually rubbing themselves when in and out of the stable? It is possible that they are affected with lice. If so mix four parts cement to one part hellebore and dust it into the hair. Do not turn the cows out in the wet for a few days afterwards.

# THE HORSE.

## Action in Horses.

Certain peculiarities of action are desirable in each class of horses, and certain defects are undesirable and objectionable in any class or breed.

The general type and conformation of a horse does not, in all cases, indicate the extent of action he possesses, but in most cases it indicates his general style of action. Horses that naturally hold high heads have good length of neck, well-developed muscles, especially along that portion of the neck just superior to the jugular vein, a fairly oblique shoulder, fore-arms long and set well under the chest, have, as a rule, free and extensive shoulder action, and in many cases, high knee action; while a horse with the opposite conformation is usually deficient in shoulder action, although his knee action may be high; but, in order to get the desirable action in the heavy harness horse he must have excessive shoulder as well as knee action. A horse that gets his knees high, but is apparently cramped or tied in his shoulders is undesirable from the fact that, while he is apparently expending considerable energy and pounding the ground, he has little speed or length of tread, in other words, "he does not get away." The manner of attachment of the fore limbs to the chest has marked influence upon the action. Those with fore-arms quite close together are deficient in width of chest, and usually go with legs and feet too close, and are apparently cramped in action from want of muscular development, while those whose fore-arms are very wide apart, with a very broad and rather flat breast between them, the limbs appearing as though they were fastened to the outside of the chest, usually have a very clumsy, awkward, shuffling way of going. While the muscular development in this case appears at first sight to be great, a close observation will reveal the contrary, and the fact that the limbs are not placed well under the centre of gravity. When we use the word "chest" we, of course, mean that part of the anatomy of which the ribs are the lateral boundaries. The term is often used to express the space between the fore-arms. This portion is properly called the "breast."

The direction of the fore limb from the elbow to the foot influences action to a marked degree. In order that action may be true the limb should be perpendicular. A plumb line extending from the centre of the elbow joint should touch the centre between the heels. Horses whose limbs deviate downwards and outwards from the elbows cannot have true action, but will go wide and ungainly with the fore feet, while the reverse direction of the limbs causes too close action.

The manner in which a horse stands on his fore feet, provided the limbs take the proper direction from above downwards, will with few, if any exceptions, indicate the line of foot action. In order that this may be true and straight a horse should stand with his fore feet straight forward and backwards. A straight line commencing at the centre of each toe should pass backwards through the cleft of the frogs, and continue on backwards exactly the same distance apart as that at which they started. A horse that while standing turns his toes outward, will when in motion roll his feet, that is, each foot will roll or wind itself inwards towards the opposite limb, and in many cases strike the fetlock, cannon, knee or above the knee, according to the height of action. This is called "speedy stroke," but it is no indication that the animal is speedy. This peculiarity of conformation and action is, in some cases, due entirely to the feet, while in others it is due to a deviation of the limb from the fetlock down. The latter form is the most undesirable and usually indicates weakness. From whatever cause it arises the defect is very hard to correct. Various methods of shoeing have been tried with indifferent results. In a horse that strikes his knees it can often be rectified by shoeing very light, in order that action may be lower. In some cases where a horse strokes lower down, relief can be given by shoeing with a shoe heavy on the inside of the foot. In most cases little can be done to rectify the defect, as it is hard to change action due to mal conformation. What will be effective in some cases fails in others, and usually the only safe plan is to either drive slowly or wear boots.

The horse that stands with toes turned outwards is commonly said to be "Soldier Toed." A horse that stands with his toes turned inward "In Toed" or "Squaw Footed" will, when in motion, paddle or dish, that is, his feet will wind outwards, he goes wide, his foot describes a segment of a circle outwards at each step. This defect, while undesirable does not tend to injury.

While perfectly straight and true front action is

what we look for, it is seldom found, especially in horses with excessive action. It is seldom we see perfection in this respect. It will be noticed that the fore feet of most high actors deviate a little either one way or the other. Some go practically straight when going fast, but either roll or paddle a little when at a slower pace, and vice versa, even though when standing the defect may not be suspected. Horses, whose limbs deviate considerably outwards and stand "soldier toes," will often, when viewed from in front when in motion, appear to have almost straight action. They stand with feet wide apart, and when in action the rolling motion of the feet fetches them sufficiently inwards to give them almost the proper appearance, without striking the opposite limb, but just before reaching the ground the toe again turns outward, and the foot is planted wide. On the other hand, a horse whose limbs deviate inwards and whose toes turn inwards, will not show the paddling gait as much as one whose limbs are perpendicular. The true fore action is when the foot is lifted from the ground without the slightest deviation laterally, and brought forward in a straight line.

Another defect of action is "forging" that is, the striking of the shoe of the fore foot with that of the hind foot of the same side. This makes a click, click, click, that to horsemen is very annoying. Some horses "forge" when jogging, but not when at a faster pace. Others forge at mostly all gaits faster than a walk. The tendency to forge is indicated by a very short back, especially what is called a "roach back" when there is quite a notable elevation in the region of the loins. While all short or roach-backed horses do not forge, we seldom see a forger which is not of this conformation. The defect can often be remedied by shoeing heavy and rather short at heels in front, and light behind, or by shoeing with tips or half shoes in front. While too short a back is undesirable, too long a back is probably worse; the former may cause defective



Revelanta's Choice. Reserve champion Clydesdale stallion at Chicago, 1918, for Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.

action, but indicates strength, while the later indicates not only weakness and want of constitution, but also defective action. A very long-backed horse has usually slovenly, awkward action. It must always be remembered that, while certain conformation indicate certain action, there are always exceptions, and it is necessary in all cases to see the horse in motion to verify our suspicions or indicate our mistake. In some cases, from reasons that we cannot explain, well-marked indications are at fault.

A short, drooping croup indicates defective, stilty hind action, with lack of flexion in mostly all joints. When the croup is of fair length too much obliquity is not so serious.

The conformation of the hocks is material. A horse should stand and move with his hocks fairly close together, the points rather closer than the anterior surfaces, that is with a slight deviation outwards. What is called "cow-hocked," that is, with the hocks quite close, especially the points and the limbs deviating downwards and outwards, and the feet planted wide, usually causes ungainly and a rather shuffling gait, while the opposite—the hocks wide and the feet close together and somewhat in-toed—indicates a cross action in the planting of each hind foot towards the opposite fore foot. A well-marked angle at the point of the hock indicates good hock action, while a poorly marked angle indicates the reverse. The well-formed horse stands with his hind feet fairly close together and the toes turned slightly outwards. Too much of this deviation is undesirable, as it usually indicates too wide action, and the reverse indicates too close action, hence a tendency to "interfere" or strike the opposite fetlock with the shoe of each foot. Wide action with the hind feet is undesirable in most classes. It is allowed to a limited degree in the roadster, and we often notice horses of this class whose conformation is nearly or

quite correct, who, when going fast, go wide behind, but even in this class closer action is now generally preferred.

Interfering is often hard to correct. In many cases colts interfere when first shod and worked, but cease when they become stronger and accustomed to shoes. In other cases the defect continues, and while various devices and methods of shoeing have been tried, the manner of shoeing depending much upon the particular part of the foot or shoe that strikes, there are some cases that cannot be rectified by shoeing, and the only means of protection is the wearing of boots.

WHIP.

## LIVE STOCK.

Regularity in feeding and watering of the stock is essential if success is to be attained.

If strong lambs are expected in the spring the ewes must have good feed and regular exercise.

Clean out the calf pens frequently and keep them well bedded. Damp pens predisposes to scours and other ailments.

When purchasing a herd sire pay due attention to breed type and character. These count for more in a youngster than high fit.

Lack of sufficient mineral matter in the feed results in some animals becoming unthrifty. Dr. A. T. Peters mentions calf cholera, sterility and abortion as diseases which might occur from a deficient supply of this substance.

In too many grade herds the dry cows are carried over until freshening as cheaply as possible and as a result are thin when they come in. Feed so that the cows will flesh up before freshening if maximum milk flow is desired.

At some of the Agricultural Colleges across the line a Short Course for herdsmen is put on lasting upwards of ten weeks. Would not such a course at our colleges be advantageous to many of our young men who wish to become proficient in the care of stock?

The feed cart is a time saver when feeding silage and roots. It is much quicker to fill the cart and wheel it along the passage than to use a basket and walk the full length of the stable with feed for two cattle. A small box may be attached to the roughage cart for carrying concentrates.

Simply throwing the feed at the stock will never bring results no matter how much is fed. Each animal must be studied and its appetite catered to. With the same kind of feed and at no greater expense one man keeps the herd in the pink of condition while his neighbors herd looks rough and out of condition. The difference is largely in the care and attention.

Everyone who can should avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the short courses held at our colleges and agricultural schools to acquire information on the judging of stock and seeds. A week or two so spent rubbing shoulders with other stockmen and hearing live stock questions discussed will prove of value.

Contagious abortion is a disease to be strenuously fought. In one way and another it causes much loss to stockmen. Prof. Williams a prominent investigator of the disease claims that the act of abortion is only one symptom of this chronic contagious disease of the generative organs of cattle. The disease manifests itself by the following symptoms, abortion, premature birth, retained afterbirth and sterility.

In most counties in Ontario winter classes are underway under the supervision of the District Representative. These classes last from four to six weeks. While all Agricultural subjects are dealt with a good deal of time is spent in stock judging and discussing feeding and care of farm animals. If you cannot attend the class regularly plan to be on hand for the stock judging. You will be amply repaid for time so spent.

Young calves do not eat very much roughage or grain and there is a tendency to throw fresh feed into the manger without first thoroughly cleaning out the stale feed. It is not long before the feed heats and renders even the fresh feed repulsive to the youngsters. All mangers should be cleaned previous to each feeding. It is unfortunate that in some herds this is not always done. When the boys are in a hurry to get away for the evening it is quite easy to forget to clean the mangers before feeding.

We met a man the other day who had a cross-bred herd and he purposed again placing a grade bull at the head of it. "What's the use of me paying a big price for a pedigree bull when I have no pure-bred females?" he asked. His herd is of no better quality, if as good, as it was when he started farming twenty years ago. If he had stayed with one breed and used a right, good pure-bred sire during those twenty years he would undoubtedly have a much better herd to-day, and be in a stronger financial position. Even yet the scales have not fallen from his eyes. In order to save a few dollars to-day he has placed another grade bull in his herd. How many Ontario farmers are doing likewise?

## Why the Government Did Not Act.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

I was much impressed with your editorial of December 26, in regard to more Government action on behalf of live stock. The substance of your remarks is undoubtedly the silent voice of Canadian live-stock men. It is years, in fact, since the present Live Stock Commissioner, Mr. Arkell, first emphasized the importance of outside markets for Canadian live-stock products and gave the live-stock men to understand that the development of such was being made a first feature in the work of the Branch. There is abundant evidence to show that throughout the period since it has been a clear objective in the policy of the Branch. The Minister of Agriculture has publicly endorsed it. The Minister of Finance has emphasized the urgent need of increased live-stock production and a big export trade to meet the country's obligations. But, as you imply, the real thing, the action, required to establish and stabilize the larger trade and thereby give the business the greatest impetus it needs, is apparently not forthcoming. In any case now that the men have been led to expect something they must be given greater confidence in the outcome and in their own strength before any appeal for live-stock increase will strike their hearts.

You state H. W. Wood, of Calgary, was delegated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture to represent the grain interests overseas and action was taken, Mr. Maharg being sent in his place. W. A. Dryden was delegated to represent the live-stock interests and no action was taken. You also state that Mr. Dryden would have been favored by the unanimous endorsement of the men engaged in the industry, and in this statement I concur, but, why does not Mr. Dryden's nomination carry this unanimous endorsement?

It is not necessary to mention that Mr. Wood's nomination carries the endorsement of the grain men. Every one knows it does and, therefore, the Government knows it does, and the Government also knows that it is backed by the necessary power to enforce its acceptance.

In my opinion here is where the crux of most of our trouble lies. The Canadian Council of Agriculture does not yet embody the force of the live-stock men of this country, and neither does any other organization. We have, as you mention, what is called a Canadian Live Stock Council. As I understand it this organization is intended to look after the interests of the live-stock industry in Canada, to be national in its scope, and to speak for the live-stock men of Canada. But the very fact that the nomination of Mr. Dryden was made through the Canadian Council of Agriculture at once suggests the weakness of the Canadian National Live Stock Council. The idea in such an organization seems sound enough, but I doubt if even a majority of the live-stock men know of its existence; it is not representative, and the Government knows it.

From time to time during the last few months meetings of live-stock men have been called to consider various aspects of Canada's national live-stock interests. Resolutions have been passed and committees have waited upon the Cabinet Ministers to urge certain policies as coming from the live-stock men of the country. With few exceptions they did not come through the Live Stock Council, the logical channel, if it fulfilled its purpose.

There are a great many breed organizations in this country, there are provincial live-stock associations, wool growers' associations and many other associations that have to do with certain specific live-stock interests. Among the officers of these are included many of the leading men, but a selection of them together with Government officials does not constitute a national live-stock body; it does not speak for the live-stock business; it does not command a general following, therefore, it is without power and gets no result.

Judging by reports, as a result of one such meeting recently held in Ottawa, a committee waited on the Acting Premier, the Minister of Finance. This committee presented a number of excellent resolutions and urged that action be taken along the lines mentioned. Among the resolutions was one recommending an educational campaign. This apparently was the one given greatest consideration by the Acting Premier. Obviously it would involve the Government to little extent. An educational campaign is all very well, but it must have some material objective. We must have something to educate for. We have had too many agricultural educational campaigns that lead nowhere.

Until the live-stock men of this country are identified as a unit and speak through one central voice, the Government of this country will do as it thinks best for live stock, but it will be made to do things for other interests that can speak.

Live stock is the most important branch of agriculture, but it is a branch of agriculture nevertheless. The only organized force existing to-day that can speak for agriculture and that is speaking for agriculture is the Canadian Council of Agriculture. This organization is spreading its wings throughout the different provinces and it is compelling national interest. Live-stock interests are not prominently identified in this organization, but why shouldn't they be? Instead of depending upon numerous small organizations that can only represent their specific interests, and which in themselves are not infrequently more or less close corporations and to some extent hide-bound in so far as national policies go, why should not some central body like the Live Stock Council be given some real standing, and some publicity, and why should it not place its planks in and add its strength to the Canadian farmers platform? These are questions which to my mind should engage

the attention at the biggest congregation of Canadian live-stock men possible, the Annual Meeting in Toronto. Macdonald College, Que. H. BARTON, Professor of Animal Husbandry.

## The Dorset Horn.

While the Dorsets have many commendable features, they are not as common in Canada as some of the breeds which we have been discussing in past issues. One outstanding characteristic is that both male and female are horned, the mature animals very often carrying a particularly heavy horn which take on a spiral form. This breed derives its name from its native home, the County of Dorset, in the Southern part of England. This section of the country has a temperate climate and the sheep pasture out the entire year. According to history,



A Trio of Dorset-Horned Sheep.

the origin of the present-day Dorset Horn is from native stock of the county above mentioned. It is believed to be the only horned breed with white face and legs in Britain. About the middle of the nineteenth century, crossing of Southdowns and Dorsets was a general practice. It was one of the last breeds to be imported to this country, and it is believed to have been well on in the nineteenth century when the first importation was made. Professor Plumb gives the following characteristics of the Dorset in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals": "Both males and females have horns, those of the males curving backward and around spirally, while those on the ewes curve outward, down and forward with tips rising about level with the eye. The face, legs and hoofs are white; the nostrils are also white; face strong, with considerable breadth between the eyes. Compared with the ideal mutton sheep, the neck and body tend to be long and rangy, and there is hardly the spring of rib and levelness of back most desirable. The head should have a short foretop of wool; the back part of the head below the ears should be woolled, and the body generally be well covered with a fine fleece extending down to knees and hocks. The Dorset is from medium to heavy among the middle woolled breeds; mature rams in fair flesh should weigh around 225 pounds, and ewes 165 pounds." The breed ranks high as a mutton producer and as a feeder. As a rule, the lambs grow rapidly and are ready for market at an early age. The breed is noted for being a producer



Shady Glen Heather Bloom 2nd.

Aberdeen-Angus cow weighing over 1900 pounds, which was seventh in a class of twenty-eight at the recent International Show, Chicago. Now owned by H. Fraleigh, Forest, Ont.

of early lambs. As the ewes will breed at any time of the year, it is customary in England to have the lambs come in November and December, so as to be ready for early market. The ewes produce lambs twice in the year, and twins are quite common. It is one of the most prolific breeds, and the dams make excellent mothers. The breed is used considerably for grading or crossing. The Dorset-Merino cross meets with favor, as does also the Dorset-Southdown or Shropshire cross.

During the past fifty years a good deal of improvement has been made in the fleece of this breed. Not only has the weight increased, but the quality has also been improved. The staple is of medium grade quality, and the fleece from a mature sheep will weigh around nine pounds. Advocates of the breed at one time

claimed that the horns would be a great protection from dogs, but this has not always proven to be the case. Although the breed is a mutton sheep of merit, and of a good deal of value from the fact that lambs are produced early, it has not grown in favor as rapidly as its qualities would warrant. It is found most abundantly in England, in its native county, and flocks are to be found in most of the sheep-producing countries. In Ontario there are several high-quality flocks, representatives of which meet in competition at our larger fairs. The following is the standard of excellency and general characteristics, as given in "The Shepherd's Handbook:" Rams—Bold, masculine appearance and of robust character, head of great beauty, with strong and long horns growing from the head well apart, on the crown, in a straight line with each other, and coming downwards and forwards in graceful curves as close to the face as may be without necessitating cutting. Ewes—Appearance bright with feminine characteristics. The horns much smaller and more delicate than in the ram. Head—Broad, full and open at the nostril, well covered with wool from brow to poll, face white, with pink nose and lips. Ears—Medium size and thin. Teeth—Flat and chisel shaped. Neck—Short and round, well sprung from shoulders, with no depression at the collar, strong and muscular, especially in the ram. Chest—Well forward, full and deep. Fore Flank—Full, with no depression behind the shoulder. Shoulders—Well laid and compact. Back and Loins—Broad, long and straight, with well-sprung ribs. Quarters—Full, broad and deep, with flesh extending to the hocks. Ribs—Well sprung from the back and deep at the sides. Tail—Well set up in a line with the back, wide, firm and fleshy. Legs—Well placed at the four corners, straight between the joints with plenty of bone, well woolled to or below the knees and hocks. Fleece—Of good staple and quality, compact and firm to the touch "

## Cheap Winter Housing For Swine.

One of the most common losses in connection with winter swine management is due to crippling or rheumatism. That this malady easy to contract and difficult to cure, may be practically eliminated, or rather, prevented, in breeding stock, wintered out-of-doors with open shelters, has been demonstrated beyond doubt. No ill-effect has cropped up to offset this advantage. With several individuals in a small, well-bedded cabin, there is no apparent discomfort to the inmates even during the most rigorous months of the Canadian winter.

The fattening hog, heavily fed, required to make maximum gains in minimum time, would seem to require warm quarters. The energy required to offset cold would thereby be utilized for growth and fat production. Less feed would be required. While the latter premise proves true, the fact of the matter is that the swine feeder is confronted with the choice of two apparent evils,—a comparatively cold house, that because of its nature, is practically like outdoors and therefore dry, or a more expensive, tightly-built, warmer structure, that, even if ventilated, usually proves more or less damp. Crippling in hogs will appear to a greater or lesser degree under bad or good management. Damp quarters undoubtedly predispose to it. Add to this, heavy feeding, with occasional over-feeding, and the

result is frequently that of several more or less crippled pigs, the whole or partial losses from which will seriously affect the winter's profits. On the other hand it has now been pretty well proven at several points in the Experimental Farm System that such losses from outdoor-fattened hogs are practically negligible and that the evidence of thrift and quality resultant, very greatly over-balance the extra cost of outdoor feeding. Cold air should in itself have no virtue. Nevertheless the hog fed in the open air is more vigorous and healthy than the one fed in warm, dry quarters. Constantly pure air and a certain amount of exercise would seem to be responsible.

Very little capital need, then, be tied up in winter swine feeding quarters. A low sleeping berth made of old boards and covered with straw within or near a shed for feeding purposes, is necessary. While a straw stack is frequently used for shelter, the above arrangement is better. Access to a pile of horse manure in the shed or yard will provide a certain amount of food and exercise and a very considerable amount of recreation for the hogs. Such an arrangement, as discussed, provides a dry, comfortable bed, a difficult acquisition in the fairly expensive building.

The use of the self-feeder during winter has also proven a success. The feeder or feeders must be protected by a shed, as suggested. There is no trouble from frozen troughs and the general inconvenience and waste of slop-feeding in winter. Much disagreeable labor in the cold is avoided; in fact, the man who has used the self-feeder for winter work finds it even more of a convenience than it proves in summer. As to gains and cost-to-produce, tests have proven it usually superior



to the hand-feeding method. Whole, cracked, or ground corn, ground barley or barley and oats may be fed. Shorts, bran, re-cleaned screenings, etc., may be mixed with the above, or following the American plan, fed separately in compartments. Where corn enters heavily into the ration, tankage should be fed in a compartment itself. Charcoal, woodashes, slaked-lime, salt, etc. or a mixture of these should be available. If nothing better, supply plenty of ashes, both coal and wood. Where dairy by-products are not available, water, preferably slightly warmed, must be supplied. Some form of watering device including a tank heater, home-made or purchased, will prove useful where many hogs are kept. A rough rack along one side of the shed near the trough or feeder should be kept filled with well-cured clover or alfalfa hay. Enough of it will be eaten to help balance the meal ration, supply necessary and palatable roughage, and materially reduce costs.—Experimental Farms Note.

## THE FARM.

### Free Speech.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In your report of the U. F. O. convention there is this paragraph on page 2127: "The 'Cross' case came up, and Mr. Waldron stated, as solicitor for the organization, that the conviction should have been, but was not, quashed on the basis that the magistrate was not in a judicial frame of mind." Since you have made no comment on this flagrant abuse by Mr. Waldron of his privileges as a lawyer, I judge that you uphold the U. F. O. in their demand for free speech. If that is so allow me to say that in my opinion Canada, at the present time, can stand no nonsense of this kind, and that any man who seeks to arouse a spirit of discontent among his fellows by impeaching publicly the justice of a British court is as surely undermining the foundations of our Constitution, as Guy Fawkes of Gunpowder-Plot fame was the British Parliament. I would also present to your attention that there is a difference between the signing of an armistice and the ending of a war. The state of war still exists and will do so until peace is signed. We have in Germany several corps of our good Canadians. In Russia are several well-equipped armies of over 30,000 men well provisioned and officered by German officers moving at present on Vilna and Riga and capable of being supplemented largely from the returned German army, and it is in the interest of Canada to have men who can close up on the rear of these if our boys in Germany are menaced. The war is NOT over, and there will be much bloodshed yet before the world is safe for democracy. The Bolshevik is harder to fight than the German, and one of the first things he howls for in countries like Canada is free speech.

Huron Co., Ont.

DERMOT McEVoy.

[NOTE.—We seldom make comment in a report of an event on what was said or what transpired there. The purpose of a report is to give the public an unbiased record and allow readers to form their own conclusions. While we believe in free speech and a free press, we are not in favor of anyone abusing those privileges or making utterances which express disrespect for the Government or courts of our land. These institutions are the work of the people and are entitled to the respect of those by whose grace they exist. Aside from references to sending draftees to Siberia we regretted the entire discussion of military affairs at the U. F. O. Convention. We viewed the proceedings in the same light as did a worthy delegate who rose and said: "I have a son buried in France, another wounded in England, the war is over—let us proceed with business!" For this reason no editorial comment was made.—Editor.]

### CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

#### Public Speaking and Debating.

BY G. H. UNWIN, O.A.C., GUELPH.

##### Part II. Subjects for Debate.

The greatest difficulty is always experienced in the selection of subjects for debate. Some people have a fondness for abstractions and high-sounding topics, such as "Heredity has Greater Influence on the Formation of Human Character than Environment." These cosmic problems do not, as a rule, produce good debates. They are so large in scope that there is little actual argument. Each speaker touches a different phase, but there is room for all and more. There are but few points of actual contact. A subject of limited scope and of local interest produces the best debate, because everybody can follow it easily. It must be remembered, however, that this statement applies to those who are not experienced speakers. With subjects of every-day significance a man can draw readily upon a fund of personal experience to illustrate his arguments. Therefore I maintain that such topics are best for beginners. Later, perhaps, the speaker may branch into historical or philosophical questions if he so desires.

At open meetings it is well to avoid topics which are too heavy. The object of such gatherings is as much social as educational; therefore debates on the tariff or the immigration policy are out of place except in the hands of those rare and precious speakers who can be

profound and entertaining at one and the same time. Very often debates on such questions are conducted with ponderous and oppressive solemnity on the part of the speakers, and whispering levity on the part of the couples at the back. The ideal of any literary society, as of any public speaker, is to do according to the Spanish recipe: "Mix the useful with the agreeable".

There follows a list of topics suggested by various members of the staff of this college. Though some of these may appear rather technical they are all founded on questions of present interest of farmers. They have also this advantage that information on these questions can be readily obtained.

#### Topics for Debate.

##### GENERAL AGRICULTURE.

The tractor is more useful to the farmer than the horse.

Lime is more valuable to the farmer than potash or phosphoric acid.

##### CATTLE AND HORSES.

The Holstein is the most profitable dairy breed for the Ontario farmer.

The Percheron is a better farm horse than the Clydesdale.

##### FIELD CROPS.

The present system of conducting field experiments in small plots is quite satisfactory.

O. A. C. No. 72 is a better variety of oat than the Banner.

Marquis Spring Wheat is better than Wild Goose Spring Wheat.

##### POULTRY.

Eggs should be sold by weight.

The "graded" buying of eggs is practicable.

Barred Rocks are more profitable than White Leghorns.

Incubators produce chickens more profitably than sitting hens.

"Community" hatching is better than individual hatching.

##### HISTORY AND LITERATURE.

The Russian Revolution is not in any sense helpful to democracy.

The North American Indian has suffered more at the hands of the white man than has the negro.

War will destroy itself by its own destructiveness.

Dickens is a greater novelist than Thackeray.

Novelists have had a wider influence on humanity than poets.

Gray's Elegy must rank higher as poetry than Scott's "Lady of the Lake".

Newspapers have had more influence on human character than books.

The "Vicar of Wakefield" is a finer novel than Thomas Hardy's "Far from the Maddening Crowd."

That Lloyd-George is a greater statesman than the elder Pitt.

##### GENERAL SUBJECTS:

The influence of "moving pictures" has not been beneficial.

The Italians are more useful immigrants to Canada than the Chinese.

The Canadian Government should own and control all railways and telegraph systems in the Dominion.

Women should receive the same wages as men in similar positions.

Scientific inventions have brought more misery than happiness to the human race.

An educational qualification should be a condition of exercising the franchise.

That the city is a better place to bring up children than the country.

A country girl makes a better housekeeper than a city girl.

A good natured slouch is preferable to a tidy crank. Country life is preferable to city life.

The home has more influence on character than the school.

Heredity has more influence on character than training.

The woman who spends two hours at the Institute meeting monthly is a better homemaker than the one who does not.

Women should have an allowance.

It is easier for the town woman to be economical than the country woman.

Reading is of more benefit to mankind than travel? Education is better than money.

The home has a greater influence on character than the school.

We learn more from reading than from observation. The country girl can serve her country better than the city girl.

A limited monarchy such as Great Britain, is better than a republic like the United States.

Women should receive the same wages as men for the same work.

Ability has more to do with success in life than environment.

The housekeeper works harder than the professional woman.

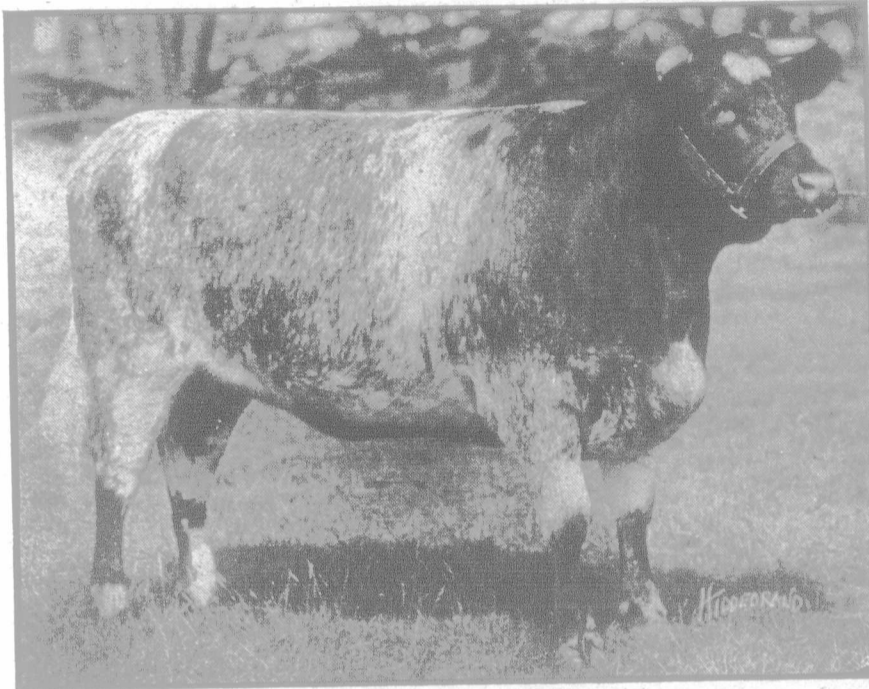
Poverty is more advantageous than riches. Unbroken prosperity is more injurious to a nation than war.

The press has greater influence than the pulpit. Children should be taught to believe in Santa Claus.

Equal suffrage is more beneficial to a country than manhood suffrage.

The Irish are a more intelligent race than the Scotch. Mankind on the whole values wealth more than character.

The city's debt to the country is greater than the country's to the city.



Rosa Hope 21st.

Grand Champion Shorthorn female, Canadian show circuit 1917-18. Owned by J. J. Elliot, Guelph, Ont., and selling at his sale Feb. 7th.

It is better for the young man to buy an improved farm in Ontario than to take up a homestead in the Prairie Provinces.

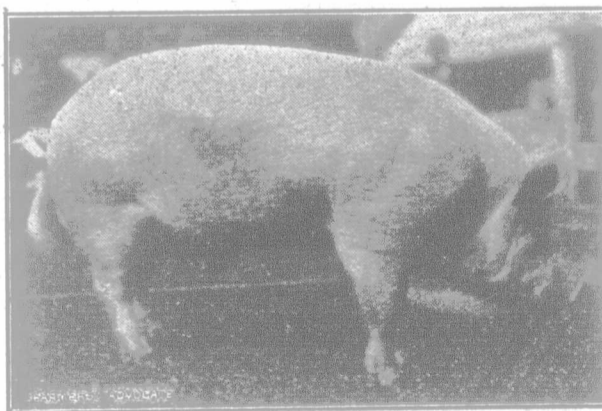
A four-year course at an agricultural college is more useful to the young farmer than \$2,000 cash.

The Canadian Government should rent and develop all uncultivated land which is privately owned.

A central Experiment Station is preferable to a number of Demonstration Farms throughout the province.

##### DAIRYING.

The production of milk for condensing or City Milk Trade is not so profitable as the production of milk for creamery and cheesery, when the by-products of the latter are properly valued and made use of in feeding live-stock.



Typey Yorkshire Boar

Champion at London for J. Duck, Port Credit, Ont.

The selling of Canadian cheese through a commission, as was done in 1917 and '18, was in the best interests of the Cheese Trade of Canada.

Milk and milk products have a higher food value than is commonly awarded to them in the markets of the world.

The general milk supply should be pasteurized. Milking machines are a benefit to the Dairy Industry.

##### AGRICULTURAL BACTERIOLOGY.

Testing cattle for tuberculosis is beneficial to the owner.

It is not advisable to permit the general use of Hog Cholera Vaccine in Canada.

##### CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM.

The use of fertilizers on cereal crops is not profitable. The use of green crops is a more profitable way of securing nitrogen than the buying of fertilizers.

Success in life is due more to character than to circumstances.

Women's Institutes do more for humanity than the Organized Farmer.s

Farmerettes are a benefit to the farmers of Ontario. Ireland has done more for Great Britain than Scotland has.

The inconveniences of farm life are chiefly responsible for depopulation of rural districts.

The interests of civilization are promoted more by intellectual training than by force of arms.

It is to the benefit of our Dominion to let the Orientals come in.

It will be to our mutual benefit to have the ladies attend our Farmers' Club meetings.

The city offers more advantages for a better type of womanhood than the country.

The woman who belongs to the Institute has greater influence than the one who does not.

To be a "big toad in a little puddle" is preferable to being a little toad in a big puddle.

In spite of all the sanitary devices in use in these modern times the death rate has not decreased, nor is the health of the people better than in former days.

#### AUTOMOBILES, FARM MOTORS AND FARM MACHINERY.

#### Making Plow Shares Last Longer.

As plow shares have gone up in price it appears that they have gone down in quality; at least shares which we purchased last fall did not last long. They soon wore off at the point and would not grip the soil. When discussing the quality of plow shares with a neighbor he remarked that his blacksmith had stuck a piece of an old rasp on the point of an old share and that it lasted longer than a new share. We took several wornout shares to

the shop and new points were made by the use of an old rasp. This is stuck on in some way but we haven't had one either break or pull off. Shares for walking and riding plows were fixed in this way at a cost of fifteen cents each and they were as serviceable as an eighty-cent new share. We pass this point on as some of our readers may be able to have some of their apparently useless shares made almost, if not quite, as good as new at small expense.

#### Are the Implements Ready For Work?

It may seem a little early in the season to think about the implements for spring seeding but there is no time like the present for making repairs. Something may turn up next month to prevent getting them done. The blacksmith is seldom as busy now as later in the season and will have time to sharpen the harrow teeth and make other repairs which require his skill. If you have an emery stone you will be able to grind the discs and the cultivator points. If a good seed bed is to be made the cultivating implements must be sharp and properly adjusted. Too many fail to sharpen and tighten up the tillage implements during the winter and then cannot spare the time when spring work opens up. The result is improper work and a heavier draw than is necessary on the teams. On stock farms where a large herd is kept winter work is almost as pushing as during the summer. However, the sooner the implements are overhauled and put in readiness for the spring the better it will be.

By securing new parts to replace those badly worn the life of the machinery may be greatly prolonged. Too many have contracted the habit of yielding to the persuasive power of implement agents to discard comparatively good machines for new ones just because one or two parts are worn and upset the proper working equilibrium. A few dollars spent in new parts and a few hours time tightening up bolts and nuts will make the implement do efficient work. In pre-war days before farm imple-

ments had soared so high in price we were very wasteful of our machinery. Even yet there is room for more carefulness on many farms. Some men have a natural liking for mechanics and we find them keeping every implement about the place in apple pie order. Wooden parts are kept painted, bolts are always tight and a new part is on hand to replace the one commencing to show wear.

On too few farms is there a supply of different size bolts and nuts consequently it is not always possible to replace broken bolts at the right time with the result that other parts of the machine are affected. On every farm there should be kept a few bolts, nuts, screws and nails of the different sizes. You may not use some sizes twice in a year but it is well to have them on hand. No one knows the moment they may be needed.

## THE DAIRY.

### Canadas Rank in Dairying.

Figures furnished by the Canada Food Board show that the number of milch cows per hundred acres of land in farms in Canada, as compared with other countries, stands as follows: Australia, 1; Great Britain, 5; Italy, 5; Argentina, 1/2; France, 5; Holland, 16; United States, 3; Germany, 8; Denmark, 14; Canada, 2. The number of dairy cows per square mile in the fifteen most important dairy States in the United States is given by the Canada Food Board, as follows: New York, 32; Wisconsin, 27; Iowa, 25; Minnesota, 13; Illinois, 19; Texas, 4; Pennsylvania, 21; Ohio, 22; Missouri, 12; Michigan, 13; Kansas, 9; Indiana, 18; Nebraska, 8; Oklahoma, 8; California, 3. Great Britain imported yearly 452,795,264 lbs. of butter before the war. A shortage amounting to 209,148,784 lbs. was created in Britain, due to the war. Twelve years ago Canada exported 33,888,074 lbs. of butter; two years ago she exported 6,993,100 lbs. of butter, and for the year ending October 31, 1918, Canada's butter exports were 6,783,466 lbs.

# Organization to Remedy the Milk Situation.

It is perhaps natural that milk, the most universal food of human beings, should give rise to much contention as to what should be considered a fair price. City people are cut off from the source of supply by reason of the fact that the keeping of cows is foreign to the nature of their normal occupations, and that the practice is, moreover, forbidden by city ordinances for reasons of health and sanitation. Necessarily, therefore, the supply must come from outside sources, and often, in the case of large consuming centres, from considerable distances. Actually, also, the urban consumer has no direct connection with the producer of this vital food product and must, perforce, allow individuals or companies to negotiate for him, for his supply. His only concern in the matter, because of the complex nature of modern city problems of living, is with the price he must ultimately pay. Even the quality of the product, which only indirectly concerns the individual family, for the reason that such bodies as City Councils and Boards of Health prescribe, in most cases, the conditions under which the milk must be handled on its way to the consumer, and even the manner of care with which it must be produced.

Thus it is that new businesses are brought into existence, and each kind of service necessary to the contentment of city residents offers an opportunity for some specialized business. In the case of the milk supply it is the "milk distributor" who acts as a medium between the average householder and the milk producer. What he does is, of course, done for profit, and between buying as cheaply as possible and selling as high as possible there would seem to be golden opportunities in the business. Naturally, these intermediaries are fewer in number than either of the principals, and the result is that organization follows shortly while the two principals remain as individuals. The consumer is, to a certain extent, protected by the civic bodies he has elected to guard his interests, and it is a fact acknowledged by scientists and dieticians that milk is one of the cheapest of foods.

It is natural too, that in the case of the milk distributor, as in every other line, a combination of capital and business acumen, sometimes accompanied by unscrupulous methods, gives certain individuals something that approaches monopoly in the business. The result is that the smaller dealer, or distributor, is forced to work for a much smaller net profit than his large competitor. In the city of Toronto, for instance, while a monopoly does not exist, the fact that out of possibly several hundred dealers, approximately 40 per cent. of the milk supply is distributed by two firms, is significant of the different elements to be contended with by, for instance, the producer, in any effort to secure a higher price for his product. The fact that the smaller dealer controls 60 per cent. of the milk supply business cannot, obviously, be ignored, but the fact nevertheless remains that for purposes of agreeing upon a maximum fair price to the producer, his small business, with its small total profit per man as compared with the company with a larger business, is a handicap to the producer. It must be remembered, of course, that there will seldom be more than one price for milk as it reaches the consumer. Therefore, if the producer receives, say, \$3.50 per hundred pounds for milk and milk is sold to the consumer, as it is in Toronto, at a rate of 13 pint tickets for a dollar, further increases to the producer, with the

retail price remaining stationary, will eventually squeeze the small dealer out of business. The ready reply to this is, "Why not, if it is in the interest of both the producer and consumer." Leaving the consumer aside, as able to take care of himself, the matter is not so easily solved from the producer's end. Organization of producers is an absolute pre-requisite, and without it nothing whatever can be done to bring to a uniform and just level the price paid for milk. Moreover, a mere organization of producers who cater to the city milk trade is not sufficient. A few years ago it might have been ample, but the various branches of the dairy industry are now so interwoven that they are, to a surprising extent, interdependent both from the standpoint of the producer and the purchaser of his product. The increasing radius from which milk is drawn to the city of Toronto has brought the large distributors many miles from the city limits in their search for dairy districts which can assure them of a constant supply. Plants have actually been built by these distributing companies a hundred miles away from the market centre; and in these plants the milk is collected from the producer, condensed and shipped to the parent concern in the large market centre.

The fact that this has occurred increases very materially the complexity of the milk situation. The Board of Health regulations, referred to above, make it necessary, for instance, for a man who is supplying the milk to a city trade to install special equipment for the cooling of his milk, and to provide for a sanitary condition when it is consumed. This type of dairymen must take special care of his animals, and is put to considerable expense in order to cater to this trade. His premises are inspected by a medical health officer, even though he be as much as a hundred miles away from the marketing centre. This inspector can condemn his milk if it is not up to standard, and if this occurs the producer naturally suffers some loss. On the other hand, while the winter months are usually periods of comparatively low production, accompanied by a higher cost of production, and although the producer to the city trade receives a higher price for his product during these months, we sometimes find the producers counteracting each other's efforts instead of organizing for united action. It is, for instance, a common practice in these periods of low production for the milk distributors to seek additional sources of supply for the winter months. And the source of supply is quite convenient because the cheese factories have closed down after the season, and the cheese factory patron is looking for a market for his milk during the winter months. The results is that his milk is available in great quantities to make up the deficiency, sometimes creating, instead, an over supply.

This is but one phase of the milk situation from the standpoint of the producer. It is a well known fact that milk going to the cheese factory, or the creamery or the condensery, or the city milk trade, is rarely paid for at the same rate by the purchasers in each of these branches of the industry. The manufacturer buys milk at the best price he can secure it, and the producer aims to get as much as he can. Obviously—and this is a fact often noted by dairymen with considerable dissatisfaction—if Jones and Smith are sending milk to the city trade and the condensery, respectively, there does not seem any reason why they should not receive

the same price for it, providing it is of the same quality. The fact is that they rarely do, notwithstanding that both may be sold at a flat rate and may not be paid for on the basis of butter-fat content. Milk producers in the Province of Ontario have a great duty to perform for their own benefit in order to overcome this one evil alone, and it is quite possible to do this through organization. As a matter of fact, this matter is one of the things which is prompting the Ontario Milk Producers' Association to enlarge its scope of organization and to include not only the men who are sending milk to the city trade but men who are producing milk for any purpose. Local milk producing associations federated into county associations, and the federated into a provincial organization large enough and strong enough to be representative of the whole province, will eventually prove a great boon to the dairy farmer.

At the present time no two men can be found to agree on what it costs to produce a hundred pounds of milk. Someone stated recently, and rather aptly at that, that any man who would sell the product of his labor for less than the cost of production and be satisfied should be invited to go to a lunatic asylum. There are hundreds of milk producers in the Province of Ontario who are scarcely getting the cost of production, much less the additional reasonable profit which they have every right to expect. And they are not satisfied.

At the present time men who are producing milk for the city trade and have to maintain special equipment, claim that they cannot do so for less than three dollars per can, and yet we find milk selling all the way from \$2.30 net per 100 pounds to \$3.15 per 100 pounds delivered in the city. Milk producers are just now beginning to realize that they must pay special attention to the cost of production, and bend every effort immediately toward the determination of this cost. It augurs well for the future that organization is proceeding rapidly in different centres and that the question of determining the cost of production and the equally complex one of equalizing the price of milk so as to provide a reasonable profit for the producer are occupying their attention.

The large table given herewith contains a great deal of valuable information to the Canadian milk producer. There is no particular reason why the price paid to producers of milk in the United States should be materially different—especially higher—than that paid to the Ontario producer; yet we find that such is the case. A variation of from \$2.30 to \$3.20 per can paid to the Ontario producer means a range of from \$2.78 to \$3.87 per hundred pounds. The table herewith given provides a variety of information with regard to the price of milk in thirty-eight of the large market centres in the United States, covering twenty-three of the forty-nine States of the Union. The first three columns of figures refer to the price paid the producer by the city distributor; the first is the price paid per hundred pounds of milk delivered to the market centre; the second column shows the percentage butter-fat which the milk supplied by the producer must contain, while the third column shows the price per pound of butter-fat which is allowed. In several instances, as in the case of Atlanta, Baltimore, Richmond and Milwaukee, a flat rate per hundred pounds is paid. In the other centres an allowance is made for variations in butter-fat content from the basic butter-fat standard shown in the preceding column.

JANUARY 16, 1919

Prevailing Bulk-Prices Paid for Standard Milk in U. S.

Market Centre		To Producer by City Distributor			To City Distributor (Delivered)			Fat test of milk sold to consumers (%)
		F.o.b. city (Per 100 lbs.)	Butter-fat standard (%)	Butter-fat allowance per lb. (cts.)	By restaurants (Per 100 lbs.)	By stores (Per 100 lbs.)	By Family trade (Bottled. Cents per quart)	
Colorado	Denver	3.48	—	1.00	4.04	—	13	3.7
Connecticut	New Haven	4.69	3.0	40	5.81	—	16	3.8
	Hartford	4.83	3.0	40	6.27	—	17	4.0
Dist. of Col.	Washington	4.65	3.5	46.5	6.51	6.97	17	4.0
Georgia	Atlanta	5.81	Flat	—	7.53	7.53	20	3.6
Illinois	Chicago	4.23	3.5	40	4.88	6.04	14	3.5
	Rockford	3.76	3.5	30	5.20	—	12	3.7
Indiana	Indianapolis	3.15	—	90	5.11	5.11	14	3.6
	South Bend	3.58	Flat	—	4.41	—	13	3.7
Iowa	Des Moines	3.62	3.5	50	5.20	—	15	3.5
Louisiana	New Orleans	4.41	3.5	23	5.20	—	16	4.0
Maryland	Baltimore	4.88	Flat	—	7.30	—	17	4.0
Massachusetts	Boston	4.51	3.5	40	6.27	6.27	16.5	3.6
	Springfield	4.51	—	—	6.04	—	16	3.6
Michigan	Grand Rapids	3.48	3.5	30	4.65	4.65	14	3.7
Minnesota	Minneapolis	4.18	3.5	50	4.65	4.65	13-14	3.5
	St. Paul	4.18	3.5	50	4.65	4.65	13-14	3.5
Nebraska	Lincoln	3.81	4.0	—	5.11	—	14	3.7
New Jersey	Newark	4.69	3.6	40	6.27	—	17	3.7
	Trenton	4.74	4.0	40	5.58	—	14	3.8
New York	New York	4.46	3.0	40	6.27	6.27	17	3.5
	Buffalo	4.27	3.0	40	5.11	—	15	3.6
	Albany	4.41	3.0	40	5.11	—	15	3.6
	Rochester	4.32	3.7	—	5.58	5.58	15	3.6
	Syracuse	4.27	3.0	40	5.11	—	15	3.6
Ohio	Cincinnati	4.09	—	—	5.11	—	14	3.8
	Toledo	3.90	3.5	60	5.11	5.81	15	3.0
	Dayton	3.67	4.0	50	—	—	14	4.0
	Columbus	4.23	4.0	50	5.20	5.20	15	3.2
Oregon	Portland	3.85	3.8	50	—	—	14 1/2-15	3.8
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	4.74	4.0	40	5.58	5.58	14	3.7
Rhode Island	Providence	4.51	3.5	40	6.27	6.27	16.5	3.6
Tennessee	Nashville	4.18	4.0	90	6.97	6.97	20	4.0
Texas	El Paso	4.60	4.0	40	5.81	—	19-21	3.5
Virginia	Richmond	4.65	Flat	—	6.04	6.04	15	3.8
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	4.18	Flat	—	4.88	—	13	3.6
Vermont	Burlington	3.99	Flat	—	—	5.58	15	—

plant. These prices show a range of from \$3.48 to \$5.81 per hundred pounds. This compares with a price of \$2.80 per can, or \$3.39 per cwt., agreed upon between the distributors and producers of Ontario for the months of January, February, March and April, and a price of \$3 per can, or \$3.63 per cwt., received by some Ontario shippers for the month of December. It is interesting to note that the range of prices reported to the United States Department of Agriculture from thirty-five market centres in the New England States is from \$3.86 to \$4.53 per 100 pounds, an average of \$4.09 per cwt. November prices averaged \$4.06 per cwt.

The next three columns need little comment, except to say that they show the price per cwt. received by the distributor from restaurants and stores, and the price per quart received from the ordinary consumer for bottled milk delivered. An interesting point is brought out in connection with the last column of this table in comparison with the second. In the city of Washington, for instance, producers supply milk testing 3.5 per cent. of butter-fat, but the consumer is supplied with milk testing 4 per cent. butter-fat. The difference is even greater in the case of New Haven, Conn., where the variation is from 3 per cent. to 3.8 per cent. This matter also works the other way around, as in the case of Columbus, Ohio, where the producer supplies milk testing 4 per cent. and the consumer is supplied with milk testing only 3.2 per cent., for which the distributor secures 15 cents a quart, or approximately the price charged by Toronto distributors. There is a difference, however, in the price paid the producer, which in the case of Columbus is \$4.23 per cwt. In some cities, such as Syracuse, for instance, the quantities of milk that dealers have obligated themselves to accept at the price stated, "may not exceed a definitely stipulated percentage of increase over a low production month of the year." In other cities the price given in the table does not apply to surplus quantities of milk that are converted into manufactured dairy products.

A consideration of these prices paid to producers in the United States should afford food for careful thought on the part of the Canadian producer. To secure anything like these prices, and there is no reason why it would not be fair, organization is absolutely necessary; and for reasons pointed out previously any organization of milk producers which aims to better the milk situation by the equalization of prices must include the milk producer of every type. Not only is this true, but the milk producer who, temporarily or otherwise, sends his milk to one branch of the industry, owes a duty to others engaged in producing for the same purpose and perhaps deriving their sole income from the production of milk for that branch of dairying. The men who will undersell, for the purpose of giving a temporary market, another class of producers who cater to that market permanently, possibly at considerable expense, have not their own nor the other fellow's interest at heart. Some day their chickens will "come home to roost." Organization will bring strength and the ability to adjust the conflicting circumstances which at present are causing such confusion and dissatisfaction among producers.

In those markets where the price of milk is based solely upon its butter-fat content the given quotation per pound of butter-fat includes payment for the non-fat content of natural milk, as well as for its butter-fat content; and for that reason the butter-fat allowances on such markets are generally much higher than those quoted for other centres in which the allowances refer only to premiums or deductions per point of butter-fat above or below the given standard. In some cases, as in the case of Denver, Colorado, there is no basic butter-fat standard other than the minimum legal standard. In these cases, however, milk is paid for on the basis of its butter-fat content at a definite price per point, or per pound, of butter-fat. In the case of Minne-

apolis and St. Paul, the price of milk delivered to the city is based on the average price of cheese, as established by the Plymouth-Wisconsin Cheese Board. The price of ten pounds of cheese plus 70 cents transportation and marketing expenses is the price paid by Minneapolis and St. Paul dealers for a hundred pounds of 3.5 per cent. milk.

The price per cwt. as given in the first column will, of course, net the producer varying amounts, since this is the price delivered at the city. If it costs 20 cents a can, for instance, to ship milk from a point a hundred miles outside the city, the producer at that station necessarily must receive 20 cents less than the man who can draw his milk each morning to the distributing

## Eastern Dairymen Hold Forty-Second Annual Convention.

Splendid Attendance — Program Well Executed — Largest and Best Cheese Exhibit Ever Seen in Canada

The first session of the Forty-Second Annual Convention of the Dairymen's Association of Eastern Ontario was exceptionally well attended. The convention was held at Belleville, on Thursday and Friday, January 9 and 10. The first session was a practical dairy session and most profitable. The president of the Association, R. G. Leggett, Newboro, consumed little time with the presidential address. He said, in part:

"On account of several unavoidable circumstances, our milk production has been greatly reduced in the past year. The late, cold spring greatly damaged the clover, leaving pastures in some places practically barren; also hindering the planting and growth of corn. The hot, dry spell in July and August dried up the pastures, while September and October were unusually cold and rainy, which resulted in an immature corn crop.

"There has been in Canada for years a wide spread desire for some form of National organization that would unite the various branches of the dairy industry in one strong central organization capable of controlling the whole. Recognizing this fact, last November The Hon. T. A. Crerar called a meeting, at Ottawa, of representatives from the different dairy organizations in Canada. These men after a three days discussion formed what is now known as the National Dairy Council, its object being the safeguarding of dairy interests in every form. Later you will hear this thoroughly discussed by the President, E. H. Stonehouse."

A. Leitch, O. A. C. Director of Farm Surveys for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, was to have addressed the convention on the subject of, "Feeding Dairy Cattle," but the results of the recent farm survey in Oxford County having just been tabulated, the speaker analysed this data instead. "The average labor income of 450 dairy farmers in the County of Oxford, including the labor of the women and the younger members of the family was a little less than \$1,200 for the year ending April 1, 1918," said the speaker, "and for this income the dairy farmer, during six months of the year, works an average of 13 hours per day, seven days a week and for the other six months, he works an average of 11 hours per day for seven days of the week." The broad

analysis of the survey are shown in the large table given herewith. Mr. Leitch stated that 118 of the 450 farms included in the survey gave their owners a labor income of less than \$750 per year. This includes farms up to 75 acres in size. "Under present conditions," said Mr. Leitch, "it is almost impossible for a man engaged in dairying in Oxford County, to make more than 6 or 7 dollars per day for his labor. Not one dairyman made a labor income, over \$4,000 and some, through force of circumstances, made nothing. Great stress was laid on the disadvantage of small farms when the capital tied up in buildings and machinery are considered. "A man must be wonderfully efficient to make a large labor income on the farms in the these smaller groups," said the speaker, "and there are no farms in Oxford County that are too large so far as we have found. About one quarter of the farms had under 66 per cent. of tillable land. We decided to see if it would pay to clear additional land at considerable expense in order to increase the size of the farm business and found that it did, where the increase was made up to 85 per cent. of the total land. In the case of smaller percentage of tilled land that now exist, we found that the selling value would be increased by as much as \$1,100 and farms where the cropped area is 52 acres, spend about the same for labor as where 60 acres are cropped. The labor income increases also, when additional tillable acres are added to the large farms; but to a lesser extent, until, when the tillable area is increased from 85 to 95 per cent. an additional \$150 is added, but there is no appreciable increase in the value of the farm. Nearly one-third of the farms we dealt with would yield an increase in labor income by clearing more land instead of buying more."

The cost of milk production was also dealt with and careful investigation showed that it cost \$2.17 per 100 lbs. to produce milk on these farms for the year under consideration, including the sum of \$500 in each case for the labor of the owner. The actual price received was \$2.19 1/2; a profit of only 2 1/2 cents per 100 lbs. If they had secured a profit at the rate of 2 per cent. above cost, they would have received an additional

30 cents per 100 lbs. The advantage in labor income was decidedly with the men who were not engaged solely in dairying. A decrease of 22 cents per 100 lbs. was secured where only 50 to 60 per cent. of the revenue was derived from milk, a decrease sufficient to provide for depreciation on all buildings. Very many more points of practical importance were brought out, which will be discussed more fully for our dairy readers in later issues. The large table accompanying is worth careful study in the meantime.

M. N. Empey, one of the delegation sent to Saskatchewan relative to the profound Co-operative Dairy Company for Ontario, reported very favorably on the investigation into the success of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries Ltd. The profits of this company, which includes 19 creameries, were \$75,540.31 for the year ending November 2, 1918. The company is capitalized at \$500,000, of which about \$180,000 is paid up, \$125,000 representing shares in local creameries taken over. There are about 2,500 shareholders, each local creamery appointing one delegate to the annual meeting of the central. The Saskatchewan Government loans 75 per cent. of the cost of new buildings to be erected and takes a mortgage for this amount. It also guarantees the company's trading account, last year to the extent of \$350,000. The dairymen are satisfied in Saskatchewan," said Mr. Empey, "and I cannot see why the Ontario project cannot be successful."

Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa, addressed the afternoon session, and commented on the very few changes that have taken place in the dairy industry in Canada during the past twenty years. "Dairying is the industry which will put Canada in her proper place among the nations," said the speaker. "The development has been almost beyond comprehension and there are very great tracts of soil just as fertile as can be found in Ontario, lying in the North, and it is dairying that I look to, for the impetus that will open up this great country—dairying and beef cattle raising.

"At present Europe finds herself short by something over 150,000,000 head of live stock. We certainly have

## SUMMARY OF FARM SURVEY IN OXFORD, COUNTY, ONTARIO

Size of Farm in Acres.	Number of Farms.	Tillable Area.				Total Capital.	Capital in Real Estate (Amount).	Capital in Real Estate (Per cent.).	Capital in Buildings (Amount).	Capital in Buildings (Per cent.).	Capital in Machinery (Amount).	Capital in Machinery (Per cent.).	Capital in Live Stock (Amount).	Capital in Live Stock (Per cent.).	Capital in Feed (Amount).	Crop Acres Per Man.	Crop Acres Per Horse.	Live Stock Index.	Crop Index.	Crops Sold.	Milk Per Cow.	Feed Bought.	Depreciation.	Current Expenses.	Labor.	Labor Income.	Income Due to Rise in Price of Stock During Year.	Net Labor Income.
		Actual Size.	Adjusted	Crop																								
21-45	30	51	39	32	7,709	5,223	68	2,786	36.8	628	7.9	1,665	21.6	221	24.4	12.2	98	97	79	111.7	260	172	614	94	524	49	476	
46-60	41	60	52	40	9,119	6,051	66	2,855	31.0	719	7.8	2,011	22.0	322	28.7	13.8	110	121	79	116.0	326	264	810	174	719	72	647	
61-75	47	94	69	52	12,057	8,360	69	3,662	30.0	855	7.0	2,583	20.6	357	29.2	14.9	96	102	129	94.3	317	222	1,005	318	763	81	682	
76-90	88	103	84	63	13,593	9,426	69	3,910	28.7	959	7.1	2,800	20.6	412	36.2	14.6	101	100	208	104.0	394	263	1,163	341	1,223	114	1,109	
91-110	68	114	98	71	15,104	10,433	62	3,911	25.2	961	6.3	3,239	21.4	456	37.9	15.7	100	95	199	102.0	410	276	1,236	358	1,296	107	1,189	
111-135	41	147	124	90	18,557	12,856	69	4,608	24.8	1,163	6.2	3,897	21.0	611	45.3	17.3	99	96	306	100.0	389	289	1,377	463	1,533	163	1,370	
136-160	22	173	142	94	19,472	13,636	70	4,428	22.7	1,160	5.9	4,034	20.6	638	38.1	16.0	95	103	317	94.0	434	287	1,611	644	1,873	177	1,696	
161-185	11	219	171	112	25,089	17,282	68	5,500	21.8	1,499	5.9	5,537	22.0	764	40.0	17.4	99	102	373	08.0	693	354	2,136	817	2,016	190	1,826	
Over 185	15	245	212	141	30,108	21,733	72	6,447	21.4	1,599	5.3	6,046	20.0	653	45.2	19.6	91	101	816	86.0	316	454	2,120	1,015	2,282	191	2,091	

quite as many and possibly more cattle in Canada than we had four or five years ago. The quality is also better, and this is fortunate. The United States, Australasia and Argentina have increased slightly, and in view of this the herd improvement that has taken place in Canada, particularly with two great Dairy Provinces of Canada, Ontario, and Quebec, is very gratifying. These other countries can produce things more cheaply than we can, but we are more fortunately situated geographically so that we can get our products on the European markets more cheaply and expeditiously. The United States will, in a year or two, get out of the exporting game. She is even now eliminated from our future competition and the class of immigrants she may expect are not likely to go largely toward the land.

"We will have severe competition nevertheless, and it is up to us, before the European markets are fully opened up, to bend every effort to establish ourselves firmly in this market."

"We have built up a considerable trade in condensed milk and the Department of Agriculture has been making a special effort to control the quality of this product. This will eventually find its market in every part of the world and will provide another string for our bow, in the way of exportable dairy products. In spite of some opposition to this branch of the industry, I am of the opinion that it will prove valuable in securing increased prices for the product of the dairyman. Vast strides have been made in herd improvement during the last few years, equal, in fact, to about 50 per cent., but I believe it is quite possible to bring about another 50 per cent improvement in the next four years. Breeding and selection are the best points of attack. The scrub bull is a menace to the dairy industry and must be eliminated before progress will be in any way notable. The probabilities are that in the near future we are going to have a market for much of our pure-bred Holstein stock and grades in Europe. I do not say this will come at the present time, it looks that way. We, as farmers, should be ready to take advantage of our opportunities."

The evening session on Thursday was notable for the presence of the Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion and the Minister of Education for Ontario, The Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture for Canada made his first public appearance at a dairymen's convention and expressed gratitude at the opportunity. The Minister denied any claim to a special acquaintance with dairying, but thought the dairymen might be glad to hear from him as to the restrictions made upon the dairy industry during the past eighteen months, by reason of the war. He referred to the organization of Allied forces in the purchase of foodstuffs. The Allied Buying Commission in New York was mentioned as the central buying agency for America, as well as the Board of Grain Supervisors and the Canadian Dairy Produce Commission. The Minister expressed his pleasure that early in 1918, in response to many requests from producers, he had placed producers on the latter commission. The lack of fats, said the Minister was responsible for the order commandeering butter, since all the Allies had agreed to "sit at a common table" in the matter of foodstuffs. At that time in Great Britain, the population was down to 1 ounce of butter per week. Referring to oleomargarine, Mr. Crerar stated that the increasing price of butter was rapidly making it impossible for the poorer classes to get sufficient fat. Therefore it was admitted as a war measure. Referring to doubts about its permanent sale in Canada the Minister stated definitely that he felt safe in saying that it would never be permanently admitted into the Dominion unless the matter is made one for legislation and is brought up in Parliament. The speaker quoted briefly some 1917 statistics from the Census Statistics Bureau of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. These will be given in full for our readers in a near issue. The Minister expressed his astonishment at the size of the dairy business when first he saw those figures and referred to the necessity in Western Canada, for instance, to diversify our Agriculture. In 50 years Denmark has been revolutionized industrially and politically. Dairy products were in the foremost rank in bringing about this revolution and to-day in England Danish dairy products are the competitors of our own. The value of good animals and "quality" products were early recognized in Denmark. Most of our cheese last year was consumed in England and a lot of our

butter as well. These are products people are very "pernickity" about and we in Canada should bend every effort to keep our quality up to standard. "There is a proneness in the Canadian people," said the speaker, "to look to the Government to rectify all their own ills. This is a mistake: do the thing yourself, whatever it is." To meet our national debt and future expenses due to the Great War, we will have to raise for a great many years about \$275,000,000 annually. In other words, we have to just about double our national income as compared with what it was before the war. To do this we must plan and study intelligently for the future.

The Hon. Dr. Cody, Minister of Education in the Ontario Cabinet, spoke very interestingly, much more so than the space at our disposal can do justice to. Dealing with the question of Agriculture and Education, Dr. Cody said: "I have a profound belief in the people of the Province of Ontario: not only the people of our towns but the people of our rural districts for be it remembered that it is these selfsame rural districts that feed our towns with the highest types of our business, educational and professional leaders. We have seen that it profoundly matters what kind of education and patriotism is taught in the schools of our land; this is one thing the war has taught us." Dealing with medical inspection of schools and the relation of health to educational progress, the speaker said, "We feel that it is an integral part of our educational problem in the Province of Ontario, to see that our children get a chance to be sound in body. This is one of the primary elements to a sound system of education. I want to put it up to you gentlemen to look thoroughly into this matter in every one of your local school sections. The splendid pioneer work of the Women's Institutes of Ontario in this field was warmly commended by the Minister who said that in several counties widely distributed over the province 20,000 school children were medically examined through the instrumentality of the Women's Institutes. The speaker noted tremendous development in the teaching of agriculture in schools and stated that "1,020 rural schools are now teaching agriculture from the best agricultural primer ever devised." He also noted the fact that last summer 447 school teachers took the agricultural teachers course at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

The report of G. G. Publow, Chief Dairy Instructor for Eastern Ontario, was presented on Friday and the essential features of this report are quoted as follows:

"Number of creameries in operation 44; number using pasteurizing cream vats, 21; number collecting cream in tanks, 1; number collecting cream in large cans, 13; number collecting cream in individual cans, 30; number of creameries using scales for testing, 28; number of creameries using moisture tests, 6; number of patrons supplying cream, 6,500. Amount of butter produced from May 1st to Oct. 31st., 4,000,000 lbs. Average selling price per lb. of butter, 44c cents.

"The quality of creamery butter shows a very marked improvement over previous years. Whilst it is possible to obtain still further improvement from this source, we must not overlook the fact that the quality of raw material has a predominating influence on the quality of butter; and that in order to produce the highest grades we must do everything in our power to encourage the production of a better quality of cream.

"I would again strongly urge that the butter manufacturers get together and agree on some method of grading cream, whereby those patrons furnishing a good quality of cream would be paid a premium over inferior grades. Most of the patrons are already educated in the matter of producing a high grade of cream and the reason that there is not more of this being delivered at the creameries is due to the fact that there is no inducement held out to encourage the production of better grades. The number of creameries has increased sufficiently to justify the appointment of a butter Instructor who could devote all of his time to this department.

## Cheese Report.

"Twenty-two cheese factories and 3 creameries were in operation in Northern Ontario during the past season. In these 22 cheese factories 520 patrons furnished 7,807,141 lbs. of milk from 3,150 cows, making 759,726 lbs. of cheese from May 1st to Oct. 31st. In the creameries 237,285 lbs. of butter were manufactured from cream furnished by 390 patrons. I am much impressed

with the future possibilities for dairying in this district, as well as the need of more education along dairy lines and I would strongly recommend that an instructor specially for this district be appointed for next season.

"There were 817 cheese factories operated in Eastern Ontario in 1918, twelve less than in 1917. These received from the Instructors, 1,100 full day visits and 4,609 call visits, in addition to those which I made personally. Four hundred and seventeen factories made improvements and five new ones were built, all representing a total expenditure of \$160,612.00. The number of patrons decreased from 30,658 last year to 30,088, almost 600 less. These patrons received 901 visits in an effort to improve the quality of the milk supply. The number of cows was 279,849, a decrease of 5,201 from last season. The average production of milk per cow decreased from 3,650 lbs. to 3,300 lbs. for the six months extending from May 1st. to Nov. 1st. The total amount of milk delivered to the cheese factories during this period was 923,473,464 lbs., or nearly 63,000,000 lbs. less than in 1917. Corresponding to the smaller milk supply, the output of cheese also decreased some 6,000,660 lbs., the total make being 83,782,495 lbs. The average yield of cheese was slightly better, being 10.99 as compared with 11.07 and 11.02 in the two preceding years.

Babcock and lactometer tests were made of 25,615 samples of milk and of these 20 were reported as being adulterated as compared with 75 in 1917. The owners of these 20 were prosecuted and fined, a total of \$745.00. This is the first time in a good many years that we have had so few adulterations and I trust it may continue so.

The number of factories paying by test totalled 97 and 56 factories pasteurize the whey. There were also 810 milking machines in use and 420 new silos were built. During 1918 there were 177 cheese factories making whey butter an increase of 26 over 1917 while 46 others skimmed the whey and shipped the cream to creameries to be manufactured. The total amount of whey butter was 649,530 lbs. valued at \$262,250 and the whey cream \$53,420.

## Quality of Cheese.

"I would say that the quality of cheese going to Montreal, was at least as good as usual but there were a number of rejections particularly from the smaller, poorly equipped factories with inferior makers. To eliminate the manufacture of all inferior cheese may seem impossible but it should not be so and, in fact, in some sections there have been practically no second grade cheese during the whole year. To have finest quality to my mind the grading of cheese and selling them on their merits, will do more than anything else. Dairymen and milk producers will be obliged to pay reasonable prices for the manufacture of their milk, then furnish clean cooled milk themselves and see that capable makers are employed and given suitable equipment with which to work.

I am strongly in favor of having the date of manufacture marked on all cheese at the factories and for legislation preventing cheese being exported from Canada before it has reached a reasonable age."

Jno. H. Scott, Official Butter Grader, Toronto, discussed the "Needs of the Creamery Industry" and a quotation from his address follows:

"The creamery situation in Ontario at the present time is unique in the history of the Province, in that the great bulk of butter manufactured in Ontario is consumed at home. The competition for cream has become very keen in many localities; in fact, it has become so keen, that such prices have been paid for fat in many instances that any one familiar with creamery business views with suspicion the methods in operation.

"I believe that the creamery industry in Ontario needs a compulsory law regarding the testing of cream. The farmer should be assured that he is getting a "square deal" when he produces a rich cream, such as all creameries are asking for, for the manufacture of butter. The creamery industry in Ontario needs to have more pasteurizing done. It is no longer a matter of conjecture whether pasteurization is beneficial or not for keeping butter. Canadian butter will never gain favor in an export market as long as unpasteurized butter is made in any large quantity. Pasteurization does not make all bad flavored cream good, although it may help to improve some, but experiments have shown that second grade butter made from properly pasteurized cream

	Income Due to Rise in Price of Stock During Year.	Net Labor Income.
\$	\$	\$
49	476	
72	647	
81	682	
114	1,109	
107	1,189	
163	1,370	
177	1,696	
190	1,826	
191	2,091	

does not deteriorate in storage to the same extent that butter made from raw cream does.

"The Creamery Industry of Ontario needs a better marketing system. The buoyant market of to-day will not likely continue. Prices must surely reach the peak some time soon. The war which was the primary cause of high prices, is, we hope, over, so that we may reasonably expect a declining market in the near future, for various reasons. All butter exported from Canada, should be uniform in character, and will be recognized on the importing markets as Canadian butter, not as Alberta or Eastern Townships, or Ontario, and it is in the interest of each exporting province to work to this end.

In presenting "Some Lessons from the War", J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Ottawa, briefly reviewed the quality of Canadian cheese during the past two years and extensively reviewed the whole question of the sale of cheese and butter. Mr. Ruddick attacked the evils of the present system with his usual force and understanding of conditions. Serious evils in the system of cheese buying were pointed out and the importance of "quality" and co-operation" were emphasized. We regret our inability to reproduce this address in full in this issue, but rather than lose the full force of Mr. Ruddick's argument by merely giving pieces of it, we will reproduce it in full in a very early issue. It will provide food for thought for every one of the great army of dairymen vitally interested in the Canadian Dairy Industry.

J. Burgess, Chief Inspector for the Dairy Produce Commission, reviewed the figures and percentages of cheese exported by the Dairy Produce Commission during 1918. Extracts from his address are given here with and other references will be made. A total of 1,777,793 boxes of cheese, a decrease of 104,877, were handled but at an increase in value of \$351,356.95, the total value being \$34,626,853.95. The percentage of number ones was 88.21, number twos, 11.16 and number threes and culls .63. Ontario yielded a shortage of 60,000 boxes; Quebec, 40,000 and Prince Edward Island, 2,600. Western Ontario showed the largest increase in Number one's, amounting to 2.10 per cent., Eastern Ontario coming next with 1.93 per cent., while Northern Ontario showed a decrease of number ones of 1.31 per cent. Butter was handled under the commandeering order amounting to 6,449,037 lbs. valued at \$3,024,097.75, 82.17 per cent. of which graded number one.

"It was a common thing to find a great many cheese in some of the districts in Ontario, also in the province of Quebec which were just on a line between No. 1 and No. 2 grade," said Mr. Burgess, "but in Central Ontario the quality of the cheese was usually very fine. In Eastern Ontario considerable improvement was made in certain sections by making a firmer and drier cheese. Other sections improved slightly in the flavor and there was also a decided improvement in making cheese to fit the boxes with the result that the cheese landed in Montreal in better condition. There are still a great many acidic cheese made during the hot weather and this, along with too much moisture, is probably the most serious defect. Other defects were not clean flavors, some off flavours, grassy and open cheese and a regular supply every week of green cheese. Eastern Ontario is a very large district and I must tell you frankly that there are several sections which are making cheese quite equal in the quality to those made in Central and Western Ontario. In a general way I may say that the average increase in the percentage of No. 1 cheese in 1918 over 1917, is 4 per cent. That is the returns to the Canadian dairymen were increased by \$34,994.21 by the improved quality.

"In grading the butter we aimed to be as lenient as possible owing to the exceptional conditions under which it was shipped. If the flavor was sound the other defects would have to be very pronounced before the grade was lowered. In Ontario butter we found the main defects were objectionable flavors, such as oily and old cream flavor. This was more pronounced in the butter from the smaller creameries and is a very bad defect. The Quebec defects included some not clean flavors and excessive free moisture in the un-pasteurized butter. There was also some very high salted butter from both Ontario and Quebec. The objections to the butter from the Western Provinces were weedy and not clean flavors, along with short grained butter. The most striking feature in regard to the western butter is the uniformity in the general character, and the very small percentage of objectionable flavors which frequently go with butter made on the cream gathered system."

E. H. Stonehouse, President of the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association and of the National Dairy Council, discussed the organization of milk producers' organizations, which began perhaps 30 years ago in the vicinity of Toronto and developing up to the present, where perhaps 35 local organizations have been formed. It was soon found that a federation of these locals was necessary for effective action, and the Ontario Milk and Cream Producers' Association resulted. Even then it was realized that, although the Association was a powerful factor, organization must be further extended to all parts of the province, a problem that is even now engaging their attention.

In a larger sense the importance of the dairy industry has been more realized, and a few weeks ago a National Dairy Council was organized at Ottawa, representing all branches of the industry. The Ottawa conference met principally to confer, but a basis of organization was found and decided upon as a recommendation to the industry. The aim was to get each province and each branch of the industry adequately represented. Milk producers, milk distributors, cheese and butter manufacturers, condenseries and ice cream manufacturers all must receive consideration. Thirty-four members were necessary to include all, (full list of mem-

bers and details of organization in The Farmer's Advocate of Dec. 5, 1918) and provisional members were elected with an Eastern and Western Executive, who, together, form the executive of the National Dairy Council. Mr. Stonehouse outlined the objects of the council as being a necessity for graded and quality products, for which the Council could work through an educational campaign, which would be useful and truly educative. Another object was to provide some absolutely independent body representative of the industry which would be qualified to act in an advisory capacity to the Government in the matter of legislation affecting the industry. The question of financial independence was a difficult one at the time of the initial organization, some organizations represented not being as well equipped monetarily to stand heavy expenditures as others. However, these matters can be and are being overcome, and the suggestion has come from many quarters, said the speaker, that a per capita tax be placed upon the members of associations.

Another object in organization has to do with the protection of the industry, and the present question of an increase in express rates was mentioned as an instance. Oleo, too, will require, in the near future, the best effort of the dairymen if it is to be put back in its proper place. The speaker felt sure that this matter will come up on the floor of the house and that there is no need for oleomargarine in Canada, particularly since Canada is so pre-eminently suitable for dairy production.

G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of Dairying for Ontario, drew attention to the fact, which he thought was too little appreciated, that Ontario produces more than half of the butter and cheese in the Dominion. He referred to his acting provisionally as Secretary for the National Dairy Council, but pointed out that he was not in favor of Government officials being members of the Council. Although there is some justification for the statement that over-organization is more than possible in agriculture, there must be central organization to co-ordinate the efforts of all. The speaker urged a publicity campaign with a view to increasing consumption of dairy products in Canada and also a campaign, long carried on by Government agencies, for better care of milk and cream.

**Resolutions.**

The report of the resolutions committee was presented and included a long resolution favoring very strongly the proposed co-operative dairy company. Much discussion followed, in which it was suggested that the project should not be railroaded through. Moreover, several speakers thought patrons would not want to disturb present conditions, and that the subject should be laid over for another convention, pending further investigation. As a result of the discussion all resolutions but this were adopted. The resolution in question was laid over for further consideration, the feeling being that it should not be entirely thrown down, but that the meeting was certainly not prepared to deal with it then. A resolution was finally passed authorizing the delegation sent to Saskatchewan, to continue action and to report further progress at the next convention. The matter of the National Dairy Council was dealt with by leaving it in the hands of the Board. The discussion was noteworthy, for the fact that the producers present seemed comparatively uninformed on the matter, and that the opposition to the proposal came chiefly from the cheese buyers and manufacturers who have, up to the present, practically controlled the association.

Prof. R. Harcourt, O.A.C., discussed the food value of milk and its products. The speaker stated that we must get our food from some plant or animal food. The proteins found in the milk are particularly valuable for food. Proteins from vegetables are not equal in value, pound for pound, to those of milk. No fats are so digestible as those of milk. Sugar is the only carbohydrate found in milk, but it is a most valuable type. Mineral matter, too, is also present, and makes the fourth of the important essential in food elements. Milk also is strong in heat and energy value. In addition, there is the unknown substance which is found only in milk, eggs and the leaves of vegetables. Milk, therefore, has all substances required by the young for growth, and in such a form as to be most digestible. Palatability varies with people, but generally, milk is palatable to most people. It is also cheap. On the basis of heat value, milk stands higher than all forms of flesh foods, and is, without qualification, the cheapest way to buy digestible proteins. Skim-milk carries more digestible proteins for the money expended than whole milk.

**Farmers Carry On.**

The Friday evening session was addressed by the Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. The following remarks are quoted:

"I desire to refer particularly to the practical aspects of reconstruction. What does this mean to the individual farmer? At the present time, industry is endeavoring to adjust itself to changed conditions, and those engaged in industry are endeavoring to figure out how far the machinery they have been using will be suitable for the manufacture of peace-time articles and for the articles which the market will demand. The individual farmer has no such problem. The world to-day needs the products of the farm just about as much as it did in the days of the war, and consequently the reconstruction motto of the individual farmer does not need to be readjusted as much as carrying on in the production of the staple products which he has produced in the past. This, it is to be noted, is one important respect in which agriculture differs from industrial occupations, and one big reason why the farmers should think out and determine a line of action and then stick to it. It is assuredly the man who does this who wins out in

the long run. There will be changes in the world markets due to the increase in ocean tonnage, but there is no reason why the demand for Ontario products should not be at least greater than before the war and, for some time at least, the overseas-demand will undoubtedly be considerably greater.

"While we consider the effect on the individual farmer, it is also important to keep in mind the importance of agriculture in the reconstruction work of the Nation as a whole. Agriculture has undoubtedly been the source of great strength to the Nation during the war period and should also be a source of great strength in the period to follow. It is well, however, that we should keep in mind this national ideal as well as private profit as an incentive in our work. It will broaden our outlook and save us from class prejudice. As farmers, we have had a good year, and agriculture as an industry never stood higher than at the present time. We live under conditions the freest of any country in the world and, from whatever side we view the matter, it seems to me that we can look forward to the developments of the reconstruction period and after, only with the very greatest confidence. I covet for the farmers in this province, not only the largest possible share of prosperity for the future, but also that they should rank first in upholding the advanced ideals of our citizenship."

**Exhibit of Dairy Products.**

What was characterized as the best exhibit of cheese ever made in Canada, was put on in conjunction with the program. The exhibit was of splendid quality, according to the judges, and consisted of 476 boxes, presenting a truly remarkable display. Curiously enough the cheese for which was awarded the silver trophy as the highest scoring large cheese, either colored or white, was a yellow cheese, taking a score of 99.5 points. White cheese usually carry off the honors in competition of this kind. This trophy was won by F. M. Murray, Kemptville. It is notable also that the cheese in question was an October cheese, September cheese usually scoring higher. The following winners appear in the six classes as the leading three in each case, but according to the practice of the Association, each cheese scoring over 96 points receives a prize, these being awarded in value according to the score made by the entry.

- OCTOBER WHITE CHEESE: 1, A. Herrington, Russell, 99.2; 2, J. C. Marton, Thomasburg, 99.1; 3, K. Dewar, Vars, 99.
- SEPTEMBER WHITE CHEESE: 1, E. E. Chafee, Cornwall, 99.3; 2, J. M. Wilkinson, Chapman, 99.2; 3, Walter Latta, Latta, 99.1.
- OCTOBER COLORED CHEESE: 1, F. M. Murray, Kemptville; 99.5; 2, F. R. Lynn, Marmora; 99; 3, D. Wallace, Campbellford, 98.9.
- SEPTEMBER COLORED CHEESE: 1, Geo. Alquire, Wales, 99.2; 2, J. Cross, Harold, 99.1; 3, G. Rancier, Blvales; 99.
- STILTON CHEESE: 1, Geo. Alquire, Wales, 96.5; 2, W.F. Gerard, Napanee, 95.6; 3, N. Purdy, Belleville, 95.4.
- FLAT CHEESE: 1, E. E. Chafee, Cornwall; 98.6; 2, W. Barker, Sterling, 98.5; 3, C. L. Bronson, Rossmore, 98.4.

The creamery butter exhibit was also much in excess of last year although not as heavy as cheese, and perhaps a little light in view of the generous prize money offered. However, the quality was excellent, and although the entries were less than 50, there was a praiseworthy exhibit. First prizes in all creamery butter sections went to the Belleville Creamery Ltd. Winning these, this exhibitor also cleaned up on all specials for creamery butter and the \$100 trophy.

**Officers.**

The Nominating Committee presented a list of directors selected at each district meeting. The report was adopted, and the directors are as follows: ONTARIO COUNTY, H. Glendinning, Manilla; CARLETON, Thos. Hicks, North Gower; STORMONT, Wm. Brown, Dickinson's Landing; GLENGARRY, A. J. Robertson, Martintown; LEEDS, R. G. Leggett, Newboro; S. HASTINGS, J. A. Kerr, Belleville; PETERBORO, G. A. Gillespie, Peterboro; RUSSELL, W. H. Olmstead, Bearbrooke; DUNDAS, Geo. Smyth, Iroquois; RENFREW, D. Muirhead, Renfrew; W. HASTINGS, T. H. Thompson, Madoc; NORTHUMBERLAND, Alex. Hume, Campbellford; PRESCOTT, Neil Fraser, Vankleek Hill; LENNOX AND ADDINGTON, M. N. Empey, Napanee; GRENVILLE, J. A. Sanderson, Oxford Station; FRONTENAC, Mr. Campsel, Hartington; LANARK, John Steel, Almonte; PRINCE EDWARD, W. A. Benson, Picton.

A meeting of the above directors was held later, and it was decided to affiliate with the National Dairy Council, including the grant of \$200. The members appointed to the Council were R. G. Leggett and G. A. Gillespie. It was decided also that no entry fee would be necessary in future at the time of entry, but it would be deducted from the sale price of cheese. Stilton cheese will be sold hereafter at auction instead of privately. The officers are as follows: PRESIDENT, R. G. Leggett; FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, T. H. Thompson; SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, Neil Fraser; TREASURER, J. R. Anderson; SECRETARY, T. A. Thompson. EXECUTIVE: Henry Glendinning, G. A. Gillespie, Wm. Brown, J. A. Kerr, J. A. Sanderson, Neil Fraser and Alex. Hume. DIRECTORS' AUDITOR, J. J. Payne Brinston Corners. (Members' Auditor, M. Bird Sterling). CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, H. Glendinning; CENTRAL CANADA EXHIBITION, R. G. Leggett and Geo. Smyth.

Owing to an outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease at Tillehorpe, near Ripon, Yorkshire, England, all permits for importation to Canada from the United Kingdom of cattle, sheep and other ruminants and swine, with the exception of animals actually on the water by January 11, have been cancelled.

# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending January 9

Receipts and Market Tops

Dominion Department of Agriculture Ltd.  
Stock Branch, Markets Intelligence Division

CATTLE (1,000-1,200)						CALVES						
Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Receipts	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Jan. 9	1918	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	1918	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	1918	Jan. 2	Jan. 9	1918	Jan. 2	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	5,851	4,021	2,593	\$14.00	\$12.00	\$14.00	540	350	289	\$19.00	\$16.00	\$17.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,015	305	598	13.50	11.25		252	115	168	14.00	16.50	14.00
Montreal (East End)	1,018	400	950	13.50	11.25		96	47	135	14.00	16.50	14.00
Winnipeg	2,695	461	1,184	14.00	11.00	13.00	46	23	6	10.50	10.00	9.00
Calgary	2,464	871	554	14.00	10.10	13.50		26				
Edmonton	757	141	319	13.00	9.00	12.75	9	3	11		10.00	9.00

## Market Comments

### Toronto (Union Stock Yards).

An exceptionally good demand prevailed for finished cattle during the week, and this was accompanied by an upward trend in prices as the week progressed, the market closing with all good killing-cattle under an active inquiry. The week's offering consisted of six thousand head of which number, three thousand were on the Monday market. Only a few steers weighing twelve hundred pounds or over were on sale, most of the cattle being under ten hundred pounds. Three heavy steers of twelve hundred and fifty pounds each sold at \$14.50 per hundred, while a straight load of twenty-two head, averaging eleven hundred and eighty pounds, sold at \$14.40. With the exception of six baby beef cattle of nine hundred pounds each that sold at \$21 per hundred, these sales were about the best made and were fully 50 to 75 cents above the tops of the previous week and easily \$2 per hundred higher than the prices prevailing six weeks ago. Other good sales included nineteen head of eleven hundred pounds average at \$14; twenty-one head of a similar average at \$13.75; twenty-two head of ten hundred and twenty pounds average at \$13.25 and eleven head of eleven hundred at \$13.50. Of the sales of steers and heifers weighing under ten hundred pounds, one of the best was that of fifteen head of nine hundred and eighty pounds average that realized \$13.70 per hundred. A few head sold slightly over \$13.50, and straight loads were weighed up as follows: seventeen head averaging nine hundred and eighty pounds at \$12.85; twenty head averaging nine hundred and eighty pounds at \$12.50; twenty-one head averaging nine hundred pounds at \$12; eighteen head averaging nine hundred and fifty pounds at \$12.50 and thirty head averaging nine hundred and fifty at \$11.50. Many other sales of choice quality stock were made from \$12 to \$12.75, while good stuff sold from \$11 to \$12 per hundred. Cows and bulls were in more active demand and higher in price in sympathy with the strength of other grades of cattle. A few extra choice quality cows and bulls sold from \$11 to \$11.75 per hundred, while the range for the bulk of the choice cows was from \$10 to \$11, and for choice bulls from \$10 to \$10.75. Good quality stock in these classes sold from \$9 to \$10. Cannery and cutters were in demand from \$5.75 to \$6.50 per hundred. There was a small inquiry from country points for stockers and feeders; the high prices ruling are effecting a curtailment of the movement of cattle back to the land. Good stockers sold from \$9 to \$10 per hundred and good feeders from \$10.50 to \$11.50. Calves of choice veal quality went to a new high level when \$19 per hundred was paid, numerous sales being made ranging from \$18 to \$19 per hundred. Buffalo quotations are strengthening the prices on the local market.

Lambs and sheep responded to the general activity and a further advance of 75 cents was made during the week, numerous sales of lambs being made at \$16.75 per hundred. Choice light sheep sold at \$11.75 and heavy sheep and bucks from \$9.50 to \$10.50 per hundred. Hog prices also shared in the movement

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									
STEERS good	168	\$13.41	\$13.00-\$13.75	\$14.00	6	\$12.75	\$12.00-\$13.50	\$13.50	
1,000-1,200 common									
STEERS good	1,023	12.59	12.00-13.00	13.50	68	11.75	11.00-12.00	12.00	
700-1,000 common	341	10.26	9.75-11.00	11.50	58	9.25	8.50-10.00	10.25	
HEIFERS good	1,072	12.82	12.25-13.50	14.00	17	10.75	10.00-11.00	11.00	
fair	215	10.71	10.00-11.00	11.00	32	9.50	8.50-10.00	10.00	
common	80	8.89	8.50-9.50	10.00	78	7.25	6.50-7.50	8.25	
COWS good	416	9.52	9.00-10.00	11.00	48	10.00	9.00-11.00	11.00	
common	986	7.61	6.75-8.25	8.50	143	8.00	7.00-8.50	9.00	
BULLS good	91	9.53	9.00-10.25	10.75	29	10.00	9.00-12.00	12.00	
common	68	7.48	6.75-8.00	9.00	183	7.00	6.50-8.00	8.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,016	6.00	5.75-6.25	6.50	324	5.80	5.50-6.20	6.50	
OXEN					4		7.50-11.00	11.50	
CALVES veal	540	15.83	14.00-18.00	19.00	215	13.50	12.00-14.00	14.00	
grass					37	5.75	5.00-6.00	6.50	
STOCKERS good	62	9.36	8.75-9.75	9.75					
fair	247	8.08	7.50-9.00	9.00					
FEEDERS good	66	11.15	10.50-11.75	11.75					
fair									
HOGS selects	8,917	18.53	18.25-19.00	19.00	1,402	18.85	18.75-19.00	19.15	
heavies	128	18.27	18.25-18.75	18.75	18				
lights	283	16.86	16.25-17.50	17.75	204	16.85	16.75-17.00	17.00	
sows	362	16.33	15.25-17.25	17.50	71	15.85	15.75-16.00	16.00	
stags	9	14.41	14.25-14.75	14.75	2				
LAMBS good	4,503	15.82	15.00-16.75	16.75	257	14.00	14.00-	14.00	
common	141	12.40	11.00-15.00	15.00	382	13.25	13.00-13.50	13.50	
SHEEP heavy	109	9.58	9.00-10.75	10.75	67	9.00	9.00-	9.00	
light	216	10.52	10.00-11.50	11.50	60	8.00	7.00-8.50	8.50	
common	126	6.98	6.00-9.00	9.00					

to higher prices. Selects sold on the Monday market at \$18.25 to \$18.50 per hundred, fed and watered; by Wednesday no sales were recorded below \$18.75, while an odd deck or two sold at \$19 per hundred. The market closed on Thursday at a range of \$18.75 to \$19, with \$19.25 being asked in several instances. Eleven thousand hogs were on sale during the week.

Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending January 2, Canadian packing houses purchased 170 calves, 2,229 butcher cattle, 4,749 hogs and 1,853 sheep and lambs. Local butchers purchased 136 calves, 175 butcher cattle, 194 hogs and 157 sheep and lambs. Shipments back to country points were made up of 27 calves, 34 cannery and cutters, 120 stockers, 60 feeders and 4 sheep. Shipments to United States points, consisted of 142 butcher cattle and 51 feeders.

The total receipts at the yards for the year of 1918, exclusive of through shipments were 302,856 cattle, 55,737 calves, 363,524 hogs and 169,420 sheep; compared with 292,972 cattle, 46,746 calves, 445,312 hogs and 165,658 sheep, received during the year of 1917.

### Montreal.

Although the larger per cent. of the cattle receipts were composed of cannery,

cannery bulls, and common stock there was a larger percentage of good cattle on the market than for some time past. Cannery sold for \$5.50 per hundred, and cannery bulls from \$6 to \$6.50 per hundred, and up to \$7.50 for those of heavier weights. One good bull weighing eighteen hundred pounds sold at \$12, other bulls of about the same weight and good finish sold from \$10 to \$11 and some very fair bulls realized from \$9 to \$9.75. The best pair of steers on the market weighed twelve hundred pounds each and sold for \$13.50. Good steers and heifers averaging from nine hundred to ten hundred pounds each sold in a number of cases from \$11 to \$12. The heaviest lot in this class lacked finish but averaged about ten hundred pounds and sold for \$12 chiefly on account of weight. Steers and heifers weighing from eight hundred to nine hundred pounds sold in mixed lots at about \$10.50. Good heavy cows weighing twelve hundred and fifty pounds were sold at \$11, common butcher cows down to \$7, and cutters at \$6.20. Veal calves were more plentiful than usual, and the majority of these were sold from \$13.50 to \$14 per hundred.

Lambs grading from fair to good in quality sold mostly at \$14, while sheep of good grading were weighed up mostly at \$9 per hundred.

Hogs sold from \$10 to \$10.25 per hundred, weighed off cars, with one lot at \$19.40. Sows are still selling at prices \$3 per hundred below those for selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending Jan. 2, Canadian packers and local butchers purchased 130 calves, 277 cannery and cutters, 81 bulls, 236 butcher cattle, 1,142 hogs and 327 lambs. Shipments to United States' points were, made up of 37 calves, 724 lambs.

The total receipts at the yards for the year of 1918, were 68,108 cattle, 66,346 calves, 98,726 hogs and 70,460 sheep; compared with 57,198 cattle, 63,127 calves, 79,939 hogs and 73,603 sheep, received during the year of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending January 2, Canadian packers and local butchers purchased 135 calves, 928 butcher cattle, 659 hogs and 219 lambs. Shipments to United States' points consisted of 796 lambs.

The total receipts during the year 1918, were: 65,092 cattle, 48,874 calves, 53,047 hogs and 63,034 sheep; compared with 58,289 cattle, 40,773 calves, 48,816 hogs and 50,650 sheep, received during the year of 1917.

Other Market's Receipts During 1918. WINNIPEG.—The total receipts, ex-

FOUNDED 1866

Markets

Agriculture Live  
Intelligence Division

Good Calves

Name	Week Ending	Price
1918	Jan. 2	
6.00		\$17.75
6.50		14.00
6.50		14.00
0.00		9.00

Good Lambs

Name	Week Ending	Price
1918	Jan. 2	
19.25		\$16.00
16.50		14.00
16.50		14.00
17.75		15.25
15.75		13.50
16.00		13.50

Range Cattle

Name	Top Price
3.50	\$13.50
2.00	12.00
10.00	10.25

Good Lambs

Name	Top Price
11.00	11.00
10.00	10.00
7.50	8.25

Good Lambs

Name	Top Price
11.00	11.00
8.50	9.00
12.00	12.00
8.00	8.50
2.20	6.50
11.00	11.50
14.00	14.00
6.00	6.50

Good Lambs

Name	Top Price
19.00	19.15
17.00	17.00
16.00	16.00
13.50	14.00
13.50	13.50
8.50	9.00
8.50	8.50

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INCORPORATED 1855

Farmers Who Call

AT ANY OF THE  
BRANCHES OF

The Molsons Bank

ARE ALWAYS MADE WELCOME

Especially at this time when increased production is so essential, our Managers will cheerfully discuss with farmers their financial situation.

Savings Department at all Branches.  
Interest at Highest Current Rate.

clusive of through shipments, at the Winnipeg Yards during 1918 were: 273,442 cattle, 12,169 calves, 313,232 hogs and 36,141 sheep; compared with 256,523 cattle, 12,196 calves, 278,943 hogs and 20,665 sheep, received during the year of 1917.

CALGARY.—The total receipts during the year of 1918 were 133,793 cattle, 45,813 calves, 138,549 hogs and 51,729 sheep; compared with 81,210 cattle (including calves), 118,010 hogs and 19,826 sheep, received during the year of 1917.

EDMONTON.—The total receipts during the year of 1918 were: 45,099 cattle, 5,417 calves, 44,284 hogs and 5,137 sheep; compared with 30,980 cattle, 5,272 calves, 24,273 hogs and 3,416 sheep, received during the year of 1917.

Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, January 13, consisted of 207 cars, 3,521 cattle, 240 calves, 2,568 hogs, 2,075 sheep and lambs. Cattle market uneven; prices average about steady. Top for loads, \$14.65 for 13 head, average weight 1,220 pounds. Stockers and feeders steady; calves steady to 25 cents lower. Sheep, 25 to 50 cents lower; lambs steady. Contract hogs steady, but packers were bidding one dollar lower.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario f.o.b. shipping points, (according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William, not including war tax)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½. Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 2 C. W., 78¼c.; No. 3 C. W., 74¼c.; extra No. 1 feed, 75¼c.; No. 1 feed, 74¼c.

Oats.—Ontario, (new crop), according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 71c. to 74c.; No. 3 white, 70c. to 73c.

Corn.—American, (track, Toronto, Jan. shipment) No. 3, yellow, \$1.75; No. 4 yellow, \$1.70.

Barley (according to freights outside)—malting, 92c. to 97c.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.30.

Flour.—Ontario (prompt shipment). War quality, (old crop), \$10.25, Montreal and Toronto. Manitoba flour, Toronto, war quality, \$11.35.

Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.54, nominal.

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

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$22; mixed, per ton, \$19 to \$20.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

Bran.—Per ton, \$37.25; shorts, per ton, \$42.25.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:  
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 18c.; calf skins, green, flat, 30c.; veal kip, 20c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3 to \$4.

Country Markets.—Beef hides flat, cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.00 to \$2.75; horse

hides, country take off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$4. Horse hair, farmer's stock, \$28.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 14c. to 16c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 14c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 50c. to 55c.; washed wool, fine, 75c. to 80c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter prices remained stationary on the wholesales, selling as follows. Creamery, fresh-made lb, squares, 56c. to 57c. per lb.; creamery cut solids, 54c. to 55c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 50c. per pound.

Oleomargarine kept stationary in price, selling at 33c. to 34c. per lb.

Eggs.—New laid eggs were slightly easier on the wholesales during the past week but the cold-storage variety firmed somewhat: Selling as follows:—New laid, 70c. per doz.; cold-storage 56c. per doz.; selects at 60c. per dozen

Cheese.—New, 28c. per lb.; twins, 28½c. per lb.

Honey.—Honey prices kept firm on the wholesales, being quoted as follows: 5, 10 and 60-lb. pails, 28c. per lb.; comb sections, 30c. to 40c. each.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples kept quite firm, Ontarios ranging from \$3.50 to \$7.50 per bbl. and \$1.50 to \$3.25 per box. Westerns at \$2.50 to \$4 per box.

Bananas were a little easier at 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Cranberries are so scarce they are practically off the market.

Grapes continued to sell at high prices namely \$13 to \$16 per keg: (Spanish Almerias)

Grapefruit prices showed a firming tendency: Floridas selling at \$5 to \$6 per case; Cuban at \$5 to \$5.50 and Jamaica at \$4.50 per case.

Lemons sold at unchanged prices. \$4.50 to \$5 per case.

Oranges again firmed slightly; California Navels selling at \$4 to \$7.50 per case.

Tomatoes.—Hot-house tomatoes continued to be shipped in very limited quantities, No. 1's selling at 35c. to 40c. per lb. and No. 2's at 25c. per lb.

Vegetables.—Old vegetables were not very active, selling at practically unchanged prices. Beets at 75c. to \$1 per bag; Cabbage at \$1 to \$1.50 per bbl.; Carrots at 65c. to 75c. per bag; Onions at 75c. to \$1 per 75 lb. sack and \$1.75 to \$2 per 100 lb. sack; Turnips at 60c. to 75c. per bag.

Potatoes again declined. Ontario's selling at \$1.35 to \$1.40 per bag and N B. Delawares at \$1.75 per bag.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle market was again very high at Buffalo last week—prices remaining strong and the demand was sufficiently strong to take everything in sight each day. There were some Canadians, not many, but mostly steers and good kind of butchering, and heavy heifers and fat cows. Canadian steers sold up to \$15.75, averaging a little better than twelve hundred, while best natives reached \$16.50 to \$17, averaging less than twelve hundred, but showing a harder finish than the Canadians. Canadian heavy heifers ranged up to \$13.50, with best heavy fat cows landing around \$11.50 to \$12. Bulls of all kinds ruled higher and were taken readily. Stocker and feeder stuff brought higher prices for slaughter than the feeders would pay. Fresh cow and springer market ruled firm. Best week generally in the trade for some time. Offerings for the week totaled 5,150 head, as against 3,225 for the previous week, and as compared with 3,825 head for the corresponding week last year.

Quotations:  
Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$15.25 to \$16; plain and medium, \$11.25 to \$12; coarse and common, \$10 to \$11.

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$15.25 to \$15.75; fair to good, \$13 to \$14.75; medium weight, \$12 to \$12.75; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$10.75.

Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$15.50 to \$16; fair to good, \$13.75 to \$14.50; best handy, \$11.75 to \$12.25; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$16 to \$18; medium to good, \$12 to \$15.50.

Cows and Heifers.—Very fancy fat cows, \$10 to \$11; best heavy heifers,

FARMERS' BUSINESS



15

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal OF CANADA Established 1864.  
with its 102 Branches in Ontario, 32 Branches in Quebec, 19 Branches in Manitoba, 21 Branches in Saskatchewan, 53 Branches in Alberta, and 8 Branches in British Columbia serves Rural Canada most effectively.  
WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

Montreal.

\$11.25 to \$12; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9; light common, \$5 to \$7; best heavy fat cows, \$9 to \$10; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$6.75 to \$7; canners, \$6.25 to \$6.60.

Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10 to \$11; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.50; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50.

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$10.50 to \$11; common to fair, \$8 to \$9.50; best stockers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$5 to \$7.

Milchers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$135; in carloads, \$90 to \$100; medium to fair, small lots, \$80 to \$85; in carloads, \$70 to \$75; common, \$50 to \$55.

Hogs.—Prices at Buffalo showed a good margin over all other marketing points last week. Monday it was generally a one-price deal of \$18.15 for all grades; Tuesday the best hogs brought \$18.40, with underweights ranging from \$18.25 to \$18.40, the next two days the best grades landed mostly at \$18.50, with pigs selling down to \$18, and Friday prices were a quarter lower, bulk of the good hogs going at \$18.25, with pigs \$17.75.

Good throwouts roughs landed mostly at \$15.50, and stags ranged from \$13 down. For the past-week receipts were 32,300 head, as against 13,997 head for the week previous, and 28,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market was active all of last week, and a good clearance was had from day to day. Monday the best lambs sold mostly at \$17.50; Tuesday the bulk brought \$18; Wednesday the trade was steady with Tuesday; Thursday the trade was uneven, tops ranging from \$17.75 to \$18; and Friday some reached \$18.15. Cull lambs sold up to \$17, yearlings brought as high as \$15.50 and \$16, two-year-old wethers made \$14, and ewes ranged from \$11 down. The past week's receipts were 23,500 head, being against 13,355 head for the week previous and 11,500 head for the corresponding week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices held to a very high level again last week. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday choice veals sold at \$21.50, and Tuesday and Friday the bulk went at \$22. Desirable culls brought up to \$18.50. Thursday two decks of light Canadian calves sold with only a few of the real mean ones at \$18.50. The past week's receipts totaled 3,100 head, for the week before there were 1,847 head, and for the same week a year ago the run totaled 1,950 head.

Chicago

Hogs.—Butchers', \$17.55 to \$17.60; light, \$17 to \$17.50; packing, \$16.75 to \$17.40; throwouts, \$16 to \$16.50; pigs, \$15.75 to \$16.50.

Cattle.—Cattle compared with a week ago, good to best beef steers and butcher cattle, strong to 25c. higher; low-grade stock, 25c. to 30c. lower; bulls and stockers and feeders, strong to 25c. higher; veal calves, \$1 higher.

Sheep.—Sheep compared with a week ago, fat lambs and mature sheep, mostly 15c. to 25c. higher; yearlings, 25c. to 50c. higher; feeding lambs, 50c. higher.

Cheese Markets

New York, special, 37¼c.; average run, 36½c. to 37¼c.; Montreal, Finest Easters, 24c. to 25c.

Horses.—Very little business is taking place in horses, although it is said that there was some inquiry during the week, and greater activity is looked for very shortly. Prices showed no change, being as follows: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each; culls, \$50 to \$75 each; and fine saddle and carriage horses, \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The market for dressed hogs continued firm, and country dressed have been changing hands at 23c. to 24c. for choice quality. Abattoir fresh-killed hogs were bringing 25¼c. to 26c.

Poultry.—Although the season for poultry is now, to a considerable extent, past, prices showed no indication of declining, and, in fact, were rather higher. Choice turkeys sold at 42c., and even more, while lower grades were to be obtained all the way down to around 32c. Milk-fed chickens were steady at 32c. to 33c.; and ordinary grades from 25c. up.

Fowl sold at 24c. to 28c.; geese at 25c. to 26c.; and ducks, 32c. to 34c.

Potatoes.—Although merchants have been looking for a strong market, potatoes were obtainable at rather lower prices in some instances. Green Mountains were quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per 90 lbs., carlots, ex-track, while Quebec Whites were \$1.35 to \$1.45. Twenty cents is added to these prices for smaller lots. Quebec turnips were still \$1.25 per 70-lb. bag, and red onion, \$1.50 to \$1.75, ex-store.

Eggs.—Eggs have reached such a price that consumption has fallen off considerably. Fancy, new-laid eggs were quoted at 73c. to 75c. wholesale, and some retailers were charging consumers \$1 per dozen. Strictly new-laid were quoted at 70c.; selected fresh, 55c.; cold storage selects, 54c.; and cold store No. 1, 50c.

Butter.—The demand for butter keeps up well in spite of high prices. Quality was, in many instances, not quite up to the standard. Prices were steady, with finest creamery at 52¼c. to 53¼c., and fine at 1c. under, while dairies ranged from 40c. to 45c. per lb.

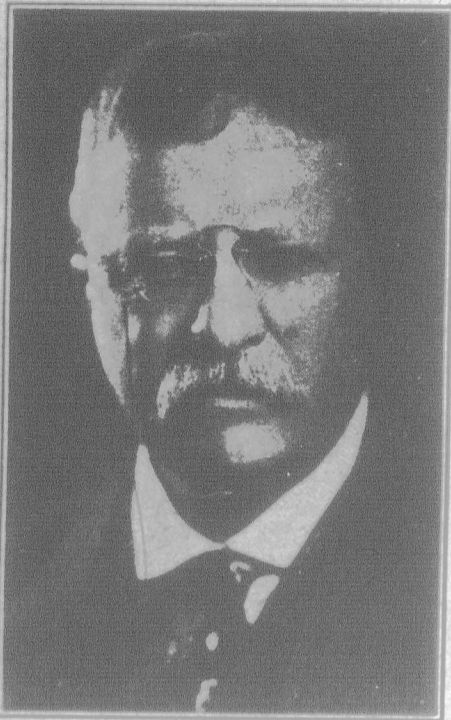
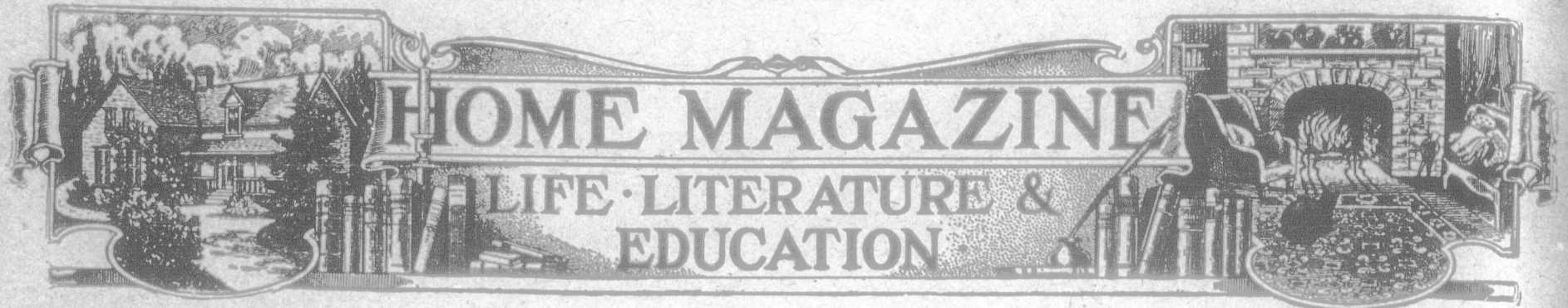
Cheese.—The commission still has the purchase of cheese in hand and prices were unchanged, at 25c. for No. 1 cheese; 24¼c. for No. 2, and 24c. for No. 3.

Grain.—The local market for oats was strong, and No. 2 Canadian Western were quoted at 93c. per bushel, ex-store. No. 3 are 89¼c.; extra No. 1 feed, 90c.; No. 2 feed were quoted at 82c.; No. 2 Ontario white being 86c.; and No. 3 white 85c. Carlots of No. 3 yellow corn were quoted at \$1.62½ to \$1.65; No. 4 yellow, \$1.61½; No. 5 yellow, \$1.60, ex-store. Barley was not in good demand, and Ontario extra No. 3 was \$1.16; No. 3 being \$1.15; and Manitoba sample grades, \$1.05.

Flour.—The price of flour held steady, no new developments having occurred to cause any alterations. Government standard Manitoba spring wheat flour was \$11.25 per barrel, in bags, Montreal freights; and to city bakers, with 10c. off for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was steady at \$11.10 per barrel, in new cotton bags. Substitute flours were neglected, but white corn flour was still quoted at \$9.60 to \$9.80 per barrel, in bags.

Millfeed.—Shorts were in good demand

Continued on page 97.



Col. Theodore Roosevelt.  
Whose funeral took place at Oyster Bay last week.

### Height and Hearth.

BY ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

Thy pace I can not keep,  
The hills are cold;  
Far down the home lights gleam  
By barn and fold.

Thy eager feet can mount  
Fame's star-fed way,  
Mine for the meadows long,  
The common day.

Speed thou—the gleaming heights  
With cheer essay!  
I at my cottage-door  
Will watch and pray.

In Hill Trails.

### Why Read?

WHY don't farmers buy more books? A bookseller was the speaker. He was in a position to know, at least in regard to a considerable portion of country, and the question was, for the moment, a poser.

After-reflection brought the answer: In some localities farmers do buy books, and have learned how to buy books of the best kind, too. In other localities where, it must be admitted, literature is conspicuously absent, the lack would most likely be filled if the farmers knew what to buy. It is so easy to go into a bookshop and spend a considerable amount of money without receiving any real value therefore,—for not all booksellers know anything of the books they recommend, or have a care, in the slightest degree, for the kind of literature they put forth from their shops. Their sole object, all too often, is to make sales; that accomplished nothing further remains. Were things as they ought to be, no one but a real book-lover and book-discriminator should keep a bookshop, and he should buy no book, no matter how great the demand, that has not the recommendation either of himself or some other competent critic. Such a proposition, however, smacks of a rather too Utopian flavor for hope of realization.

In the meantime the farmer who would read but has no money to waste is rather helpless in the matter of his buying, and it is in the hope of meeting this need to

some small extent, so far as our readers at least are concerned, that we shall resume in these columns, as soon as possible, the "Among the Books" department, which was largely eliminated during the War. As before no space whatever will be devoted to books that are not for one reason or another, "worth while."

IN the very forefront of consideration of this question of reading may be stated, almost as a postulate: *Everyone should read.* Moreover everyone should cultivate a love for reading. That done the benefits are self-evident. In the first place, a love for reading, satisfied by reading-matter of the right kind, broadens the interests,—and, it may be stated as invariably true, not a single broadening of the interests can take place without adding to the pleasures of life. The man or woman who loves reading is, in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, happier than the one who does not. The mind is, indeed, the greater part of man, and when it is filled with interests (what a wealth that word suggests!) the greatest condition for happiness—granted other conditions of life, physically, etc., are normal—is assured.

This is, in itself, a great consideration, but there are many other reasons why everyone should cultivate the habit of reading. One of them is that acquaintance with the best books and magazines not only brightens one's own intellect and life, but makes one more ready for real conversation when one goes out among other people. The person who does not read at all is, in conversation, confined to gossip, personal hobbies, domestic affairs, local sport, etc. The reader, on the other hand, has a world of talk far beyond these opened to him, no matter where he may be. Politics world-events, world-religions, literature, history, travel, modern science, the science of agriculture included—each of these names a door through which the real lover of reading has travelled, or may travel, and by which he has entered into a fascinating thought-land from which he cannot return without some gleanings of fair fruits and flowers in his hands. What remains, then, but to find others who have ventured through the same doors? Then the curtains of the mind are raised, and tongues are untied; soul meets soul, friendships are formed, and the path of life brightened by pleasure and profit.

ALL is grist for the mill of the real lover of reading. The daily and weekly newspapers satisfy the natural curiosity of the mind in regard to what is going on in the world; the better classes of magazines add to that information and suggest deeper avenues for thought-investigation; books supply mental stimulus and satisfaction for every mood,—for every need, indeed, from the technical up.—If one is tired and wishes to be soothed or amused, here is a book that can answer that desire; if one wishes the keener pleasure of exquisite literature that may at the same time provoke thought, there is another which can satisfy; does one wish information on any subject, here it is, on the printed page; does one need actual help on anything from building a poultry-house to handling a great enterprise, there are books and pamphlets innumerable to supply the need.—And the whole benefit will be realized if one never loses sight of one important proviso,—that *Reading must supplement thought, not take the place of it.* One must read to think, use all one's reading as a stimulus to more, and yet more thinking. In general books must be taken but as avenues to lead one on trips of exploration on one's own account.

THIS, of course, presupposes that one must not become a mere sponge for other people's ideas as recorded in books but must read with discrimination, taking care to cultivate a taste for the best only. . . . When one becomes trained in music one soon learns to detest all of the "common" that has intruded itself under the name of music. Cultivation of the taste in drama—even in the movies leads to disgust at anything unworthy that is presented on the stage. In short one may become a connoisseur in everything, and so with books: the enjoyment of real literature soon makes one impatient of all that is poor and common that has found its way into print.

A very important matter, then, is to make a good start.

In the hope of helping to satisfy literary taste, many critics of distinction have made lists of "Best one hundred books". Sir John Lubbock, for instance, has given such a list in *Pleasures of Life*; President Eliot of Harvard another in his "Fifteen Foot Shelf of Books," etc. But the trouble with most of such lists is that they usually name books that may be appreciated by seasoned readers, if one may use such a term,—such, as a rule, as need working up to by a long course of training in reading. Moreover, since excellent new books appear every year, it is almost too hard and fast to fix upon any "best" one hundred.

Perhaps the most satisfactory way is to accept no one person's dictum in regard to the selection of one's library, but to dabble for oneself, here and there, among those books recommended most highly by the best reviewers, choosing here, rejecting there, as suits one's own idea of pleasure and fitness.

Only so can one become such a book-lover as is described by "A Bookworm" in the *Fellowship of Books* (Bell & Cockburn, booksellers, 210 Victoria St., Toronto). "The lover of books", says he, "may be distinguished by one trick he has which betrayeth him. If he is in a strange house he makes straight for the shelves; before anything else he hastens to take stock of the library; blue china cannot turn him aside, nor pictures detain him. There are other peculiarities by which he may be known. If he passes a bookseller's shop he may not choose but stop; if it is a second-hand shop, which is at all times more interesting than a shop of new books, his feet without any volition on his own part draw him within it. However, poor he is, his shelves grow continually larger with new additions. However large his own library may be, every other man's library is an object of curiosity to him for the strange and unknown wonders it may possess. . . . I, who write this paper, am one of these lovers of books. I love them beyond all other earthly things. . . . To me they are as living things, and possess a soul. It gives me a glow of pleasure, even after many years of experience, to buy a new book. Even to carry it home, cut the leaves, turn over the pages and look in it here and there, is joy enough to last a whole evening."

WE are in the heart of the winter. The evenings are long; chores do not occupy all of the time. Why not, then, make some effort to find out what gives "The Bookworm" the keen pleasure he finds in books? Surely the discovery of ever so little of it, and appropriation of it for oneself—for this is something that can be taken freely if it can be found—must make the quest well worth while.

### A Letter From Mons.

IT is beginning to seem a long time since the armistice was signed, yet we are still ready to hear, and never tire of hearing, the story of how the men at the front, in different parts of the line, received the great news. The following interesting letter has been very kindly given us for publication, by Mrs. Peter McEwen, Wroxeter, Ont.

Mons, Nov. 16th.

Dear Mother.—*La guerre est fini.* I'll bet that's the best news you've heard for a long time. I know its the best I ever did. I've always thought it was far harder for the people at home than for us and there must have been a wonderful sigh of relief go up when it came through. There was none of the wild excitement here you might expect. It was almost too big to realize I think and then we hardly credited it for a while. Some even grumbled that the Bosches were not half licked, especially the Canadians. When we did know it was true we got some ribbons and got decked out but now we're back to the old routine. The Belgians were the most pleased though, and we had a most triumphal entry into *Champ-de-Sar*, a little village near Mons, two nights before peace. We were the first English troops and the Canadian infantry had only gone before us a few hours. They rushed out and seized anyone on foot and kissed him and nearly pulled him to pieces—and incidentally pinched all his badges and buttons as souvenirs! When we halted they brought us coffee and pancakes and did everything they could.

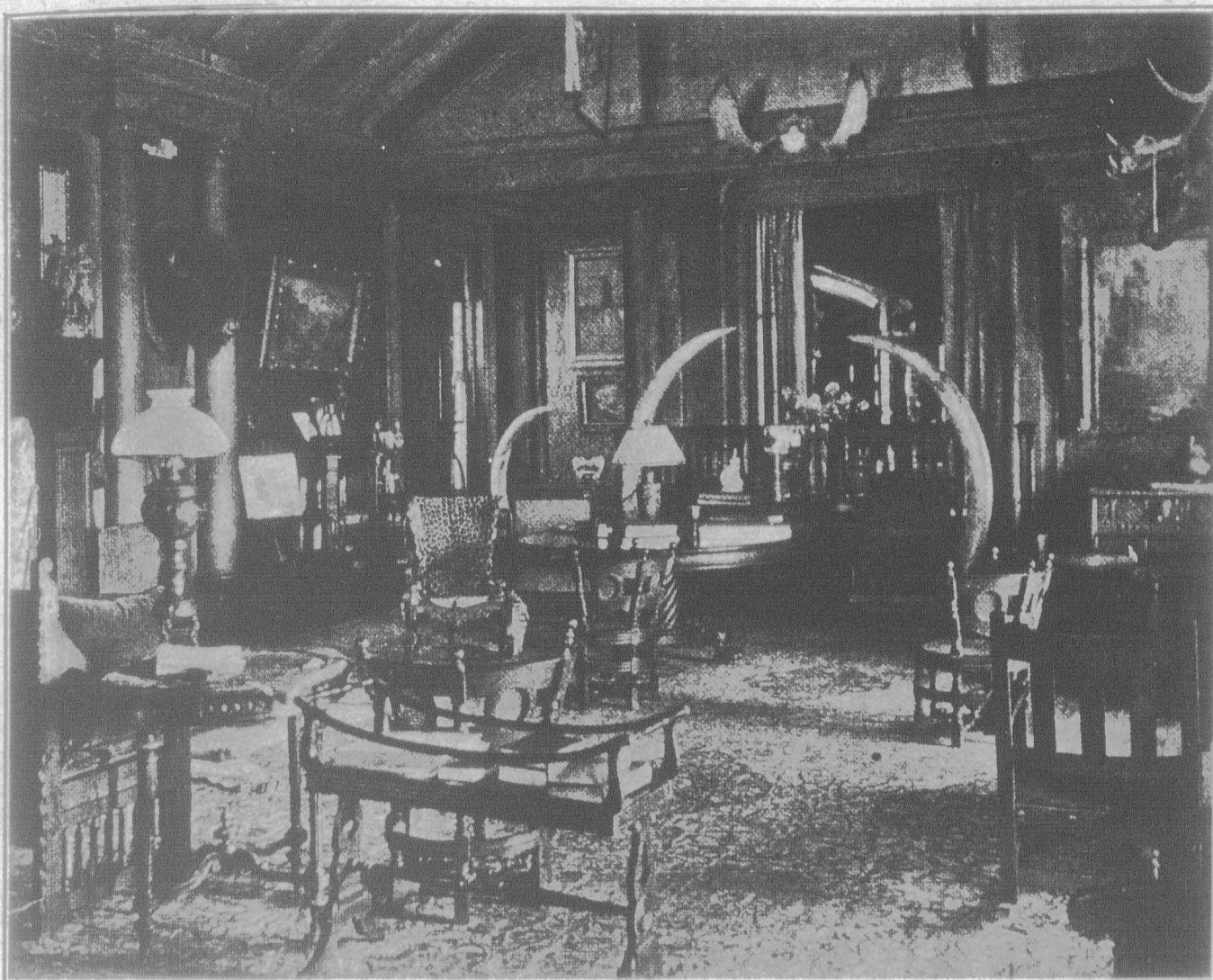
We were really very lucky for our part has been really historical. We were attached to the Canadians and ended up the war in the very town where the British army began it. I mean the famous retreat in 1914.—Almost on the identical fields. It was hard on some of the poor fellows though. I saw some lying there dead where they had fallen only 10 minutes before "Cease Fire" was declared. One of them had been on the same spot in 1914. I was talking to Hal McLean of Wingham the night before last at the theatre here and he must have been one of the very first to get into the town: I saw him at the last Arras show in Sept., and the very next day he got the military cross for good work in front of Beiry.

The censorship has been relaxed now, so this is why I can mention names of places, etc.

I've talked to some fellows who have been prisoners among the Germans and they tell some harrowing tales. The Bosche must have been terribly hard up at the last. His transport was almost entirely prisoners, dogs, donkeys and his own men. I've seen some of his horses dead and they were mere skeletons, and the civilians here tell us they were mostly Russian ponies. With this transport though he has swept the country clean. I mean, has left practically nothing of his own behind and it must have been a colossal work. Most of it was done at night too, and I well believe what we are told, that he was completely tired out. At the same time, our prisoners tell us, our planes would come over and from about a hundred feet up would sail up and down the packed roads and simply pour down machine gun fire and bombs.

I saw quite a sight the other day—two in fact. First was the formal entry into Mons of the Canadians, Gen. Currie and his staff and then yesterday a march past before Gen. Horne of the First Army. It took two solid hours and then there was only about one company of infantry and a battery of artillery for each division in the area. It was a most impressive sight. I saw too, the burial of some of those who fell on the last day, in Mons cemetery. Half the





View of the "Trophy Room" in Col. Roosevelt's Home, "Sagamore Hill," Oyster Bay, N. Y.

Virile in effect, and typical of the owner, is this room in which have been collected skins, heads and tusks of animals killed by Col. Roosevelt on his hunting expeditions in Africa and elsewhere.

town was there, with huge wreaths and the *Maire* and Gen. Watson made speeches.

We are to have yet a most signal honor, for the 126 Army Brigade, R. F. A., is to accompany the Canadians into Germany and the trip will start very soon. It will be most interesting and I wouldn't miss it for anything. We should only be there a short time and then I hope we'll soon be demobilized. We'll have Christmas in Deutschland I expect and I'll be glad if I get home by the spring.

I've had your letters and papers; a parcel of them came about three days ago, and a dandy piece of maple sugar. We've just finished it to-day. Would it be possible to send a can of honey? I shouldn't ask for I know it costs such a lot to send and gives you a lot of extra work, but I've got a sort of hankering for some, and then too, I know you don't mind as long as I eat it! I'm thinking I'll have a big contract eating what you'll put up to me when I get home—but I'll make an honest effort!

Just now we're getting cleaned up for the big joy-ride to Boschland and cleaning steelwork and polishing is the order of the day. You'd be surprised if you saw how things are done in the army. No matter how dirty and rusty the harness gets or how muddy the wagons, it must all be cleaned spick and span when we get any time. The harness is strong and serviceable like ours, but every buckle and link has to be cleaned with sand and then burnished and the leather work oiled and polished with saddle soap. The wagons are like ours, but they have to be all washed as we would a buggy and then oiled over until they shine like glass, and the steel and brasswork polished "Spit and Polish", we call it.

Well, mother this is the last of the paper, so cheer up, and you can go to sleep these nights in perfect peace for the big war is over and I'll never hear another 5.9 so long as I live. Hurrah! See you all again before too long. PETE.

Part of the toll of dead in the War according to latest revised lists is as follows—those of the Turks, Roumanians, Belgians, and Bulgarians not given. British, 706,726; French, 1,071,300; Russians, 1,700,000; Americans, 58,478; Germans, 1,600,000; Austrians, 800,000. The total casualties of Serbia were 320,000; of Germany 6,330,000, and Austria 4,000,000. Canada's total casualty list was 220,182, of whom 60,383 are dead and 425 missing.

## Hope's Quiet Hour.

### Glorified Stones.

He took of the stones of that place, and put them for his pillows, and lay down in that place to sleep. . . . And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillows, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it. And he called the name of that place Bethel. . . . And this stone . . . shall be God's house—Gen. 28: 11, 18, 22.

Last Sunday we were, as usual, singing hymns in a hospital ward. One of the patients had asked for "Nearer, My God,

to Thee;" and, as we sang about Jacob's plan of changing stones into restful pillows and into memorial pillars my thoughts flew to the "Quiet Hour". Before the hymn was finished I had a message for you flashed into my heart and mind. If Jacob could use hard and common stones for rest-giving pillows, so can we. If Jacob could transform unhewn wayside stones into the house of God, so can we. We all have the material at hand, the only question is how we use them.

A few weeks ago I had a letter from a reader, who said her special reason for liking to read the "Quiet Hour" was because I wrote about "commonplace" things and she had so many in her life. An hour or two before her letter reached me a friend had said to me: "I don't see how you can find things to write

about every week." My answer was: "I write about the ordinary things of everyday life. I am not in the least a learned person, and there are always commonplace things to write about."

Jacob was plodding along day after day. The journey might easily have seemed dull and wearisome, for he was all alone; and even his memories of the home behind him were embittered by the knowledge that he had acted meanly towards his brother and had deceived his blind old father. There did not seem to be anything reposeful or glorious about the stones which littered his path. But he took of the stones of that place and put them for his pillows, and—resting peacefully on that hard bolster—he had a vision of Him Who links heaven and earth like a shining ladder. Rising up, refreshed and hopeful, Jacob took the stone which had helped him to rest and transformed it into a "Beth-el"—a house of God. It was remarkable to build God's House in that lonely spot, for he had just found out this amazing truth: "Surely the LORD is in this place; and I knew it not."

When darkness is over me I ought to be able to say, "My rest a stone." When my road is lonely and littered with hard and "stone" grief, I can use them to build up a Beth-el—a house of God—wherever I am. Right here, in this place where He has put and keepeth me, I may find out the glorious truth: "Surely the LORD is in this place."

When a young man—a friend of Bishop Ingram—was told that he must die very soon, he said joyously: "Then I shall see JESUS." I was talking yesterday to a woman who has been for years incurably ill and who is now, I feel sure, very near the gate of life. She is looking forward hopefully to the new day that is dawning for her. The stones, which have long made her way difficult and painful, will soon be transformed into pillars—memorials of God's love and care. Through the suffering she has discovered His near presence; and when death lies behind her, she will thank Him for the pain which kept her close to the Good Physician. She is resting quietly on the Everlasting Arms, and soon she will rise up with renewed strength and hope to do Him service in His palace.

"Commonplace lives!" Why should any life become commonplace? Common stones were just as good for pillows as if they had been diamonds—or better. They made a house of God just as beautiful in the sight of the Master of that house as if they had been rubies or emeralds. Jacob used what he had, and so should we. He did not say: "I would build a Beth-el if I had suitable material;" but he used the material he had.

The ordinary work of week days may be changed into a temple where God will meet us. No one who discovers that the Lord is in a place is likely to call that place "common". Just think of it!



Canadian Pipers Entering Mons After the Signing of the Armistice.

Your allotted task has been set you by the Master Himself. He is beside you while you wash the clothes on Monday or the floors on Saturday. The fact that He is using you to do His work is enough in itself to transform drudgery into service, stones into pillows of rest and pillars of the temple.

We can make good use of common stones—the hard and unpleasant things which are so apt to hurt us if we walk heedlessly—but too often we fail to transform them into either pillows or pillars. Our eyes are turned earthwards, as we plod wearily on, and so we fail to see the shining ladder linking heaven with earth, fail to see Christ beside us. The Lord is in this place—the place where you are at this moment. Perhaps it may be true of you—as it was at first with Jacob—that you know it not. But He is still there.

Perhaps you have struck your foot against a stone—have been cross when the oven wouldn't heat, or the children were tiresome, or there seemed to be half a dozen things to do at once. You forget that the Lord was there, watching and hoping for your victory over little vexations. You forgot how easily you could rest your tired heart by an upward look and a whispered prayer, how you could raise a lasting memorial by living victoriously.

Or—it may have been the other way about. Perhaps you have been kind and forbearing—in thought as well as word and deed—towards a selfish, fretful or unkind person. You may be unconscious of the result of your daily battle against disheartenment, yet God may be using your bright face and cheery tones to attract some weary heartsick soul nearer to Himself. Perhaps He is able to use your everyday faithfulness as a pillar to make visible to other eyes the house of God in your house.

One thing is certain; the day which seemed so ordinary was full of opportunities and possibilities. You have used the stones, or wasted them; and the good or evil done in your own life or the lives of others will last. You may say lightly that "the past is gone;" and perhaps you may think that nothing very important for good or for evil can have resulted from ordinary days. The year 1914 is past and gone, and yet it will leave its mark on all years that are to come—a mark of blackness and a radiance of glory. It was flashlight, revealing to our astonished eyes the depths of wickedness and the height of selfless sacrifice of which men and women are capable. It was not a common year, certainly; but in the common years we are growing daily more selfish or more unselfish, and our characters are becoming formed. Are we better—or are we worse—than we were ten years ago? If we have been daily battling against our besetting sins—looking to God for needed strength—then our progress is an assured fact. If we have been drifting, comfortably telling an uneasy conscience that we are no worse than our neighbors, letting prayer slip out of our lives entirely or "saying our prayers" as a matter of form only, then there is little doubt that we are going down instead of climbing up. The stones are stumbling stones, instead of being used as stepping stones. The days that we leave behind us—or fancy we leave behind us—are built into our lives, every one of them. Listen to Browning's warning:

"Fool! All that is, at all,  
Lasts ever, past recall;  
Earth changes, but thy soul and God  
stand sure:  
What entered into thee,  
That was, is, and shall be:  
Time's wheel runs back or stops;  
Potter and clay endure."

It was a soldier who wrote from the trenches: "There'll be a sense of dissatisfaction when the old lost comforts are regained. There'll be a sense of lowered manhood. The stupendous terrors of Armageddon demand less courage than the uneventful terror of the commonplace." He wrote those words when he was facing Armageddon. Need we wonder at the fact that it is hard for the returned soldiers to take up again the commonplace duties of peace? They felt the Presence of God when Death was their constant neighbor, let them remember His Presence now.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts for the Needy.

During Christmas week several readers sent donations for the needy. Six dollars came from "friends at Cromarty", ten dollars from an Alberta reader—Mr. H. E. H.—and five dollars from "Country Woman" who first turned the stream of dollars in this direction). I also received two scrap-books from one reader, 3 booklets from another and two packets of papers for the "shut-in."

During 1918, readers of the Advocate have put into my hands (for the sick and needy) \$363.75.

Out of the Q. H. P. have gone 246 separate donations, of varying value; and a steady stream of gratitude has been flowing in your direction. Your purse is still very full. Thank you!  
DORA FARNCOMB,  
6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—We do not, as a rule, publish private notes to the editors, no matter how encouraging or how much appreciated they may be. In the following letter, however, there is so much point and so much that applies to the farming public, that I trust Mr. Pearson will pardon me for having appropriated it to pass on through these columns.  
Shubenacadie  
Hants County,  
Nova Scotia.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Dear Sir.—I have already sent an acknowledgement in a formal way to the Weld Company for my prize-money, but I feel that I should also write a few words to you, sir, to express my gratification in winning it, and in thus being enabled to appear as a contributor to the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate" in the company of the many able writers, whose united efforts made that Number so great a success.

Such a competition is a real benefit to all concerned, and I can well believe your statement as to the general standard of merit displayed in the various essays. A statement of this kind, coming from a competent authority, helps to dispel the delusion that farmers as a class are narrow-minded and illiterate. It also encourages in the farmers themselves a wholesome belief that a little attention to general culture, while in no way diminishing their competence in their profession, but rather the reverse, may be the means of adding very considerably to their pleasure and interest in life, and of serving to render ridiculous that air of slightly contemptuous superiority with which many city people regard the "hayseed", without whom they would starve.

Yours truly,  
WILMER PEARSON.

There is little need to add one word to this letter; thinking farm folk will grasp all that it suggests. In the rural districts we must, it is true, have expert farming methods and the scientific agricultural knowledge upon which those methods depend—we must, in short, have the "technical" education about which we hear so much nowadays.—But, unless we would be mere hewers of wood and drawers of water for the rest of the world, we must have infinitely more; we must at the same time keep pace with general progress and culture along the broader highways of life.

Is not this so? Think about it.

AREN'T you following, these days, with intense interest, the working out of world-events in Europe? What a hopeless muddle it sometimes seems! And yet, looking deeper, one can sometimes catch glimpses, far beneath the surface chaos, of the beginnings of a world-order,—one can sometimes catch, through all the clashing of discord, the first faint but unmistakable chords of an eventual world-harmony. The trouble is that we get in such a hurry. We want things to work out right at once,



10 People Fed

On Quaker Oats at the Cost of a Single Chop

Measured by calories—the energy unit—one chop has about the same food value as a dish of Quaker Oats.

The dish of oats costs one-half cent. The chop costs ten times that or more.

So with many foods. Meats, eggs and fish will average about ten times Quaker Oats' cost. The average mixed diet will cost five times as much for the same energy units.

Think what that means. A meat breakfast for one will cost as much as a Quaker Oats breakfast for ten—for an equal energy value.

And the Quaker Oats breakfast means vastly better feeding. The oat is almost a complete food—the greatest food we have.

Yet each 35-cent package saves about \$3.00, if used to displace meat.

The best way to cut down your food cost is to breakfast on Quaker Oats.

Quaker Oats

Flaked from Big Grains Only

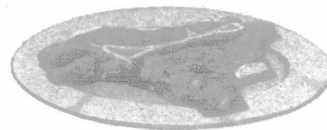
Get Quaker Oats every time you order, because of the extra flavor. They are flaked from queen grains only—just the big, rich flavory oats. We get but ten pounds from a bushel.

When such a grade costs you no extra price, it is due to yourself that you get it.

Two Sizes: 35c. and 15c.—Except in the Far West



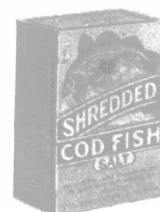
5 1/2 Cents  
Per 1000 Calories



57 Cents  
Per 1000 Calories



54 Cents  
Per 1000 Calories



78 Cents  
Per 1000 Calories



20 Cents  
Per 1000 Calories

WHAT FOOD COSTS PER 1000 CALORIES

At the Current Market Prices

Quaker Oats	5 1/2c
Round Steak	41c
Veal Cutlets	57c
Fresh Halibut	53c
Dried Beef	70c
Salt Codfish	78c
Canned Peas	54c
In Hen's Eggs	70c

The Quaker Oats Company

PETERBOROUGH, CANADA

SASKATOON, CANADA

(2087)



## Tested for More Than 11 Years

The "Phonola" is far beyond the experimental stage. It has been on the Canadian market for more than eleven years—each year growing more popular. In fact, this company is the pioneer in the cabinet phonograph industry in Canada. Two completely equipped factories are now required to make enough "Phonolas" to supply the insistent demand.

**Phonola**  
REGISTERED

**You'll Like the "Phonola" Discs**

They are played with the sapphire point, with which the "Phonola" is always equipped. No needles to change. Leading singers, instrumentalists and bands make "Phonola" records. A new list of selections every month. Buy one "Phonola" record. You'll like the tone so well you'll get a dozen right away. Double-Disc—90c.



**Model Duke \$108**

The beauty of the "Phonola" cabinets is remarked by everyone who sees them. The mahogany and oak is of the finest quality and the workmanship and finish are a credit to the cabinet-maker's art.

The "Phonola" motors are smooth-running and quiet-winding. The turn-table is carefully made so that it is absolutely level.

The Goose Neck Tone Arm is seamless and tapered, and, with our "Phonola" sound box, gives a true, clear, full-toned reproduction of the human voice, the violin, the band and all kinds of records.

Making the "Phonola" in Canada, we save you duty and other expenses, and make it possible for you to get a "Phonola" for less money—\$10 to \$25 less than other high-grade phonographs.

"Phonola" models from \$25 to \$310. All makes of disc records can be played.

If your dealer cannot show you the "Phonola" line, write us.

**DEALERS.**—There are some localities in Canada where we require good, live representation. The "Phonola" agency is getting more valuable every day. Write for our proposition.

**The Phonola Co. of Canada, Limited**  
Kitchener, Canada

and become impatient and hopeless, perhaps despondent, because they do not. At such times it is well to stop fretting long enough to reflect that nearly all great changes work out slowly—at least, according to our estimate of time. How slow is Evolution! *But how very sure.*

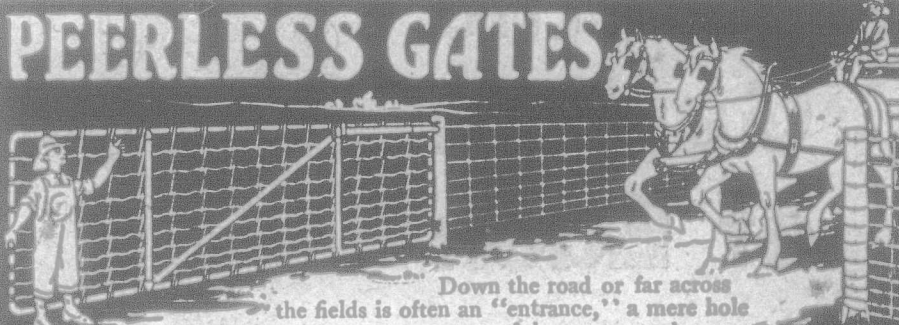
WITHOUT doubt, also, some of you were very much interested in the recent elections in Great Britain,—glad, so glad, that Lloyd-George held his place so splendidly, again, and perhaps a bit disappointed that the women candidates were so completely snowed under,—not a blessed one of the whole sixteen of them "in!"

Personally I am not so keen about seeing women in Parliament as some women are, although I have no particular objection to the idea of a really capable and sensible woman occupying a seat there, especially if there is some distinctive work for her to do. Upon the whole, however, if I were assured that men were acting in behalf of women when necessary, sympathetically and efficiently, I should be quite as well satisfied to know that they were handling the reins in the House. Even in England, with all her conservatism, men may be ready to do that now. By her work for the War woman has justified her every claim to justice in the laws of all lands.

I am quite aware, however, that many women can be satisfied with nothing but equal footing in the House and out of it, politically and in every other way. So be it. As we see, so we must see. and perhaps, even, it may be true that in certain matters women will never be given the simple rights that all of them should have, until they have their own advocates to speak for them even on the floor of the House itself.

Apropos of this subject, at least

## PEERLESS GATES



Down the road or far across the fields is often an "entrance," a mere hole in the fence, a constant source of danger to stock getting through. The best way to

### Keep Your Stock Where You Want Them

is to provide real gates, strong and durable. All Peerless Farm Gates are of heavy open heart steel wire on strong tubular steel frames electrically welded in one solid piece, and braced like a steel bridge. No sag, no rust, no wearing out. Ask your dealer to show you Peerless Gates, also Peerless Perfection Farm and Poultry fencing with the famous Peerless lock at all intersections. It tells you how to put up a fence to "stay put."

**SEND TODAY FOR CATALOG.**

**The Banwell-Hoxie Wire Fence Co., Ltd.**  
Winnipeg, Manitoba      Hamilton, Ontario

## BISSELL SILOS



The Silo increases fodder value 40%, and saves one-third of other feeds. With a Silo you can give your cattle green feed in winter, and when a drought comes in summer. Silage stimulates and aids digestion, and assimilation of food, increasing flesh and fat.

**SILOS THAT SATISFY**

Our Silos are made of Pine or Spruce Staves preserved in creosote oil; steel splines; steel hoops, large at bottom; doors on two-step plan, airtight; roof of "Barrett" roofing, cut into right size sections. Consult us freely as to particulars. All sizes; prices on request. Write for folders.

**T. E. BISSELL CO. LTD.,**  
10 Mill Street, ELORA, ONT.

in some degree; Have you seen Mrs. Parson's little "Manual For Women's Meetings?" In these days of increasing women's organizations—the "Women's Institute", the "United Farm Women of Ontario", and many others—such a booklet should be of distinct value. It has been compiled by Mrs. L. M. Parsons, who is well known to Women's Institute workers, and is issued by the Macmillan Publishing Co., Toronto, in three bindings: paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents; leather, \$1.00

I intended to run this in last week, closer to the elections, etc., but it was crowded out.

JUNIA.

### Midwinter Cookery.

**Meat Succotash.**—Boil 6 lbs. corned beef very slowly until done. Boil a fowl separately. Remove the meat and let all become cold. Remove the fat from the liquid then mix the liquids and return to the stove. Add 5 quarts hulled dried corn and simmer 1½ hours. Boil 3 pints beans separately, then drain and add. One hour before taking off cook 5 potatoes and 1 turnip cut in bits in water to cover, and when tender add water and all to the succotash. Also add the beef and chicken cut in bits. This makes a large quantity, but it will keep in a cold place for a week or more, if closely covered. Reheat before serving. If less is required halve the quantities.

**Meats for Cold Weather.**—Meat should be served more liberally during cold weather than at any other time, as the fats, contained even in lean meat, are heating. Suet puddings also find their place in cold weather. When roasting meats sear until browned in a very hot oven, to close the outside and keep the juices in, then lower the heat and cook rather slowly until done. For a boil, have the water boiling when the meat is put in, and boil hard for 5 minutes to close the outside and keep the juices in, then remove the pot to the back of the stove and simmer slowly until done. For stew cut the meat in bits and brown in fat, then add water and vegetables. For soup use cracked bones and meat trimmings, put all in cold water and boil to extract all the flavor.

**Ham With Cider.**—If the ham is salt cover with cold water and let stand overnight. Drain, cover with cold water and set on stove. Heat to boiling point, then simmer 4 hours. Remove to a baking pan, take off skin and pour over 1 pint of the liquid and 1 pint of hot cider. Baste every 10 minutes with this, and cook until the bones in the skin may be turned. Serve with apple sauce and cabbage salad.

**Boston Scallops.**—Break into bits 6 stale raised biscuits and soak a few minutes in a cupful of sweet milk. Add 1 cup grated cheese, 2 tablespoons melted butter, a little salt and pepper. Mix well, put into buttered scallop dishes and bake slowly for 20 minutes.—Nice for supper if served very hot.

**Creamed Beef.**—Put lean beef through the chopper and grind fine. Put it in a pan with salt, pepper, 1 tablespoon or more of water, 2 tablespoons or more of rich cream, butter size of an egg. Cook 2 minutes, stirring constantly. Add 1 tablespoon rolled crackers and 1 teaspoon made mustard. Serve very hot for supper, on toast or with hot buttered biscuits.

**Macaroni with Tomato Sauce and Cheese.**—Cook the macaroni in boiling, salted water till done. Drain and turn on to a dish. Pour tomato sauce on top and put on the table in this form. In serving, lift the macaroni with a fork and spoon and in this way coat it with the sauce. Pass grated cheese in a pretty bowl.

### The Scrap Bag.

#### Care of Lamps.

Wipe the burner every morning, and if the holes become clogged boil the burner in water and vinegar, then pick out all the holes and polish dry. Always keep the bowl filled to within an inch of the top, but be sure to leave an inch of space. This precaution will greatly prevent explosion.

#### Laundry in Winter.

If you have a good, clean basement, attic or shed, hang the clothes in it in very

## STANDARD FEEDS Oil Cake Meal and Cotton Seed Meal

The Organization of Resources Committee, as a war measure made arrangements to avoid a shortage of feeding stuffs in Ontario through the manufacturing of Standard Feeds, and for this purpose imported Oil Cake and Cotton Seed Meal. This action of the Committee seemed necessary as the trade was unwilling to incur the necessary risk, and because of embargoes and transportation difficulties Ontario would have been short of concentrates. The Committee assumed the risks and has concentrates on hand for you.

Standard Feeds are manufactured and sold by the following:

The Campbell Flour Mills Company Ltd., West Toronto.  
The Campbell Flour Mills Company Ltd., Peterboro.  
Howson & Howson, Wingham.  
D. C. Thomson, Orillia.  
A. A. McFall, Bolton.  
Peterboro Cereal Company, Peterboro.

### Oil Cake and Cotton Seed Meal.

As a result of changed conditions, these materials can now be sold as such. Sales will be made to any person or firm desiring to purchase in car load lots at the following prices:

Oil Cake Meal—\$65.00 F.O.B. Hamilton.

Cotton Seed Meal—\$62.65 Basis Hamilton freights. Delivered price on application \$63.65 F.O.B. Hamilton for immediate delivery from storage.

Inquiries and purchases direct from Jas. Richardson & Sons, Ltd., Royal Bank Building, Toronto.

As this advertisement is written Oil Cake Meal is quoted at \$70.00 F.O.B. Buffalo, and prices generally for concentrates have advanced in United States since our purchase. The Committee could therefore dispose of a portion of purchases at advanced prices across the line, and this action was contemplated in view of the slow demand in Ontario. The Committee has decided otherwise and while they last feeders now have the privilege of obtaining these concentrates at attractive prices.



Organization of Resources Committee, Parliament Buildings, Toronto

cold weather and so avoid wading through snow to the clothes-line. Possibly the white clothes will not be so white, but if you have given them a boil they will be clean. Boiling is, indeed, more necessary in winter than in summer, for a hot summer sun will bleach and kill germs at the same time. Possibly the above advice will not recommend itself to the over-finical, but the wise woman will always put health first, even though the sheets and table-cloths do become a little off color. If you are determined to "put out the clothes," despite the "black-bird" frost that may come to snap off your nose, always put on your leggings and a good warm coat and cap. Have the clothes-pegs heated in the oven and wear white woollen gloves that may be made from old underwear and are kept scrupulously clean. Put the pegs in a loose open bag hung from a strap about your waist so that no delay or stooping may be necessary. To avoid the tearing of handkerchiefs and other small articles which is sure to happen if they are pegged to the line in frosty weather, pin them to a piece of cotton before taking them out of doors, and put the pegs in the cotton. Of course a clothes reel is better than a long line in winter time, as it requires less shovelling of snow to keep it clear; but a pulley clothes-line is better than either, by having it one may put the clothes in place on the verandah, or even inside the open window of the woodshed.

An Austrian doctor, having discovered that beets were a preventive of and remedy for influenza, gave his patients a plateful of beet salad as soon as the fever set in, and within eight hours after they had eaten the beets the fever would leave them—so he asserted. According to a report from The Hague, this alleged cure on becoming known in Holland led to such a demand for beets that the price advanced to 40 cents each, whereas before the war they had cost about two cents.—New York Sun.

Recent statistics state that the war cost the United States \$55,087,256,051.

## Tea in the Garden of Eden



A Tommy wrote to his mother from Mesopotamia :

"This may be the Garden of Eden, but the only thing that makes it endurable is our daily ration of Lipton's. In fact, Lipton's is the only thing hereabouts that I'm not 'fed up' on."

There is a universality about Lipton's that strikes home to English-speaking people wherever they may be.

To thoroughly enjoy Tea you must get Lipton's, and make it according to the directions on each package.

Don't be put off with substitutes. Demand—

**LIPTON'S**  
TEA PLANTER, CEYLON  
THE UNIVERSAL TEA

300 CUPS TO THE POUND

SOLD EVERYWHERE



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

## Our Serial Story

### The Forging of the Pikes.

A Romance Based on the Rebellion of 1837.

Serial rights secured by the Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

CHAP. IX.

#### The House Building.

July 23rd, 1837.

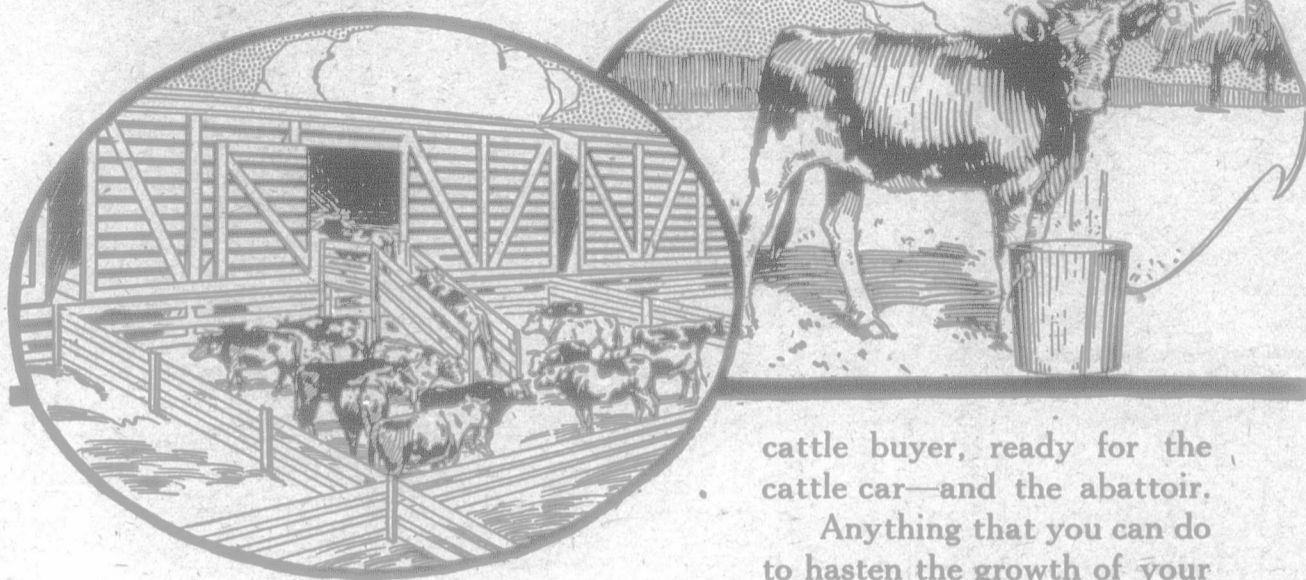
TODAY is Sunday again, and I have been wandering about all day not very well satisfied. Would have gone over to the tavern to take Barry for a walk, except that I am yet a bit stiff in the neck over her neglect of me, and in good twist to let my lady come around when she pleases. I fear, however, that that is but cutting off my nose to spite my face, for "Ah doot," as Red Jock says, that I am the only one that is troubling at all about the matter.

The event of the week has been that Jimmy Scott has had a house building.

It's queer how falling in love takes a man, if he can get on with it,—for what did Jimmie have to do when it caught him but get married, right in the middle of the haying, and without a decent roof to put over his bride at that.

I met him when they were driving down the road to the Corners for the ceremony—him and Hannah, and no one else—in the wagon, sitting on a bunch of hay, with the oxen poking along as slow as molasses in January. But time didn't exist for those two! He had his arm about her, and was looking under the scoop of her bonnet, smiling all over his broad, red, good-natured face, and neither of them saw or heard me until I was alongside, much amused and somewhat enlightened to see that Jimmie was in his best homespun, with a wonderful plug hat that looked as if it had seen service before, and that Hannah was very resplendent, but as never was Solomon in all his glory, in a bonnet which for size beats anything in these parts and is all loaded down fore and aft with pink ribbon.

# Shorten the Time from Calf to Cattle Car



You raise cattle for profit, but your profit comes only when your steers have been delivered to the

cattle buyer, ready for the cattle car—and the abattoir.

Anything that you can do to hasten the growth of your steers and shorten the feeding period must increase your profit. And there is something you can do—you can feed your cattle.

## SUGAR BEET MEAL

On actual tests at Experimental Stations, sugar beet meal has been found to produce larger gains with growing steers and sheep than cornmeal. It is a wonderful growth producer, and beyond question, its use shortens the period of outlay, and hastens the "pay day."

Besides promoting rapid growth, Sugar Beet Meal is a great milk producer. For this purpose, it has many of the properties of fresh June grass, which, though low in protein, greatly stimulates the flow of milk.

In the United States, where Sugar Beet Meal has been widely used for many years, it is recognized as one of the best conditioners procurable. It is succulent and palatable, and the animals thoroughly enjoy it. Put some Sugar

Beet Meal in front of your own cattle, and watch them devour it ravenously to the last shred!

In former years, the bulk of our product has been sold in the United States, where stock-raisers have learned to appreciate it highly. We have been offered as high as \$45 per ton for it, f.o.b., Chatham, for shipment to the U. S. However, at the request of the Canada Food Board, who have informed us that cattle feed is badly needed in this country, we have decided to introduce Sugar Beet Meal to Canadian farmers, and we have fixed the price at the very low figure of \$35 per ton—containers to be returned to us.

Write for our new booklet which fully describes the value of Sugar Beet Meal, and tells how to obtain it and how to use it.

## Dominion Sugar Company, Limited

Head Office: CHATHAM, ONT.

## Sydney Basic Slag

FERTILIZES YOUR LAND ECONOMICALLY AND EFFECTIVELY

If you know the goods place your order with our local agent right away. On the other hand, if you have never used SYDNEY BASIC SLAG, write for our pamphlet giving all information.

Agents wanted where not already represented. Write immediately.

## The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited

Sydney, Nova Scotia

much joy," I went on, trying to recollect what was proper to say under such circumstances. "Let me see how pretty you look, Hannah. Turn around here."

"Yes, turn around, Hannah," assisted Jim. "Let Alan see ye."

So with that she turned her face to me, and I saw her two cheeks, that are always red enough, redder than any apples that ever grew, which puzzled me somewhat, for Hannah is a saucy lass, and not given to blushing.

"Why, you're—blooming, Hannah," I exclaimed. "Why those blushes?"

But I was not long to be left in wonder, for Hannah is not chary with her chatter, and was just waiting for the preliminary modesties to be over to get in her word.

"It's only mulleins," she said.

"Mulleins?"

"Yes, I rubbed the leaves on an' I guess I put 'em on too hard, for good Lord but my cheeks is stingin' yet! They stung so back there—that I asked Jim to blow them."

I burst out laughing.

"And did he?" I asked.

"Why he did, until—until—"

"Shut up, Hannah!" commanded Jim, and so Hannah did, by going off into another spasm of the giggles.

"Well, Hannah," I laughed, "you shouldn't tempt a fellow like that, you know, especially when you look so fine."

"That's it," chimed Jim, ecstatically, giving his trousers a thwack for emphasis. "Isn't she a bird o' Paradise, though! Isn't she a snorter!—Made it all herself, too, bonnet an' all—Oh I guess Jim Scott knows what he's doin'! No dependin' on 'mammy when it comes to Hannah!"

"You are a lucky dog, Jim," I said.

"It isn't every fellow that finds just the girl for him, and gets her, too.—Stand up, Hannah, and let me see the whole outfit."

"Yes, stand up, Hannah," seconded Jim again.—"Whoa, ye divils! Don't upset her. Never mind that grass! Ye've had yer dinner!"

With a laugh Hannah stood up and gave me a saucy curtsy, and Jimmy and I gazed at her, I fear with varying emotions. Hannah is pretty enough, in her way, though a bit too buxom for beauty; she has merry blue eyes, and just a few freckles on her nose, but she has not, somehow, what Barry calls "the gift of clothes." I fear I get into deep water when it comes to describing ladies' dresses, but as far as I could make out this one was a very gay purple, with green frills on it, over a crinoline so wide that when she stood up it quite obliterated Jimmy.

"I done it all in a week," she explained, "an' there's forty yards o' ruchin', too.—Lord, it took a lot o' work! Aunt got the stuff at Laurie's in Toronto, when she was up ten days ago, an' *didn't*! I hev' to hurry! Jim wouldn't wait a week longer. He's the hurriest man I ever seen.—There, look at 'im now!—tryin' to put the sun on!"

Jim had taken out his big silver watch, and was beginning to look restless.

"Jim's all right," I said, "But the oxen are altogether too slow for a wedding. He should have got our Billy and put you up behind, Hannah."

"Now, ye've said it!" he agreed, enthusiastically. "I thought o' that, Alan, but I couldn't think nobow what could be done with them hoops o' hers on horseback, so I kalkilated it 'ud be as safe all round to keep to the oxen."

—Well, we must be goin', Hannah. The minister'll be waitin'.—G'wan, Spot! C'wan, Star!—Well, a good-day, Alan."

After much thumping the oxen went on again, and as the wagon bumped along Jim called back to me.

"I forgot, Alan, but we're goin' to hev' a little house raisin' soon.—Will ye come?"

"Depend on me for that," I said.

"We're goin' to live in the wee shanty until it's up," he shouted, still more stentoriously.

Now we happened to be just at the Echo Spot on the road, and as our voices arose the echoes began to come back.

"That's fine," I called.—"That's—*fine*," came back, in lower tone, from the hills beyond.

"Better do it too!" shouted Jimmie.

"—Do it—*too!*" came the echo, and I swear that, of a sudden, so forlorn felt I that it seemed to me as though it were mocking me.

The last I saw of Jimmie and Hannah there was a suspicious black streak across the purple, and Jimmy's queer old chimney-pot and Hannah's big straw bonnet were merged into a yellow and black blur.

"Hold on there! Hold on there!" I called, just for fun; and fun enough it was to see how they sprang apart, and how Hannah giggled and hung her head, so that I could not see even the tip of her nose.

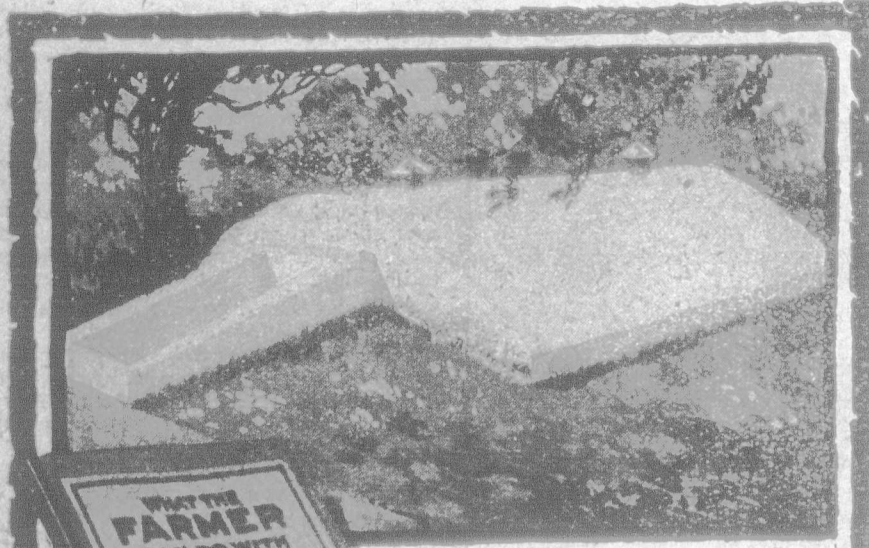
"Alan ye beggar! Is't you?" exclaimed Jimmie.—"Whoa, ye divils! Where are ye goin'?"—pothering much with the oxen, to cover his confusion.

"Where are *you* two going?" I returned, "in the very middle of the haying, too!"—At which reproach Jimmy grinned broadly and looked two or three ways.

"Goin' to be married," he explained when he had collected himself. "The minister's to be at the Corners to-day. Yes," looking off to the tree-tops with an air of unconcern, "Hannah an' me jist thought we'd do it up an' be done with it. The hay kin stand."

"Of course," said I, "what's hay to Hannah!" which set her giggling again, and dabbing her handkerchief into the depths of her bonnet.

"Well I'm sure I wish you both very



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Well, the "raising" came yesterday, spliced in not too badly between the haying and the harvest, which was a good thing, for besides the time required to put up the house it took some time to go to the spot, Jimmie's farm being "beyond the Block," that is beyond the big block of forest land still held here by the Canada Land Company. Past his place the land has been "taken," but the settlers have not yet come to it, so that between one thing and another there is little traffic in that direction and the road is very bad, partly rough corduroy which has sunk here and there into the mud, while farther on there is no corduroy at all, but sticky clay which turns into a

slough in wet weather and is passable only because of slash thrown across it. Everything considered, one cannot envy poor Jimmy his location, and must think that it will take all his cheery heart—and Hannah's—to carry them through. Such as this, however, has to be borne with in places all over the country, with much vexation to the settlers, and is one of the reasons why people are so willing to listen to Mackenzie's speechifying. Since early in June, we hear, he has been holding "Union Meetings" in various places, and particularly in North York and Simcoe, very openly and above board, and not in secret as was the meeting held here in the mill. That, I think, was altogether the

# Announcement

The advent of peace, welcomed with joy in every home in the Dominion, brings to every one of us Canadians a new meaning, new opportunity, new responsibility, as regards our citizenship in this great and growing Nation.

To carry on during these reconstruction days, to build and rebuild for permanency, in everything that makes for peace, plenty and perpetual prosperity, is the ambition of every one of us. Every farm home in Canada must be made pleasant and comfortable. Every field, garden and lawn must be substantially, conveniently and pleasingly fenced. Our greeting to you at this time is to remind you of our part in Canadian development in the past and ask your co-operation and continued patronage for the future. May we, therefore, direct your attention to some of the fence facts that should be known and rightly understood by every patriotic citizen desirous of making Canada a better place to live in these days of well-earned and well-deserved peace.

**FIRST**, the time to buy and build fencing is now. Our improved and enlarged facilities, giving us the largest Fence Factory in Canada, enable us to render for Canadian farmers a superior, prompt, honest and efficient service—we are the "farmer's friend," first, last and all the time. Why? Because the farmer is our customer. We manufacture just such fencing as best meets the needs of the farmer.

**SECOND**, the purchasing power of every farmer is the highest ever. The farmer's medium of exchange—the crops he produces—is comparatively large. A bushel of wheat or a ton of hay will buy more fencing now than ever before. Prices will not—cannot—be lower for a long time to come. We mean prices of farm products. What the farmer produces and has to sell, that which represents his buying power, the world needs badly and must pay the price to get it. Nor will the price of materials used in manufacturing fencing be lower for a long time to come. Wire prices across the border are dependably fixed. That fixes the price for Canada. What real difference does it make as long as the parity is maintained? When the price of farm products is lowered, then and not until then will wire prices be lessened. It is to your advantage, therefore, to buy and build now.

**THIRD**, the Sarnia Fence Company has saved the farmers of Canada thousands upon thousands of dollars in actual money saved. Our plan of saving money for you is made possible under our selling system of direct dealing from factory to farm. Just two profits in the transaction—yours and ours. We are partners in the fence business. You buy and buy again, and others do the same. Satisfied customers mean a growing business. We pay nothing for your patronage, besides a good service rendered. You save by dealing directly with us on our direct dealing plan. It is a mutual co-operation between manufacturer and user of fencing that produces real fence satisfaction.

**FOURTH**, our price is always low—very low. If you could save twenty percent by buying from us, would you do it? We always quote lowest prices for just the kind of fencing you may need. Write us before you buy. Tell us your plan. Our expert advice may help you to a wise selection and, perhaps, mean a great saving of money. It is safest to know the truth about fencing before you act. Remember, we are fence manufacturers. Our one moderate profit added to actual cost of production leaves a larger profit for you.

**FIFTH**, our business is built upon the service basis—a real service to our customers—the satisfaction kind, the kind that lasts and brings respect orders and induces your neighbors to do likewise. We owe the farmers of Canada the best fence service we are capable of giving. The farmers of Canada owe us their patronage as a consequence.

**SIXTH**, the Sarnia Fence Company saves money to every farmer who patronizes us. Our improved facilities, enlarged working capital, together with the fact that we have recently added to our management and working force the best fence talent obtainable, puts us way in advance in fence production. Our guarantee is back of every promise we make. Everything is just as represented in our advertising literature. Thousands of farmers testify as to the good quality of our fencing. The money you save and the satisfaction you get in dealing direct with us will be your compensation.

**SEVENTH**, we prepay freight on all fence orders over 200 lbs. Our prices are quoted on fencing delivered at your nearest station. You pay but once. That covers the price of the fence and the transportation to your home town, excepting electric lines and on steamboats.

This announcement will be followed by others in the Farm Papers of Canada from time to time. Do not wait, however. Cut out this announcement and get our name and address correctly fixed in your mind. We want you to know the truth about Sarnia fencing. No trouble to answer questions. Write us about your fencing plans. We are specialists in the fencing line and are here to help our farmer friends. Our advertising literature describes in detail the Sarnia fence and the best method of fence construction. It will make plain to you the Sarnia plan. We are yours to serve.

Bank reference—Bank of Montreal.

**Sarnia Fence Company, Ltd.**  
WINNIPEG, MAN.  
SARNIA, ONT.

doing of The Schoolmaster, who has an odd streak in him; but maybe there was some truth in the menace of Big Bill.

Jimmy was not the first on his land. Two or three years ago it was taken up by a fellow who hacked out a little round hole in the bush, burned the logs, built a little barn and a very small shanty, and then became weary of the loneliness and dampness.

Since their marriage Jimmy and Hannah have been living, as they had said they would, in the shanty, which was but a poor thing in the first place and is not worth fixing up.

Like two birds building a nest, however, they have been over the new house, and Jimmie has been putting two days' work into one, of late, to have everything ready for the building.

Very cheerfully, too. I saw him one

day down at the Corners, sitting on a load of new boards from the sawmill.

"Hello, Jimmie," I said. "How are you getting along?"

"Oh, tip-top, tip-top," he replied, smiling from ear to ear. "I've got the logs for the house nearly all hewed now. I just came in fer the floorin', an' some nails an' the window glass an' sich like."

"How's the road?"

He took off his straw hat and scratched his head.

"Well, that's the worst of it. It takes a month o' Sundays to get out'n in with the oxen, an' it's hell on wagons. I'll have a divil of a time gettin' in with this load. I carried the last meal an' stuff home on my back rather'n be bothered with the brutes. But"—cheerfully again—"Oh it might be worse, it might be worse."

"And how is Hannah?"

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## 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. 481 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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THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited  
Toronto, Ontario

"Oh, she's happy as a canary-bird singin' all the time. Hannah's not one o' them kind that's afraid of the bush, or minds bein' alone now an' again. She's took hold back there like as she'd been there all her life, an' never a bit run out o' the gab, either.—She's a great woman, Hannah is."

Jimmie didn't come out again until it was time to do the "astin'," and then he asked everybody in the settlement, finishing up by buying a great load of stuff for the supper.

Hank told me afterwards that it was rare fun to see him poring over Hannah's list, and trying to make out the words, so that between his perplexity and Hannah's spelling Hank had a sore time to keep a straight face.

"S-u-g-e-r," he spelled out, pushing his hat back and scratching his head, with his face all screwed up with the effort, "S-u-g—deuce take it, what does that spell, Hank? . . . Oh, yes, 'sugar.'—Why didn't she put an 'h' in?—S-h-u-g-e-r—spells sugar if I know anything. But mebber Hannah has the new fashion of it. . . . An' what in the Sam Hill is this?" going down the page with his finger, "m-u-s-k-i-v-a-d-e-r"—now what do ye make o' that?"

"Maybe its 'Muscovado,'" said Hank, "Muscovado sugar, you know," whereupon Jimmie thumped his breeches ecstatically. "I'll be blowed Sure that's it! Now who'd have thought Hannah could have spelled 'muskivader'? . . . 'F-l-o-w-e-r.' That's plain. Gimme 50 pounds of it, Hank.—But what in the devil is this? 'I-n-g-i-n-m-e-l-e.' Kin ye make that, Hank?"

"Perhaps it's two words, 'Indian meal,'" suggested Hank, and Jimmie spat on the floor with glee.

"Of course it is, an' I'm one great thickhead! . . . Now here's 'p-a-r-e'—'p-a'—'pair,' with great decision, "Oh yes; Hannah told me to ast if yer mother 'ud loan her a pair of bakin' pans until after the raisin'."

—So on through a long list, until finally, all loaded up, Jimmie set out, proud as Punch, remarking that he'd "jist git a few bottles an' some tobaccy to top it off."

When he reached our place he was whistling with all his might, and waved his hand at me to come down to the road. "It's awkward turnin' in with a load," he said, excusing himself.

"Why, you *have* a load, Jimmie," I said, "what are you going to do with all that stuff?"

"Oh, there'll be none too much," he replied, in a very off-hand manner. "Seein' as Hannah an' me didn't have a weddin' we want to have a sort o' blow-out now, sort of a weddin' supper an' house warmin' at onst, ye know; an' the vittles'll be jist as good as they'd ha' been at the saremony. There's to be a hoo-down after.—Ye'll be sure to come, Alan?"

"I'll be there."  
"Hank's comin', an' I've ast The Schoolmaster,"—with conscious pride,— "I've ast 'em all, in fact."  
And so he had.

When I got to the "clearin'" on Friday, almost at the turn of the afternoon, there was a big crowd, fellows chafing and laughing and tugging the timbers about, and the place fairly fluttering with women and girls in their best calicoes and winceys, with Hannah going in and out everywhere, laughing and joking, and very gay in her wedding gown of purple and green.

At first opportunity I looked about to see if Barry was there. She was not, and I was disappointed in spite of my pique, but not surprised, for it is seldom that she attends the gatherings in the settlement, and so brings down some criticism of her. Neither was Dimple there, having sent word with Hank that she feared the bush road might be too much for her.

Since there were so many on hand to do the work, the logs were shot up in no time, with Big Bill "yo-heaving" so you could have heard him at the cross-roads, and Dick Jones and two or three more running about on top and knocking the corners into shape. Afterwards it took but short time to put on the roof and to hammer down the floor. Jimmie hadn't tried to get clap-boards, because of the long hauling, and so the roof is a "trough" one of basswood logs hollowed out, with the grooves interlocking to catch the drip, as is the fashion in the farther back bush houses. A very good

and strong covering it is, too, if not so fine as when made of the clap-boards.

As for me I did very little but sit on the grass with some of the other fellows, for so many of us were there that there was nothing for the most of us to do.

"That's all right," Jimmie said, when someone apologized. "We jist ast ye fer the eatin' an' the dance."

It was when the last nails were being driven that The Schoolmaster arrived, and I heard Jimmie welcoming him very respectfully:

"Indeed it's proud I am to see this day,"—to which the Master replied "Tut! Tut!" . . . Afterwards I heard him offering to help Jimmie plaster up the chinks and put the finishing to the fire-place. "I'm *more'n* obliged, sir," said Jimmie, quite overpowered.

All this time the women had been spreading tables on the ground, running in and out of the shanty and carrying cakes and pies, so that there was present a great array, which soon enough began to disappear when we all set to; and a pretty enough sight it was, with the sky all pink above from the sunset, and the great forest all ringed about the little clearing, which is round as an apple.

Before it was quite dark Ned Burns began tuning up his fiddle, and that was a signal for the girls to come running in with lanterns to hang on the wall, while the boys stamped about on the new floor testing it for the dancing. Then Big Bill took his place in the doorway and in a moment they were all at it, Big Bill beating time with his foot and calling off the changes at the top of his voice.

"Ladies chain!"  
"Swing yer partner roun' an' roun', an' hoe it down in the corner!"  
"Do see do!"

"Alaman left an' away ye go!"  
—The words, in a long singsong, came out to The Schoolmaster and Hank and me as we stood outdoors, a little way from the house, while the edge of a big, red harvest moon was appearing above the quiet trees to the southeast.

"Where the deuce did those words come from—'do see do' and 'alaman' left'?" Hank asked The Schoolmaster.

"Why 'dos a dos', and 'a la main' left," said he. "They puzzled me, too, at my first bush dance in this country. Then I watched what the dancers did and discovered that the movements had kept on better than the words, which, I suppose, are a survival of past elegancies in the old country. . . . Come on, boys! There's Ned scraping up for a quadrille. Get your partners, and I'll take Hannah."

We had a turn at the quadrille, and then an eight-hand reel and a schottische and polka, too, which were somewhat difficult because of the newness of the floor. But some zest was taken out of the frolicking for Hank and me because our lady-loves were not there.

As the night wore on the married folk began to leave, so that lanterns were taken down from the wall and went off down the road into the bush, twinkling like fireflies. In the house the light grew dimmer and dimmer, but the dancing went on merrily as ever, and no doubt right into the daybreak, though Hank and The Schoolmaster and I left at about two of the clock.

As we went out, following the narrow dark road with its walls of trees, stepping over the poles and logs and avoiding as well as we could the holes and mud where water from the swampy places had run across, the Master spoke of the loneliness of the little bush home we had left.

"They'd need stout hearts, Jim and Hannah," he said. "It's well enough now, but wait until the fall and winter set in.—If only Jimmie had waited a while and gone somewhere else!"

"But you know he was in love," suggested Hank.

"Oh, yes. It's the way with you young fellows," returned The Schoolmaster, "And Hannah wouldn't go too far from the aunt." Then he stood still and looked into the bush, raising his lantern so that the light flashed on the nearest tree-trunks and upon a thicket of swamp brush and weeds that grew over dark water.

"It's a downright shame," he said, "that they couldn't have had a bit of land off this Block, out near the front where they'd have been in some sort of civilization."

That gave him his opening to rail at the whole system of land distribution in this country, and other grievances of which I have already written, dilating much upon the Family Compact, and

**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.

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**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS FOR** sale; prize winners. Angus Beattie, R.R. No. 1, Wilton Grove, Ont.

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

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**WANTED—EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE** charge of small dairy farm close to Detroit. Must be a worker. Splendid place for the right man. State age, experience and salary expected. W. J. Brown, 193 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.

**WANTED AT ONCE—EXPERIENCED MAR-** ried man, able to take charge part time, modern equipment, dairy farm; good wages, or share basis. State particulars first letter. L. D. Hawkinson, Aylmer, Ont.

**WANTED farmers, farmers' sons or Agricultural** Implement Dealers to represent a large manufacturing firm, with thirty years of success behind it, as salesmen in their localities to solicit orders for Feeds, Calf Meal, Stock Tonics and Veterinary Preparations. Person having selling ability and familiar with live stock conditions preferred. Substantial commissions and permanent positions can be had by high-class men. Apply giving information, age, etc. Box 10, Farmers Advocate, London, Ontario.

**SEED CORN**  
Grown in South Essex from native seed. A quantity of Improved Bailey. Kiln dried, high germination.  
CHAS. PEARSALL - Kingsville, Ont.

the Clergy Reserves and other holdings-up of the land.

The Schoolmaster subscribes to on church nor creed, and calls himself a Dissenter, and these things trouble him mightily.

P.S.—Almost I have forgotten to say that the news is now here of the death of His Majesty King William IV, and the coming to the throne of the Princess Victoria, daughter of the Duke of Kent, who was the fourth son of King George III. The young Queen is but eighteen years of age, and, report says, very small and very beautiful.

Her coronation was celebrated in Toronto with great doings, flag-wavings and speeches, and they tell that in the cellar of one house down near the bay an ox was roasted whole and then taken on a wagon to the market place for a free feat to all who wished to partake.

They say, too, that the celebration did not stop with the roast beef of Old England, but was made an excuse for so much roistering that the whole place bade fair to be drunk, and that the contagion has spread so that the taverns all over the country are even yet busy with the overflow of loyalty, which I well believe.

Even my father has been touched with it, and the other night solemnly drank, with Hank's father, a bumper to the health and long life of Her pretty Majesty, —which amused me very much, for, strangely enough, he hates the stuff and so do I.

Truly enough it has been said: "The King is dead.—Long live the King!"

Yet it seems to me that so responsible a place at the head of a great Empire must be all too much for a girl not so old even as Barry. And yet this young Queen may be sheltered and guarded in everything, and not so much open to perils as such girls as Barry who with all her darning is sometimes a worry to me.

I think I must bury my pride and see her soon.

(To be continued.)

**Current Events**

Premier Lloyd-George has announced his Cabinet. See list elsewhere in this paper.

Count von Hertling, former Imperial German Chancellor, died on Jan. 4th.

The funeral of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, generally acknowledged as one of the great men of America, took place at Oyster Bay, N.Y., on Jan. 8th. He was 26th President of the United States.

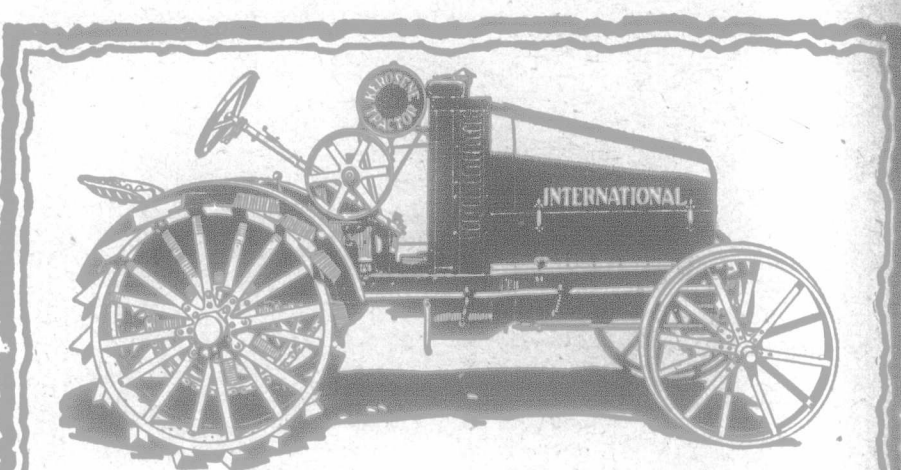
The Provincial Board of Health has announced the number of deaths due to influenza, in Ontario, to the end of the year, as 7,158.

Gen. d'Esperey, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the Near East, made his official entry into Constantinople on Dec. 29.

According to *The Mail* (London), Earldoms are to be conferred upon Field Marshal Haig and Vice-Admiral Beatty, while Generals Plumer, Byng, Rawlinson, Horne, Birdwood and Allenby will be elevated to the Peerage and receive grants of money.

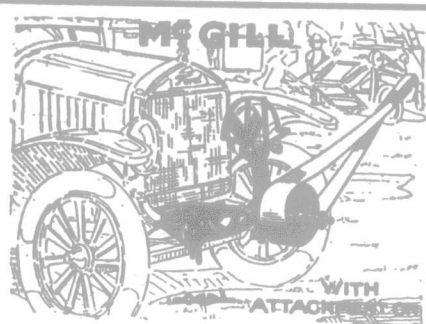
At the present the representatives of the Allied Powers are holding conferences in Paris preliminary to the greater conference, which is being hurried on account of the complications in Russia, and will hold its first formal sitting on Jan. 13.

During the past fortnight serious fighting between Ebert's Moderates and Liebknecht's "Reds" has taken place in Berlin, but at time of going to press the Government forces have the situation fairly well in hand. In the meantime Foch has made arrangements to send raw material into Germany in return for fuel and machinery to be sent into the western region occupied by the Allies. . . . In Poland, where there is great distress chiefly owing to lack of food and raw material to set industries going an army has been mobilized and some collision with German troops has occurred. Eventually a republic may be set up. . . . In Russia the Bolshevists steadily gain in power, resistance to them having practically ceased.



**Good Kerosene Tractors**  
THE tractor is a real help to Canadian farmers now, and it is fast replacing horses for all heavy farm power work.  
Kerosene is the best, as it certainly is the cheapest, tractor fuel. Therefore, International tractors are designed and built to operate successfully on this cheap, plentiful fuel.  
These are three hard and fast rules our tractors must live up to: They must operate on the cheapest fuel farmers can buy; they must be so simple that any farmer can learn to handle them; and they must do enough good work in the field and at the belt to more than pay for themselves. On this basis we solicit your orders for International kerosene tractors.  
To secure early delivery send for catalogues now, make your decision, and send in your order as soon as you can. Address the nearest house listed below.

**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.



**The Most Liberal Offer Ever Made to the Farming Public of Ontario**  
We offer our Autopower Attachment with Automatic governor for an absolutely free 20-day trial, express prepaid to your nearest station.  
Gentlemen.—In a previous issue of this paper we advertised the McGill Autopower, and offered to ship it for a free trial, under certain conditions. We were told that this would involve us in great difficulties, but we had confidence in the integrity of Ontario farmers, and this confidence has been justified. Our offer was taken advantage of from all over Ontario by hundreds of farmers. This convinces us that our Autopower has wonderful merit, because in no case was any machine returned after the trial.  
In making this offer we knew that the Autopower would prove itself. It delivers 14 H.P., without any wear on tires, differential etc., the connection for power being direct to the crank shaft, and only the engine running. It has a special patented auxiliary fan, a friction clutch which allows the pulley to idle or work as desired, and an AUTOMATIC GOVERNOR WHICH CONTROLS ALL SPEEDS, a 5-inch face wooden pulley, and is extremely handy and portable as the car can be moved or driven with it attached, or it can be taken off or put on in about two minutes.  
These features of the Autopower make it absolutely the best and handiest power ever put on a farm, regardless of what power you have. You can put our statements to the acid test by ordering on the Autopower for a 20-day free trial. We will prepay the express to your nearest station, and if you are not satisfied to keep it after 20 days trial return it to us collect and we will pay the express, so that the trial will not cost you a cent. If you keep it after the trial remit us promptly the purchase price, namely \$75.00. We know that once you try it on a 10-in. grain grinder, any size or make of cutting box, or wood saw and run them to your perfect satisfaction as the Autopower will do, that you will not return the machine.  
We are making this offer, in the first place to get more business, and in the second place because we are convinced after our previous experience of the integrity of the farmers of Ontario and we know that they will appreciate this chance to try out the Autopower before actually investing.  
Order one now and prove to us that it is not necessary to do business through an agent. This offer is only open for 15 days.  
Write us and we will immediately send you full information with cuts.  
Yours truly,  
**A. M. MCGILL**  
114 Adelaide St. West Toronto, Ont.



**SEEDS** FIFTY THREE YEARS SERVICE  
1866 1919

**BUY YOUR SEED EARLY**

CLOVER	
Red Clover—(Gov't Standard) Bush.	Per
No. 1 (almost extra No. 1 for purity).....	\$30.00
Timothy—No. 1 (Extra No. 1 for purity).....	7.75
No. 2 (Extra No. 1 for purity).....	7.25
No. 2 (No. 1 for purity).....	7.00
Alfalfa—No. 1.....	21.00
Alfalfa—Ontario Variegated No. 2 (almost No. 1 for purity).....	27.00
Sweet Clover—White Blossom (Biennial) hulled seed.....	13.50
CORN ON COB Per Bus. 70 lbs.	
Longfellow .....	\$4.50
White Cap .....	3.75
Golden Glow .....	3.75
Wisconsin No. 7 .....	3.75
Bailey .....	3.75
Improved Leaming .....	3.75

Specially priced for early shipment, carefully selected, strong, vigorous seed. Recent tests show 95 to 98 per cent. germination.

**Bags Free**  
Orders of 5 bushels of corn or more, we will pay freight in Ontario and Quebec. Write at once for our ADVANCE PRICE LIST and compare our prices with others. We sell direct to farmers. No Middleman's profits.

**BARGAIN IN BAGS**  
Second hand bags strongly patched by machinery. Cotton first quality, \$6.00 per dozen. Cotton, second quality, \$5.00 per dozen; third quality, \$3.50. Jute sugar bags, \$1.65 per dozen. Jute flour bags, \$2.00 per dozen. Write for our Poultry catalogue.

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

**THIS WASHER MUST PAY FOR ITSELF**

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse, but I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either. So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't alright."



Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "alright" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse, although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking. You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer. And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse, and about the man who owned it. But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see, I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way. So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse. Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine. I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that without wearing the clothes. Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it doesn't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons, the way all other machines do. It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might. So, said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I won't wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time. Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight, too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it? Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is? And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 to 75 cents a week over that on washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 50 cents a week, send me 50c a week till paid for. I'll make that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance. Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in six minutes. Please state whether you prefer a washer to operate by hand, engine, water or electric motor. Our "1900" line is very complete and cannot be fully described in a single booklet. Better address me personally, A. C. Morris, "1900" Washer Company, 357 Yonge Street, TORONTO.

**The Dollar Chain**

For War Relief Work.  
Contributions from Jan. 3 to Jan. 10:  
A Friend, Essex Co., Ont., \$1.00.  
Previously acknowledged.....\$5,794.00

Total to Jan. 10th.....\$5,795.00

Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate."

The contributors who have been giving in their money so splendidly to the Dollar Chain will be pleased to know that the last \$50 is being used to support a Belgian child left orphaned by the War. Fifty dollars will keep one of these little ones in an institution in Belgium for a year.

There are still \$30 in the treasury. We should be pleased always to hear from contributors to what use they wish their money applied.

**For the S. A. Home.**  
"A Friend," Essex Co., also sends \$1.00 for this institution, bringing the total, for it, to \$38.75.

**Markets**

Continued from page 87.  
at \$42.25 per ton; and bran at \$37.25 per ton, carlots, ex-track. Pure grain mouille was \$68 to \$70; pure oat mouille, \$64; cornmeal feed, \$60 to \$62; barley feed, \$54 to \$60; mixed mouille, \$48, and dairy feed, \$42 per ton, including bags, delivered.

Baled Hay.—The market for baled hay held firm with No. 1 timothy in carlots, ex-track, selling at \$21 to \$22; and No. 1 light clover mixture, and No. 2 timothy, \$20 to \$21; No. 2 clover mixed, \$19 to \$20; and No. 3 timothy, \$18 to \$19.

Hides.—Prices were 1c. lower, with cow hides 16c. per lb.; bulls, 14c.; and steers, 20c. flat; veal skins were lower at 20c. per lb. for grassers and kips; and 30c. for veals. Other prices steady with lamb skins \$2.25 each; horse hides, \$5 to \$6.50 each; rough tallow, 3½c. per lb.; abattoir fat, 8c.; and rendered, 16c. to 16½c. per lb.

**Gossip.**

- Sale Dates.**  
Jan. 28, 1919.—Victoria County Pure-Bred Stock Association.—Lindsay, Ont.  
Jan. 29, 1919.—J. H. Scott, Ayr, Ont.—Dorset Horn Sheep.  
Jan. 29, 1919.—A. J. Chapin, Lot 3, Con. 11, East Zorra.—Holsteins.  
Jan. 29, 1919.—Adam Dawson, Cannington, Ont.—Shorthorns.  
Jan. 30, 1919.—Peterboro County Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Peterboro, Ont.  
Feb. 5, 1919.—John Miller, Ashburn, Ont.—Shorthorns.  
Feb. 6, 1919.—Thos. L. Mercer, Markdale, Ont.—Shorthorns.  
Feb. 6, 1919.—Lambton County Stock Breeders' Dispersion Sale, Petrolia, Ont.; W. P. Macdonald, Secretary.  
Feb. 7, 1919.—J. J. Elliott, R. R. 4, Guelph, Ont.—Shorthorns.  
Feb. 7, 1919.—Canadian Hereford Breeders' Association, Toronto, Ont. H. D. Smith, Secretary, R. R. 1 Ancaster, Ont.  
March 3 and 4, 1919.—Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Ont.—Horses.  
March 5, 1919.—Guelph Fat Stock Club, Guelph, Ont.—Pure-bred stock. J. M. Duff, Secretary.

- Coming Events.**  
Jan. 14—March 29—Short Courses at Ontario Agricultural College.  
Jan. 22.—Ontario Vegetable Growers' Association, Toronto.  
Jan. 23.—Ontario Plowmen's Association.  
Jan. 29—April 11.—Short Courses at Kemptville Agricultural School.  
February 3—7.—Live Stock Breeders' Meetings, Toronto.  
February 4, 5, 11 and 12.—Live Stock Breeders' Meetings, Montreal.  
Feb. 4—5.—Ontario Beekeepers Association, Toronto.  
Feb. 5—6—7.—Ontario Horticultural Association, Toronto.  
Feb. 13—14.—Ontario Association of Fairs and Exhibitions, Toronto.  
Feb. 18—19—20.—Ontario Fruit Growers Association, Toronto.

**The Great Annual Breeders' Auction Sale of Pure-bred Registered CLYDESDALE and PERCHERON**

Stallions and Mares, Colts and Fillies  
Will be held this year at the  
**UNION STOCK YARDS (HORSE DEPARTMENT)**

**Toronto, on Monday and Tuesday, March 3rd and 4th, 1919**

We beg to announce that our next Annual Auction Sale of Pure-Bred, Registered, Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions, Mares, Colts and Fillies, will be held on Monday and Tuesday, March 3rd and 4th, 1919, commencing at 10 o'clock each day.

Our terms will be \$5 per head entry fee, which must accompany entries. Feed for time here, 75c. per day, or if in box stalls, \$1 per day. Commission 7½%. The entry fee will be allowed off commission when sold. The above rates include cataloguing and advertising, which will be thoroughly well done, although the cost is very much higher than formerly.

It is not necessary to send registration certificates with entry, but we should have copies, and as full particulars and descriptions as possible, so that we can publish the information in catalogue.

Certificates of registration, and in case of stallions, of enrolment, must be produced at the time of sale.

Now is the time to decide on what you intend to sell, and make your entries, so that you will have time to get stock in good shape. Last year the yearlings, two and three year olds, were the ones that sold most readily, and brought comparatively the most profitable prices if in first-class condition. This year, young stallions ready for service, and mares in foal will also sell well.

Only pure-bred, registered stock will be offered at this sale. No entries will be accepted for unsound or undesirable horses. Entries will be limited to the number of stalls available.

Entries close Feb. 10th, but don't wait until the last moment. We may be filled up, and in any case you would be on the tail end of the sale.

Write for catalogue. It will be mailed to you as soon as published.

**Union Stock Yards of Toronto, Limited**  
Walter Harland Smith, Manager Horse Department

**Complete Clearing Sale**

**Twenty-one First-class, Pure-bred and Three High Grade Holsteins**

There are 10 mature cows, 4 heifers that will freshen soon, 6 yearlings and 4 calves. Nearly all the younger members of this herd are sired by Prince Colanthus Canary A. Owned by T. W. Goble. This bull was bred and raised by A. E. Hulet, of Norwich. As a yearling he won first prize at Toronto and London, his own dam being a 30-lb. daughter of a 34-lb. cow, with a yearly official record of 27597.4 lbs. of milk and 1123.53 lbs. of butter. The cows are a choice lot. I am also selling farm implements, poultry, feed and some household goods. As I have sold my farm, everything will be sold without reserve. Sale at the farm,

**Lot 3, Con. 11, East Zorra, 1 mile from Woodstock, Ont., on January 29th, at 1 o'clock sharp**

TERMS:—Six months' credit will be given on bankable papers.  
Write for catalogue. **A. J. CHAPIN**  
R. R. No. 3, Woodstock, Ont.

**Try This SMOKE HOUSE 30 Days FREE!**

**Send No Money!**  
Butcher a few hogs for your own table. Smoke Ham, Bacon, Sausage at home. Cut meat bills in half. Sell to neighbors at tremendous profit. If satisfied after trial, keep Smoke House. If not pleased, return our expense. You don't risk a penny. Four easy ways to pay.

**Kirsin ALL-STEEL FARM SMOKE HOUSE**  
Beats big packers and old-style home Smoke Houses. Air cooled. Smoke positively permeates to bone without trial or tiring. After smoking use for meat storage house. Sturdy all-steel construction. Lasts longer than wood, costs much less. Fire, bug, fly, rat proof. Portable. Use in basement, kitchen, on porch. Burns sawdust, coke, or hard wood. Wonderful success! FREE BOOK shows sizes for large and small families—valuable home-curing recipes—Special Agent's Proposition. Write today. **A. J. KIRKIN CANADIAN COMPANY**  
225 Bell Ave., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

**Don't Waste Wool**  
Old methods of shearing leave too much wool on the sheep. Shear the modern way with a good machine. The Stewart No. 9 Ball Bearing Shearing Machine works wonders with flocks up to 300 head. Saves time and money—shears 15% more wool. Does away with second cuts. Soon pays for itself. Get one from your dealer. If he can't supply you send us his name. Write for catalogue.  
**CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY**  
Dept. 161, 12th St. and Central Ave. Chicago, Ill.

**SEEDS**  
Grown in the County of Haldimand.

Our County took First Prizes at Guelph Winter Fair this season on Red Clover, Alsike and Alfalfa.

These prices good till next issue of this paper as long as our Stocks last

RED—No. 1.....	\$31.00
RED—No. 2.....	30.00
ALSIKE—No. 2.....	18.50
(No. 1 Purity)	
TIMOTHY—No. 2.....	7.25
(No. 1 Purity)	
TIMOTHY—No. 3.....	6.25
ALFALFA—No. 2 and No. 3	25.00
Bags are 60c. each	

These prices are per bushel freight paid on purchases of three bushels or over. Cash must accompany Order. If seeds does not satisfy on arrival ship back at our Expense. We can highly recommend our grade of No. 2 (No. 1 Purity). Ask for Samples.

**THE CALEDONIA MILLING CO. LIMITED**  
Caledonia - Ont.  
(Canada Food Board License No. 87)

# New Protection for Ford Owners

**T**HERE are now 160,000 Ford cars in actual use in Canada.

The demand for service on these 160,000 cars has created a big business in repair parts.

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, is responsible not only for the cars that bear the Ford name, but for the Ford parts it manufactures and supplies.

It and its authorized representatives alone have the right to sell genuine Ford parts.

Yet, inferior repair parts not made by the Ford Company are being offered to the public as "Ford Parts"—or "Parts for Ford Cars."

The makers of these "spurious" parts have no interest—such as we have—in the performance of the Ford car. They are not under obligation—as we are—to serve Ford owners well.

The result is what might be expected.

Whereas parts made by the Ford Company are made to give Ford service, the inferior parts are simply "made to sell." *Genuine* Ford parts are made under rigid inspection in the Ford plant from Vanadium and other high-grade steels. The inferior parts most of them, are cheaply made from low-carbon steel.

The Ford owner, who allows any but *genuine* Ford parts to be used in his car, suffers more than the actual loss on the inferior part. Other parts in his car are liable to damage from the inferior parts, and, of course, the Ford warranty behind his car becomes void! There is also the dissatisfaction arising from poor service and repeated breakages.

To protect Ford owners in this situation—

To make authorized Ford Service available to every Ford owner—

To give the widest possible distribution to *genuine* Ford parts—

The Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited, has adopted a new policy.

Hereafter we will supply *genuine* Ford parts, not only to our regular Ford dealers, but to every reliable garage which is rendering service on Ford cars. Such garages will become authorized Ford Service Stations. They will display the Ford Service sign.

\* \* \* \*

The result of this change in policy will be an immediate benefit to Ford Owners.

Authorized Ford Service will be available everywhere.

Instead of 800 Ford Dealers—heretofore the most complete service offered on any automobile manufactured in Canada—there will be approximately 3,000 Ford Service Stations.

To get *genuine* Ford parts—and the Ford service expected from those parts—Ford owners will have only to look for the familiar Ford sign or the new Ford Service Sign.



When the Ford Service Sign is displayed it indicates that the garage owner has been authorized by this Company to render Ford service, and has agreed to supply only *genuine* Ford Parts.

It will prove more than a convenience to Ford owners.

It will be a protection against the damage and expense he might incur through the use of inferior parts in his Ford.

Look for the Ford Service Sign  
**Ford Motor Company of Canada, Limited**  
 Ford - - Ontario

# Canada's Premier Combination Sale of SHORTHORNS

At Union Stock Yards  
**Toronto, Ontario, Wednesday, February 5th, 1919**

Listing Fifty-five Lots of Imported and Canadian-bred Shorthorns,  
Drafts From Four of Canada's Leading Herds

ROBERT MILLER  
Stouffville

A. G. FARROW  
Oakville

W. F. BATTY  
Brooklin

JNO. MILLER, Jr.  
Ashburn

MANY OF THE BEST PRODUCTS OF THESE HERDS ARE SELLING.

In practically every instance the cattle listed for this sale represent the strongest blood obtainable in the Shorthorn world to-day. Each of the four contributors have drawn heavily on the best representatives of their herds, and the offering throughout has every promise of being equal to the best ever consigned to a Canadian sale ring. There are imported cows with calves at foot, others in calf to British service. There are Canadian cows with calves at foot, and others safely bred to the country's best sires. There are heifers carrying their first calves, and others not bred; and there are young bulls,

fifteen in number, and each of the herd-sire sort. Among the families represented are Augustas, Broadhooks, Lady Ann of Lancasters, Missies, Mysies, Jilts, Red and Roan Ladys, Nonpareils, Duchess of Glosters, Clarets, Butterflies, etc. Shorthorn breeders and intending purchasers will find here the best of breeding blended closely with correct type and individuality, making up 55 lots of breeding cattle that should, with very few exceptions, each appeal strongly to those who are buyers of the best.

All requests for catalogues should be addressed to

**Jno. Miller, Jr., Ashburn, Ont.**

Please mention the  
Advocate when  
writing.

**Auctioneers :**  
CAREY JONES, T. E. ROBSON

Other sales in this series: Mercer & Currie on the 6th, J. J. Elliott on the 7th.

## Questions and Answers.

- 1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
- 2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
- 3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
- 4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

### Miscellaneous.

#### Horses Itchy at Manes.

I have a team of horses which appear to be itchy at the mane and tail-head. I have examined them for lice but am unable to find any. The hide looks healthy. What treatment do you advise?  
P. M.

Ans.—We cannot account for the itchiness when vermin is not present and the skin is healthy and clean. Sometimes a little eczema appears around the neck and tail. For this it is advisable to drench with 7 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger, and then follow up with 1 ounce Fowlers' solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. It is well to dress the parts twice daily with a warm, 5-per-cent. solution of one of the coal-tar antiseptics. It is possible that some vermin are present. A little oil rubbed on would help to remove them.

#### Implement Shed and Hay Barn.

I purpose erecting an implement shed and a hay shed in the spring. Will it save lumber if the two are made into one building. What size would the building have to be for a farm of 40 acres cleared, with a four-year rotation? What would be the cost of the lumber required?  
W. G.

Ans.—It is rather difficult to state the size of building necessary, as that will depend upon the number of implements kept, and also on the acreage devoted to hay. If you wish a place merely for storing hay you could have it above the implement shed, and thus make one roofing do. The roof is possibly the most

## ATTEND THE

# Mercer-Currie Sale

## OF BREEDING

# Shorthorns

UNION STOCK YARDS

**Toronto, Ont., Thursday, Feb. 6th, 1919**

### A Few of the Many Features :

- Seventy-five pure Scotch and Scotch-bred Shorthorns.
- Forty choice breeding cows—a proven lot.
- Thirty young cows with calves by their side.
- Eight cows due to freshen in March and April.
- Twelve open heifers, including show material.
- Fifteen promising bulls, from nine to twenty months.
- A breeding lot throughout. Pedigrees unexcelled in the Dominion.
- Every animal listed an assured investment.

**Be present at the Stock Yards on Feb. 6**

All requests for catalogues should be addressed to  
THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

**THOS. MERCER, JAS. CURRIE, Owners, Markdale, Ont.**

**Auctioneers: CAREY JONES, TOM. ROBSON.**

Breeders wishing to attend the J. J. Elliott sale at Guelph on Feb. 7th, may leave W. Toronto same evening of sale.

expensive part of a building, both to erect and maintain. A place 25 by 50 feet will hold a large number of implements, and by making the upper part from 15 to 18 feet high you would have storage for a large quantity of hay. The price of lumber varies considerably, depending on the quality and the closeness to supply.

### Pig Dies Suddenly.

1. A pig three months old refused to eat in the morning and died at noon. It was breathing very fast and there was a slight wheezing sound. What was the cause of death? It had black teeth.
2. Which do you consider the better breed of sheep, Oxfords or Shropshires?  
J. A. T.

Ans.—1. From the symptoms given it is rather difficult to diagnose the case. Pigs sometimes die very suddenly from apoplexy, which may have been the trouble with your pig. The symptoms are: pig will stop eating suddenly, is restless and may tumble down and revive in a few minutes, or it may succumb. Preventive treatment consists in plenty of exercise when feeding heavily. Removing a pint of blood by tying a cord tightly above the knee and then opening the vein on the inside of the leg sometimes gives relief.

2. Both breeds are popular. The Shropshire is a little shorter-wooled sheep than the Oxford, also a little smaller breed. However, both are good feeders, shear a high-class fleece and dress out a good carcass of mutton.

### Reckless.

An Englishman, an Irishman and a Scotchman were sitting in a Pullman car. They were all boasting about who could be the most extravagant and thus trying to fill in the time. The Englishman, to demonstrate his extravagance, took a dollar bill from his pocket, touched a match to it and carelessly lit his pipe with it. The Irishman, not to be beaten, hauled out a five-dollar bill and did likewise. Then the Scotchman, not wishing to be left out of the contest, wrote his check for a thousand dollars and applied it to his pipe.

## FIRST ANNUAL AUCTION SALE

Under the auspices of the Peterboro, County Breeders' Association in Montgomery's Stables, Simcoe St., Peterboro, Ont.  
 THURSDAY, JANUARY, 30th, 1919, at 1 p. m.

**39 Males**

**SHORTHORNS**

**11 Females**

This is one of the best lot of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns offered to the Public in Eastern Ontario.

We have endeavored to place nothing in the Sale that will not leave its impression in the live Stock of this Country.

Among them are a number of young bulls which are good enough to use in the best herds, both in quality and breeding.

Write for catalogue and note the sires used by the contributors to this Sale, many being from the best herds of Scotland.

GEO. JACKSON, Port Perry, Auctioneer.

J. AND. KNOX, Pres., Norwood.

F. C. McRAE, Sec., Norwood, Ont.

NOTE.—Pin this in your hat as it will not appear again.

TERMS:—

To residents of Ontario, cash or ten months credit will be allowed on approved joint notes. All notes to bear interest at 7% per annum from date of Sale.

To all buyers outside Ontario, cash.

Catalogue mailed by the Secretary.

**ABSORBINE**  
 TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

**ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 258 Lyman's Bldg., Montreal.

**MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO.**  
 Halse Grange, Brackley, England (late of Egerton, Kent)

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef cattle and show and field sheep are specialties.

You can buy imported stock through us cheaper than in any other way, and we hope to get your enquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now war is over.

**SUNNY ACRES**  
**Aberdeen-Angus**  
 Present offering: 15 young bulls, 5 to 10 months; also 6 breeding females.  
 G. C. CHANNON  
 P. O. and 'Phone Oakwood, Ont.  
 Railway connections: Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.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.

**Sunnyside Herefords**  
 Young cows, heifers to calve in January, heifer calves, first prize senior and junior bull calves, London, 1918, and yearling bulls in field condition. Must have room before winter. Inspection invited.  
 ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS, Denfield, Ont.  
 Phone connection. Granton, Ont.

**Aberdeen - Angus**  
**Meadowdale Farm**  
 Forest, Ontario.

**Alonzo Matthews** Manager  
**H. Fraleigh** Proprietor

**Angus Cattle**—Our present offering is three good yearling bulls, and could spare enough females to make balance of a carload. Western buyers should call to see them. One of the oldest herds in Canada. J. W. BURT & SONS, Aberdeen Farm, R.R. 1, Hillsburgh, Ont. Long-distance 'phone, Erin Central.

**Aberdeen-Angus**—Several young bulls and heifers for sale. Sired by "Middlebrook Abbot 2nd" (1st prize in class at Toronto and Ottawa, 1915). Apply to A. DINSMORE, Manager, "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg, Ont. 1 1/4 miles from Thornbury, G.T.R.

**Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus.**  
 Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality.  
 THOS. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.  
**THE HAWTHORNE SHORTHORNS AND LEICESTERS**

Six extra good bulls to offer, and could spare a few females. Royal Choice = 79864 = at the head. Clydesdale fillies and Leicester sheep. Priced to sell.  
 ALLAN B. MANN,  
 "The Hawthornes," Peterboro, R. R. 4.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Sweet Clover.

How do you succeed in securing a catch of sweet clover? We have been trying to get a stand for some time. Do you advise sowing with a nurse crop or not? Do you get one or two crops in a season? E. T.

Ans.—We have not had any difficulty whatever in securing a catch of sweet clover on Weldwood Farm. As a rule the sweet clover catches very readily. We sow with a nurse crop, at the rate of about 18 lbs. to the acre. If you are wanting a crop this season, it would possibly be better to sow it alone on well-prepared soil. When sowing with a nurse crop, we have pasture in the fall and then hay or pasture the next year. We have tried it for hay but have not been successful in getting much of a second crop. We find the hay a little coarse, although the stock eat it very readily. We find it a very good pasture crop. We have usually sown the seed after a root crop.

### New Zealand Friesian Year Book.

We are in receipt at this office of Volume 4 (1917) of the Herd Book of the New Zealand Friesian Association, formed in June, 1910. In addition to the rules for semi-official testing, a complete list of cows which have passed the semi-official test since its inception is published alphabetically, as well as a list of these cows in their respective classes. A list of sires of Certificate of Merit daughters for the period ending December 31, 1917, is published, and a list of sires having four or more Certificate of Merit daughters. In this respect, Cliffside Laddie 45 stands as the premier New Zealand Holstein sire, with sixteen C. O. M. daughters. A number of others have twelve and fourteen. In the list of dams of C. O. M. daughters, Buffalo Queen Mercedes 2nd and Netherland Princess lead with five daughters each. It is quite apparent also that among the cows qualifying during 1917 about as many were milked three times as were milked twice. The Year Book appears in a paper cover, but is handsomely illustrated throughout.

#### The Reason.

It seemed that when Rastus and Sam died they took different routes; so when the latter got to heaven he called Rastus on the phone.

"Rastus," he said, "how yo' like it down thar?"

"Oh, boy! Dis here am some place," replied Rastus. "All we has ter do is to wear a red suit wid horns, an' eby now an' den shovel some coal on de fire. We don't work no' more dan two hours out ob' twenty-four down here. But tell me, Sam, how is it with you yonder?"

"Mah goodness! We has to git up at fo' o'clock in de mawnin' an' gathah in de stahs; den we has to haul in de moon and hang out de sun. Den we has to roll de clouds aroun' all day long."

"But, Sam, how come it y' has ter work so hard?"

"Well, to tell de truf, Rastus, we's kin' o' short-on help up here."

## GREAT AUCTION SALE OF 30 HEAD OF Scotch Shorthorns 30

The property of ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ont.  
 To be sold by Public Auction at his farm, 2 1/2 miles from Cannington, on  
**Wednesday, January 29th, 1919**

The herd represents such families as the Matchless, Jilts, Gloster, Village Girl, Ramaden, Cecelia, Crimson Flower, Bloom.  
 There will also be sold his Clydesdales and farm implements, as he has sold his farm.  
 TERMS:—All registered stock cash, if arrangements have not been made previous to purchasing. Implements on 10 months' credit.  
 Trains will be met at Cannington Station, Midland Division of G.T.R.  
 Catalogues on application to  
 W. F. MARQUIS, Uxbridge, Ont. Auctioneer  
 ADAM DAWSON, Cannington, Ontario

**130-Egg Incubator and Brooder** Both For \$17.50  
 If ordered together we send both machines for only \$17.50 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 \$17.50 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.  
 Write us today. Don't delay.  
**WISCONSIN INCUBATOR CO., Box 222 Racine, Wis., U. S. A.**

**BE YOUR OWN BLACKSMITH**  
 FARMERS! SAVE REPAIR BILLS & VALUABLE TIME. ONE OF OUR BLACKSMITHING OUT-FITS WILL PAY FOR ITSELF. CATALOG FREE

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LTD. HAMILTON  
 FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

**FOR SALE**  
 ONE GASOLINE OPERATED  
**No. 1 Buckeye Ditcher**  
 [Capacity, 14 inches wide, 5 feet deep.]  
 A. A. SCULLY LIMITED  
 123 Bay St. Toronto, Ont.

**LARKIN FARMS** Queenston, Ontario  
 ABERDEEN ANGUS and JERSEY CATTLE  
 SHROPSHIRE and SOUTHDOWN SHEEP  
 Correspondence and Inspection Invited  
 (Please mention "Farmer's Advocate")

**Brookdale Herefords**  
 A few choice bulls of Bonnie Ingleside 7th, Dock Publisher & Beau Albany, bred from seven; to eight months of age. No females to spare at present. W. READHEAD, Milton.

**CLYDESDALES and PERCHERONS**  
 I have 15 Clyde Stallions, 10 Percheron Stallions and 10 Clydesdales Fillies. The best collection I have ever had at any one time of prize winners and champions, all for sale at prices second to none. A visit to my stables will convince you.  
 T. H. HASSARD  
 MARKHAM, ONT.

**MEADOW LAWN SCOTCH SHORTHORN HEIFERS**  
 THE QUALITY SORT. F. W. EWING, ELORA, ONT.  
 The thick, soggy, smooth, furry-coated kind. Marr Stamfords, Campbell Clarets, Marthas, Wimples; eight to sixteen months old. If you want a right, good heifer write your wants or come and see them. They'll suit you. Also two 12 month Claret bulls.

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
 Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 pounds of milk in a lactation; cows with records up to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls from three to ten months of age for sale. Heifers and cows for inspection. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL**  
 Sired by Royal Duke 2nd = 102332. Dam is Lavinia Duchess = 64347. He is 12 months old, and a deep red, well-proportioned fellow. Also a fine, square, deep roan bull, sired by Britannia Count = 99437, whose dam is Lythmore Ruby = 99344. He is 2 years old. For further information and price, write to  
 FRED NICHOLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.

**PEART BROTHERS SHORTHORNS**  
 We are offering our Scotch Bred herd sire Nonpareil Counsel 96931, also ten young bulls of his get practically all ready for service, from cows of both beef type and dual-purpose, one of which has qualified in R.O.P. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited. Pleased to meet trains at Hagersville M. C. R., Caledonia G.T.R.  
 PEART BROS., Phone 70-16, Caledonia, Ont., R.R. No. 3

# Calf Enemies

## WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

Your Veterinarian can stamp them out with Cutter's Anti-Calf Scour Serum and Cutter's Germ Free Blackleg Filtrate and Aggrassin, or Cutter's Blackleg Pills.

Ask him about them. If he hasn't our literature, write to us for information on these products.

**The Cutter Laboratory**  
Berkeley, Cal., or Chicago, Ill.  
"The Laboratory That Knows How"

# Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Eelbone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists**  
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# Flintstone Farm

Breeders of

Milking Shorthorn Cattle,  
Belgian Draft Horses  
Berkshire Swine.

We offer animals that will raise herds to a level of wartime efficiency. Bull calves from \$125 up.

**DALTON**  
Massachusetts

## FOR DUAL - PURPOSE SHORTHORNS

Also DORSET-HORNED SHEEP, I am offering 6 young bulls and 20 ewe lambs. Apply **VALMER BARTLETT, R.R. 4, Canfield, Ont.**

**Shorthorns and Clydesdales**—We have a number of Shorthorn bulls which are pure Scotch and Scotch-topped; extra good quality, out of high-record cows; also a few females, and one extra good yearling Clyde stallion; also a good two-year-old mare. **P. CHRISTIE & SON, Port Perry, Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns**—A high quality Miss Ramsden bull calf and Scotch bred females for sale. Shropshires—Some good ewe lambs. **JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont.** Bell phone. Solina, C. N. R.; Bowmanville, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

**Shorthorn Bulls for Sale**—Eight young bulls of serviceable age. Sired by the imp. bull Donside Prince 101809. **WM. GRAINGER & SON, Auburn, Ont.**

**DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORNS**  
I am offering five choice bulls from 10 to 12 months old. Their Grandam a Mina Gem, has a R.O.P. of over 10,000 lbs. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. **E. R. WOOD, Freeman R.R. 2, Burlington St.**

**BULLS BULLS BULLS**  
I have for sale 4 very high class Shorthorn bulls, 2 yearlings and two years old. These bulls are to be sold immediately, and the price will be right. Don't over look this chance. Barred Rock Cockerels, \$5.00 apiece. **S. Dymont, Barrie Ont.**

**Graham's Dairy Shorthorns**  
I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.**

## Questions and Answers Miscellaneous.

### Dog Tax.

Is it compulsory for township councils to place a tax of \$2 on each dog in the township, or is it optional with the council?  
**W. J. C.**

**Ontario.**  
Ans.—It is compulsory.

### Concrete for Wall.

How much gravel and cement will it take under a 16 by 34-foot building, the walls to be 7 feet high and 10 inches thick? Would a 10-inch wall be heavy enough for a pig pen?  
**W. E. P.**

**Ans.**—Building a wall 10 inches thick, and mixing in the proportion of one of cement to 8 of gravel, it will require 22 cubic yards of gravel and 18½ barrels of cement for the wall. Unless there was considerable weight above the wall, 10 inches should be of sufficient thickness.

### Sweet Clover.

I have a farm on which are two small hills, mostly gravel with some sand. What could I sow to get the best results? I thought of seeding to sweet clover. What kind is best? How much should be sown to the acre? Can it be sown with other crops?  
**J. A. B.**

**Ans.**—Sweet clover should do well on these hills. It can be sown with a nurse crop at the rate of from 15 to 20 lbs. per acre. It can be sown similar to red clover, and if the season is favorable will give pasture in the fall, and hay or pasture the following year.

### Killing Woodchucks.

What is the name of the material used to kill woodchucks? I have heard that it is a chemical which smothers the animals. Could this material be used to kill skunks and racoon? Can it be used with the same effect in winter as in summer?  
**G. L.**

**Ans.**—Carbon bisulphide is the material used. A rag is moistened with the material and dropped in the burrow in the evening. It forms a gas which is heavier than air and will gradually settle to the bottom of the burrow, destroying all life within. The material is inflammable and care should be taken not to handle it around buildings, or where there is a fire of any nature. It is very poisonous and should be handled carefully. It can be used with all animals which burrow, and should be as effective in the winter as in the summer, provided the burrows are open.

### Rural Mail Box Post.

1. Where is the proper place for a rural mail box post?  
2. May it be placed on opposite side of road to the house for convenience of mail driver?  
3. Can anyone having an accident caused by box post sue owner of box for damage?  
**Ontario.**

**H. L. K.**  
**Ans.**—1. Ordinarily, at the side of the road nearer to owner's residence, close enough to the travelled part of the roadway to be convenient for the mail driver, but not so close as to interfere with the traffic along the highway.

2. Yes. It might reasonably be objected to by the owner of the property at that side of the roadway if his residence happens to be near to the suggested location of post.

3. He might if the post were negligently placed.

### Veterinary Studies.

How old must a boy be before he can take up veterinary work? What schooling must he have? Where is there a veterinary school? Where can I get a good book on the subject? Do some veterinarians carry more than one degree?  
**W. H. B.**

**Ans.**—We do not know that there is any stated age at which a person can take a veterinary course, but it is well for a person to have reached the age when he knows what he wants to do. He should have his entrance examination, and if he has gone through high school so much the better. There is a Veterinary College in Toronto, of which Dr. McGilivray is principal. It is possible for a veterinarian to have more than one degree. "The Farmer's Veterinary Adviser," by Law, and "The Farmer's Veterinarian," by Burkett; "Diseases of Horses and Cattle," by McIntosh, are three veterinary books which may be secured through this office.



## No More Galls if You Use This Open-Throat Cotton Collar!

On over a million farms this cotton collar is being used in preference to leather. Not because they are cheaper or save leather for other needs, but because the Lankford Humane Collar means freedom from galls. Gall-afflicted horses work in them every day, and shoulders heal while in harness.

Made of closely woven army duck, like a surgical bandage. Stuffed with soft, springy cotton fiber that absorbs sweat and impurities from sores. Keeps neck dry and cool.

Made with an open throat that gives pulling muscles full play—moves with the pulling muscles, instead of chafing against them. Cannot sweency. Will not pack or harden—often lasts three or more seasons.

Dealers sell them on the guarantee that galled horses get well while working in Lankfords. If your dealer cannot supply you, send us \$2.50, and we will ship you a collar, charges prepaid. (7-2c)

**Lankford**  
HUMANE HORSE COLLAR

Price \$2.50 Delivered.  
Note the open throat—can't rub the shoulders.

**THE POWERS MFG. CO.,**  
Box 19  
Waterloo, Ia.

## 60 10th Annual Auction Sale 60 Head Under the auspices of the Victoria County Pure Bred Stock Association. Head

IN BUTLER HOUSE YARDS, LINDSAY, ONT.  
Tuesday, January 28, 1919, at 1.00 p. m. sharp.  
45 Males SHORTHORNS 15 Females

Among the offering are a number of choice young bulls and heifers sired by such splendidly bred bulls as Chief Link (imp)-101803-, Golden Arrow (imp)-101798-, Balaclava -109964-, Bandsman's Chief -91383-, and others. The entries have all been inspected, and as a result the Association is offering the best lot of stuff in its history.

**TERMS:**—To residents of Ontario, Cash or ten months credit will be allowed on approved joint notes, all notes to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from date of sale. To buyers not residing in Ontario; Terms Cash.

Sale under cover if stormy. Catalogue mailed on request to the secretary. President and Auctioneer, **JAS. CASEY, VALENTIA, ONT.** Secretary, **A. A. KNIGHT, LINDSAY, ONT.**

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

We sell or exchange for females. Nonpareil Ramsden =83422=, we have used him five years. He is an extra good sire. We also have for sale Village Ramsden =122762=, winner of 2nd at London and 3rd at Winter Fair. Will price a few females. **KYLE BROS., DRUMBO.** (Phone and Telegraph via Ayr.)

**Walnut Grove Shorthorns**—Trout Creek Wonder #6167. Gainford Eclipse 103055. We are offering an exceptionally choice lot of bulls and heifers from the best Scotch families, and our herd sires, Trout Creek Wonder and Gainford Eclipse. If interested, write. Twelve miles west of St. Thomas. **DUNCAN BROWN & SONS** Sheddin, Ontario

## NICHOLSON'S SHORTHORNS

We have about a dozen young bulls (ages 8 months and upwards), sired by our herd headers, Best Boy =85552= and Browndale winner =106217=. Write or come and see. **R. and S. Nicholson, Parkhill, Ontario**

## WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

**SHORTHORN CATTLE and LEICESTER SHEEP. HERD ESTABLISHED 1855—FLOCK 1848.** The great show and breeding bull, Browndale =80112=, by Avondale, heads the herd. Extra choice bulls and heifers to offer. Also a particularly good lot of rams and ewes all ages. Imported and home bred. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO.**

## SHORTHORNS, SHROPSHIRE

Four richly-bred Lavinia females for sale. Grand lot of bull calves sired by Lochiel (Imp.) for next fall's business. Also nice bunch of Shropshire lambs, sired by Miller ram. Come and see them. **Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont.** 2½ miles from Brooklin, G. T. R.; 4 miles from Brooklin, C. N. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R.

## FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

Our herd of Scotch Shorthorns represents Orange Blossoms, Kilblean Beauties Matchlesses, Mysias Missies, Clementinas, etc., and is headed by the Watt-Stamford bull, Victor Stamford =5959= a Toronto winner. Present offering—one young bull and several heifers and cows. **GEO. D. FLETCHER, ERIN R. R. 1, ONT.** Erin, Station. C.P.R. L.-D. Phone

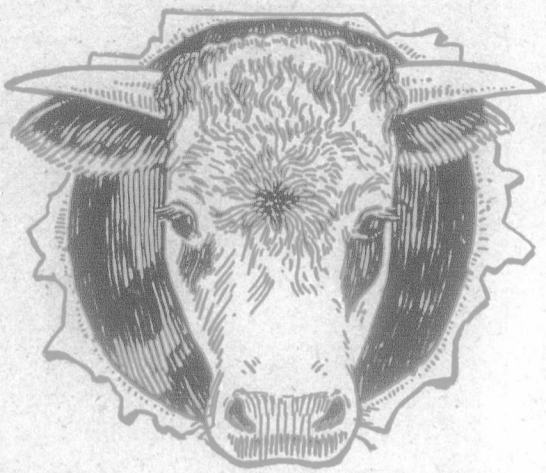
**Shorthorns Landed Home**—My last importation of 60 head landed at my farm on June the 20th, and includes representatives of the most popular families of the breed. There are 12 yearling bulls, 7 cows with calves at foot, 24 heifers in calf, of such noted strains as Princess Royal, Golden Drop, Broadhocks, Augusta, Miss Ramsden, Whimble, etc. Make your selection early. **GEO. ISAAC.** (All railroads, Bell phone.) Cobourg, Ont.

## Pure Scotch and Scotch Topped Shorthorns

We have several choice young bulls of the best of breeding and ready for service. Two are by Rappael (imp), one by Right Sort (imp.), one by Sittytton Selection, and several by our present herd sire, Newton Cedric (imp.). Prices write. **R. M. MITCHELL, Freeman, Ont., R. R. No. 1.**

**GET  
BIGGER PROFITS**

ARE you satisfied with your Dairy profits? Perhaps your feeds are not properly balanced. It is proper feeding that earns big profits. Your



**BY  
PROPER FEEDING**

stock feeds need to be properly balanced so that your cows derive a maximum of nutriment. Remember, well-nourished cows give the biggest and best milk yield.

# CALDWELL'S DAIRY MEAL

**KEEPS** your herds in top-notch condition. The change from inferior rations to Caldwell's soon shows an improvement in the quantity of milk.

**ALL** the ingredients are guaranteed to the Government. As milk producers and conditioners these feeds are unexcelled.

**IF** your dealer does not handle these feeds, write us direct.

**THE CALDWELL FEED AND CEREAL CO. LIMITED**  
Dundas - Ontario

MILLERS OF OVER 30 KINDS OF STOCK FEEDS

**TRY** Caldwell's Scratch Feed, Laying Meal and Chick Feed for Poultry. Also Caldwell's Horse Feed, Chop Feeds, Dairy Meal, Hog Feed, etc.

50

**MAPLE SHADE**  
**Shorthorns**  
Young bulls sired by "Archer's Hope." Ten imported bulls. Best Scotch breeding.  
**WILL. A. DRYDEN**  
BROOKLIN - ONTARIO

**English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns**  
Young bulls fit for service and bull calves. A choice and highly bred collection from imported stock on both sides. The right kind to increase the flow of milk, in any herd.  
English Large Black Pigs. A great breed. Approved where tried. Come or write.  
**LYNNORE STOCK FARM**  
F. Wallace Cockshutt, Brantford, Ont.

**Mardella Shorthorns**  
Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,599 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R. O. P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call.  
Thos. Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS FOR SALE**  
Silver Count (imported in dam) calved March 16th, 1916. A yearling bull by Silver Count, also a choice offering in cows and heifers. Imported and Canadian bred. Write or come and see.  
A. & G. Forbes, R. R. 2, West Montrose, Ont.  
**Locharbar Stock Farm** is offering a good 16-month-old bull; light roan, Scotch bred. Freight paid and priced right.  
D. A. GRAHAM  
R.R. No. 4  
Parkhill, Ontario

**Imported Shorthorns**  
SIRE IN SERVICE:  
**Imp. Collynie Ringleader** (Bred by Wm. Duthie)    **Imp. Clipper Prince** (Bred by Geo. Campbell)    **Imp. Orange Lord** (Bred by Geo. Anderson)  
We are offering a large selection in imported females with calves at foot or in calf. A few home-bred females, 19 imported bulls and 8 home-bred bulls, all of serviceable age. If interested, write us, or come and see the herd.  
**J. A. & H. M. PETTIT** - **Freeman, Ontario**  
Burlington Jct., G.T.R., half mile from farm. Phone Burlington.

**60 Shorthorns 60 Bulls**—During next few weeks we will sell bulls of serviceable age at a big sacrifice, to make room. Near Grey 72692, a champion and sweepstakes bull.  
**JOHN ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.**  
still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for service, and some females that are as good as price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid.  
Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.  
**1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1919**  
Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022=; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice, well-bred heifer will do well to write to.  
**JOHN WATT & SON** (G. T. R. & C. P. R.) R.R. 3, Elora, Ont.

**SPRUCE GLEN FARM**  
Herd headed by Nonpareil Ramsden =101081= and Royal Blood =77521=. At present we have nothing to sell, but we have some very good ones coming on.  
**JAMES McPHERSON & SON** - **DUNDALK, ONTARIO**

**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, ONT.** Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

**Shorthorns** Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head.  
**A. G. FARROW** (between Toronto and Hamilton) **OAKVILLE, ONT.**  
**SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES**  
Herd still headed by Proud Victor =102587=. For Sale—One red, 20-months old, and eight 10-months-old choice reds and roans. Also females of all ages.  
**J. B. CALDER** - **GLANFORD, STA. R. R. 3**  
**Dual-Purpose Shorthorns**—Herd headed by Bruntfoot Champion =106945= and his sire's dam was champion mature cow of Canada for three years, cow with calf at foot for sale. They are of same family as Buttercup =111906=, which holds the R.O.P. record in 3-year-old class.  
**GEO. W. CARTER, Ilderton, Ontario**

**Questions and Answers.**  
Veterinary.

**Lump in Udder.**  
Cow became sick and gave little milk. I treated her and she got better and increased in milk supply to normal, but there is a hard lump about the size of a goose egg in one quarter. H. W.

Ans.—Get an ointment made of 2 drams each of iodine and iodide of potassium mixed with 2 oz. vaseline and rub a little well into the lump once daily. This in time should reduce the lump and possibly remove it entirely. V.

**Unthrifty Cow.**  
Cow calved a month ago and cleaned all right. There was very little discharge afterwards. She has a poor appetite and has failed materially in milk production. W. B.

Ans.—The absence of discharge in cows that expel the afterbirth promptly is not unusual. She requires tonics. Mix equal parts of powdered sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda, and give her a heaped tablespoonful 3 times daily. Feed well and keep comfortable. V.

**Influenza.**  
Horse has been dull and short of breath for sometime. His throat is swollen and sore, and his legs are swollen and he is stiff. A. H.

Ans.—He has influenza. Keep quiet in well ventilated horse stall. Rub his throat twice daily for two days with a liniment made of 2 ozs. each of oil of turpentine and raw linseed oil and 1/2 oz. liquid ammonia. Give him 2 drams chlorate of potassium and 15 grains quinine 3 times daily by placing it well back on the tongue out of a spoon. Do not attempt to drench him as his throat is sore and he cannot swallow readily. Feed on soft laxative food and do not work until better. V.

**Heifers Fail to Conceive.**  
Three heifers show orstrum every 3 to 4 weeks and have been bred several times, but have not conceived. I have noticed a discharge of a little bloody matter a few days before oestrus. A. H.

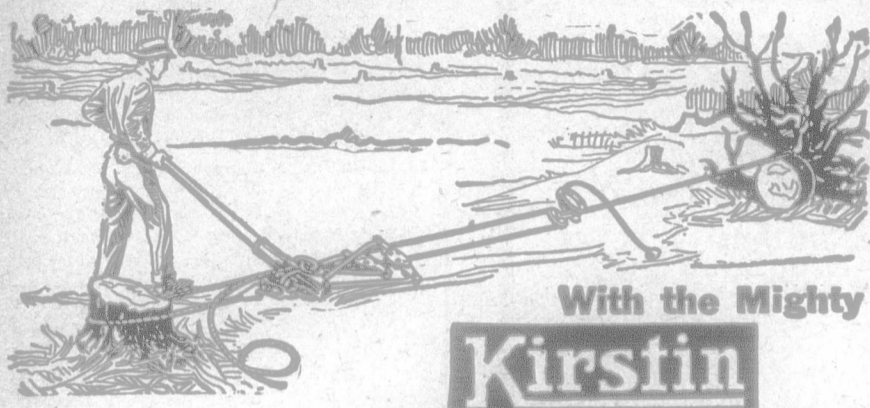
Ans.—The symptoms indicate bacterial trouble. Try the "Yeast treatment." It consists in dissolving an ordinary yeast cake in warm water, then adding a little more warm water and allowing it to stand for about 12 hours, then adding sufficient warm water to make a quart and allowing it to stand for 24 hours longer. When one of the heifers shows oestrus inject this into the vagina and breed in 8 to 12 hours afterwards. V.

**Miscellaneous.**  
1. Calf 10 months old bloats after lying down. When up it gulps up wind and the bloat subsides in a few seconds.  
2. Is molasses very fattening?  
3. Would feeding it to show animals be advisable?  
4. Is it injurious in any way?  
5. What quantity per 100 lbs. weight could be fed?  
Sub.

Ans.—1. This is due to weak digestion. To all milk or water given add 1/4 of its bulk of lime water, also mix equal parts of powdered gentian, ginger, nux vomica and bicarbonate of soda and give a teaspoonful 3 times daily.  
2. It is quite fattening.  
3. Yes.  
4. If fed in too large quantities it might cause diarrhoea.  
5. About 1/2 lb. daily for every 100 lbs. of the animal's weight. This is simply approximate. If this causes diarrhoea, feed less, if it has little action on the bowels and you wish to feed more it can be done with safety. It is a food that can be experimented with until the feeder can ascertain about what quantity each animal can take with impunity. V.

William Grainger & Son, of Auburn, are offering a number of young Shorthorn bulls for sale, a description of which appears in their advertisement in another column of this issue. They are a bunch of strong, sappy individuals, sired by Donside Prince (imp.) 101809, and their dams are sired by Bondsman Imp., Best Boy Imp., and Lavender Lorne. With such backing these calves should make excellent herd headers.

## One Man Alone Pulls Big Stumps



### With the Mighty **Kirstin** ONE-MAN Stump Puller

Here's the Puller that you and thousands of others have long been waiting for. Ten thousand how in use. Letters from everywhere tell of sensational results. Pronounced a big success by Government Officials, University Experts and Land Clearing Contractors. Pulls ordinary run of stumps or trees out of the soil so easy—it's almost play.

One man can clear an acre a day—costs about 4c. a stump. Think of clearing land so cheaply. Think of pulling all your stumps by hand—and alone—no horses or extra help required—a stump every three or four minutes. It's true, every word of it.

The Kirstin is

## The Quick, Cheap, Easy Way to Clear Your Land

No other stump puller is so economical to buy or so easy to operate. Just a few pounds pull on the handle means tons on the stump. When stump starts, throw machine into high speed and out comes the biggest stump, roots and all.

The Kirstin Pullers are remarkably easy to get into the field and easy to handle among the stumps, too. They do the work—where horses can't go. They do it cheap and stand up under hard usage, under all conditions.

Get all the FACTS. Learn about our Liberal Offer—our Actual 30 Days' Free Trial—3 Years' Guarantee, etc.

### 30 Days' Free Trial

We call this an Actual 30 Days' Free Trial, because no matter when you order or when your Puller arrives, you can actually use it for 30 days before you decide to keep it.

If the Puller doesn't please you in every way—it doesn't do the work satisfactorily and economically—it can be returned at our expense and every cent of your money will be refunded. In addition to this wonderful free trial offer we give you

### 4 Easy Ways to Pay

If you like you can order on a No-Money-In-Advance-Plan—Pay Cash and get discount—\$10.00 Deposit Plan—or on the Installment Plan, which gives you 6 months TO PAY. No other offers so liberal.

Now send for Free Book and read about the wonderful KIRSTIN Puller with the Single, Double, Triple Power Features. Any man would

A. J. KIRSTIN CANADIAN COMPANY, 515 Dennis Street, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.

rather have a KIRSTIN with its money-saving and time-saving superiorities, than an ordinary puller. Get our Special Low Prices, Terms, etc., without delay.

### 3 Years' Guarantee Flaw or No Flaw

We guarantee perfect satisfaction or money will be refunded, according to our 30 Day Free Trial Offer. We further guarantee to replace free of charge any casting that may break—flaw or no flaw—within 3 years. The big, strong Kirstin organization is behind the guarantee. Send for copy.

### Get This Book FREE

Read how farmers make \$240.00 net profits on one acre, the first year. How others make from \$300 to \$500 from a few acres of newly cleared land. Increases of 50 to 100 per cent. land valuation are not unusual. The book is filled with letters telling all about it.

Book also gives full particulars of Kirstin Free Land Clearing Service worth many dollars to any farmer. Contains pictures and describes all sizes and types of Kirstin Pullers—One-Man and Horse-Power Pullers—from \$50.00 and up. Get it NOW. Send letter or postal. 13-1-19



## NORTHERN ONTARIO

Millions of acres of virgin soil, obtainable at 50c. an acre in some districts—in others free—are calling for cultivation.

Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations and settlers' rates, write to:

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ont.  
G. H. FERGUSON, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines.

## Raymondale Holstein Friesians

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

Raymondale Farm, Vaudreuil, Que.

D. RAYMOND, Owner  
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE

HAMILTON - ONTARIO

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last, and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrage. Apply to Superintendent.

## Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

If it's a herd sire you want, write me. I have sons of both my senior and junior sires, King Segis Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All from good record dams.

Choice bull calves at present to offer—average for two nearest dams, up to 34.71 lbs. butter to seven days. Correspondence solicited, visitors welcome.

Gordon S. Gooderham Stations: Clarkson and Oakville  
Farm on Toronto and Hamilton Highway Clarkson, Ont.

## SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers—One 30-lb. bull, and several grandsons of the great King Segis. Two of these are ready for heavy service. We also have a number of heifers of same breeding—all from approved dams.

JOSEPH KILGOUR,

Eglinton P.O., Ont., North Toronto.  
Phone Adcl. 3900

## Highland Lake Farms

For Sale: Two extra good (30-lb.) thirty-pound bulls ready for heavy service. Priced to sell. Also younger ones by a son of May Echo Sylvia.

R. W. E. BURNABY

JEFFERSON, ONT.

Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

## 33-lb. Grandsons of Lula Keyes

I have at present ten young bulls all sired by my own herd sire King Korndyke Sadie Keyes a son of Lula Keyes 36.05 lbs. of butter and 785 lbs. of milk in 7 days. These youngsters are all first-class individuals and their dams' records run as high as 33.29 lbs. of butter in 7 days. Several of them must go quick to make room.

D. B. TRACY

(Hamilton House Farms)

COBOURG, ONT.

## CLOVERLEA FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

Offers for sale some choice young bulls ready for service from tested dams. Priced right for immediate sale. Phone or write

GRIESBACH BROS.

COLLINGWOOD, ONT.

## Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

### Fowls go Lame and Mope.

My hens are fed on corn in the morning and a mixture of wheat, oats and barley, in equal parts, at night. They go lame, mope around for a week or ten days and then die. They have plenty of fresh water and buttermilk to drink. Is there anything wrong with the feed, and what is the cause and remedy for the disease?

C. C.

Ans.—Quite evidently your hens are suffering from tuberculosis. This is a very serious disease and is prevalent nearly all over the province. It is found all the way from Lambton to Lanark Counties, and usually enters the flock through the introduction of a bird suffering from the disease. Birds may be quite seriously affected without showing any marked external symptoms, and it is only when the disease affects the joints that the birds go lame. It will be readily understood that contaminated droppings of diseased birds form a ready medium through which contamination might be spread to other members of the flock. On account of the difficulty in eradicating tuberculosis from a flock, and because the quickest and most effective method is to kill off every bird which has run in the same yard with those diseased, we would suggest that you send one of the birds behaving in this manner to the Poultry Department of the Ontario Agricultural College, and ask them for a diagnosis of

## Alluvialdale Farm Holstein Friesians

I am offering for sale—Several young tested cows to freshen in Feb. Bred to Sir Gelsche Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also young bulls 8 months old from above sire and tested dams. T. L. Leslie, Norval Station, Ont.

## Riverside Holsteins---Choice Bulls

We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. of butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited. J. W. RICHARDSON, CALEDONIA, ONTARIO

## ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

Present offering—3 young bulls ready for winter service. Good individuals with good R. O. M. and R. O. P. backing. Also one good March calf. Write or better come and see them.

JAS. G. CURRIE & SON,

(Oxford County)

Ingersoll, Ont.

## Dumfries Farm Holsteins

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ontario

### YOUNG BULLS FOR SALE

from R.O.P. champions and dams and sisters of R.O.P. champions, sired by Canary Hartog and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the dam of two champions in 7-and-30-day tests. We invite inspection and will meet prospective buyers at G.T.R. or C.P.R. stations—Woodstock or Ingersoll. Walburn Rivers & Sons, (Phone 343 L Ingersoll, Independent Line) R.R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.

## SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEIN

Echo Segis Fayne, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Segis Fayne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from 1 month to 17 months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Fayne and out of grand producing cows. JOHN M. MONTLE, Prop., STANSTEAD, QUE.

## SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha, whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs. butter in 7 days, and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld, whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. J. MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONT.

## 14 REG. HOLSTEIN HEIFERS FOR SALE

I have sold part of my rough pasture so am offering 14 heifer calves from 8 to 11 months of age, calved by a 31.28 lb. bull, also could spare 4 2-year-olds due to freshen in January.

B. R. BARR, MOSSLEY R. 1

Hartsville Station, C. P. R.

the disease. In reply you will get full information as to how best and most economically you can eradicate the disease from your premises. If you decide to handle the thing yourself, the roof, walls, ceilings and all other parts of the poultry house should be scraped thoroughly clean and the accumulated refuse and manure immediately plowed under or buried. Loose boards, litter, etc., should be burned right away, after which the inside of the house should be washed down with some good disinfectant, such as carbolic acid or a coal-tar preparation. Slaked lime should be placed on clean dropping boards underneath the roosts, and, if any diseased birds are allowed to remain in the flock, disinfection of the houses should be frequent. New runs should be provided for at least a year, and the old ones covered with freshly-slaked lime and this plowed under.

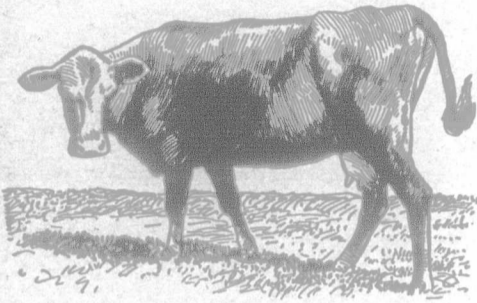
### Inflamed Udder.

I bought a cow in November. About a week after I got her home I noticed her udder getting red and it kept getting worse until she freshened. It got entirely all right. What caused the redness? Will it appear again? G. G. B.

Ans.—It is possible that the udder was somewhat inflamed as is often the case previous to freshening. The fact that this redness or inflammation left when the cow freshened and came to her milk would indicate that this was the trouble. A little inflammation may again set in at next freshening. Frequently after a cow freshens it is necessary to bathe and massage the udder in order to remove inflammation or caking.

## "Scrub" Feeding is as Bad as "Scrub" Breeding

A poorly fed cow that gives less than, or only enough, milk to pay for her keep requires just as much attention, just as much feed for upkeep and must be milked just as often as a good cow. Scrub feeding does not pay.



By feeding your cows a ration containing the proper amount of proteins, with a proper balance between constipating and laxative ingredients, together with sufficient bulk for proper digestion, you are bound to get larger yields of milk.

Your feed problem is solved quickly and satisfactorily by using

## Monarch Dairy Feed

It is mixed in the proper ratio to produce the largest yields of milk. It keeps the cows in good healthy condition. Monarch Dairy Feed is highly digestible and is composed of oil cake meal, cotton seed meal, bran, corn feed and barley feed—an ideal ration for high milk production.

Monarch Dairy Feed, while being very rich, may be safely fed alone. The guaranteed analysis is: Protein 20%, Fat 4%.

Give Monarch Dairy Feed a trial. It solves one of the important points in successful dairying. Give your dealer's name and we will send you booklet, "Getting the Most Out of Dairying."

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, Peterboro, Pickering

Canada Food Board Licenses Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

53

## Europe Wants HOLSTEINS

Little Belgium alone requires 20,000 pure-bred and 100,000 grade Holsteins. Other European countries are in a similar condition. BREED WHAT THE WORLD WANTS. IF YOU CAN'T BUY A HERD, BUY A HEIFER.

Information from the  
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION  
President, Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M. P.,  
Victoria, B. C.  
Secretary, W. A. Clemons, St. George, Ont.

## Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R.M. Holtby, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

**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 Station, G.T.R.

## City View Ayrshires

Young cows just freshened. Heifers due in January or February. You should have one of our service bulls, all R.O.P. bred.

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.

JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario

**For Sale**—King Wedo Segis, No. 30262. Holstein-Friesian bull, six months old; extra fine animal. Apply to

J. C. FULLER, Forest, Ont.

LLENROC STOCK FARM.

## Holstein-Friesian Breeders

"LLENROC" desires to be of greater service to you in 1919. Holstein means "Mutual Aid"—our part is in helping YOU better your herd.

HOW—by putting our prices so low that the poorest breeder can secure a Herd Sire of proven breeding. We stand ready to prove this.

W. C. HOUCK, R.R. 1, Chippawa, Ontario.

ON THE BOULEVARD OF THE BEAUTIFUL NIAGARA RIVER.

## ORKNEY FARM AYRSHIRES

I have a strong offering at present of bull calves, out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney," "Primrose of Orkney" and "Lenore 2nd." Yearly heifers bred to our imported sire, "Dunlop Corolla." Attractive prices quoted for immediate sale. Inspection solicited.

H. McPHERSON (Bell Phone), R. R. No. 1, COPETOWN, ONT.

## 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 milking. 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.

**Gladden Hill Ayrshires**—We have a choice selection of females bred for type and performance dams, write, or come and see them.

Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ont.

C.P.R., G.T.R., C.N.R., Shipping Stations.

## SPRINGBANK R.O.P. AYRSHIRES

For a few weeks we will offer a few select young heifers from our excellent herd sires, Netherton King Theodore Imp. and Humeshaugh Invincible Peter. All from R.O.P. dams. Also a few choice cows. We still have 4 choice young bulls under 9 months of age. Inspection solicited.

A. S. TURNER & SON, Ryckman's Corners, Ontario.

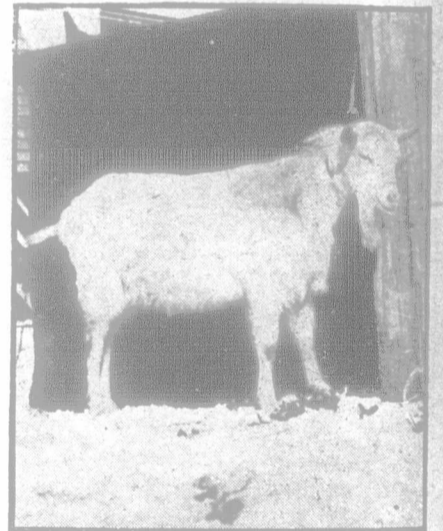
## Goats as Meat and Milk Producers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Ten years ago the writer became interested in goats through a newspaper article which described the efforts of the Department of Agriculture at Washington to awaken interest in the goat industry among the people of the United States. Two of the points emphasized in the Bulletin which the writer secured later from the Department, or rather two points which remained fixed in her memory were these: that goat's milk sold in some parts of New York city for from 12½ cents to 25 cents per quart; and that all pelts needed for glove-making had to be imported from European countries.

Last year there were approximately 50,000 goats slaughtered in the abattoirs of the United States; these were absolutely devoid of any symptoms of tuberculosis and were to be used as food.

Goats fall naturally into two classes—either those which are flesh and fleece-bearing or those others which are more particularly regarded for their milking qualities. The Angora or fleece-bearing, exist in good-sized herds in the western provinces especially in British Columbia where goat breeders foresee a big future for this industry. They are most valuable on the logged-off lands where scrub has grown. They are also a great success in the northwestern States of Washington and Oregon. Why not in northern Ontario? A recent article in the Canadian Forestry Journal advocates their use on newly cleared land where they would certainly be a safer and more profitable implement than the always dangerous resort to fire. Angoras are mostly handled in flocks, like sheep. On the prairies, where they are on the increase, they run with the sheep and are because of their size and courage, a safeguard for the latter against the



Saanen Buck.

predatory coyote. In planning for the colonization of sections of Ontario, or elsewhere, with returned soldiers, the writer would suggest that the Government offer inducements or stipulate that at least three Angoras be maintained by each settler. This would mean an immense contribution to the food and fabric industries of Canada as the Angora lives and thrives on brush and weeds where even sheep, close feeders though they be, would starve.

Last year, at the annual wool sale in Calgary, the writer was much interested in the Angora clip. It was explained that as yet our Angoras, perhaps from climatic conditions, do not yield the extraordinary length of fleece—about eighteen inches,—which distinguishes the European animal. At present the clip in Canada is used chiefly for doll's and theatrical wigs; in the manufacture of automobile covers and valises, and in coarse fabrics designated mohair but of a texture infinitely inferior to the dress material which is manufactured abroad. But a patriotic demand from women for experiment along this line would increase and improve production. As for the flesh, those who have tasted "Angora mutton" find it incomparably superior to sheep mutton.

But it is the milk goat the writer most wishes to discuss; there are, perhaps, more prejudices against that patient animal.

The best milking qualities are to be discovered in the Swiss breeds Toggenburg and Saanen,—the Saanen being white and the "Togg" brown or cream-

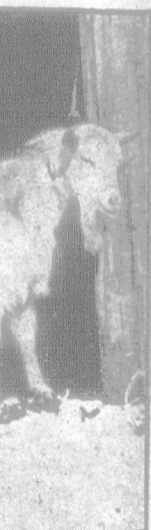


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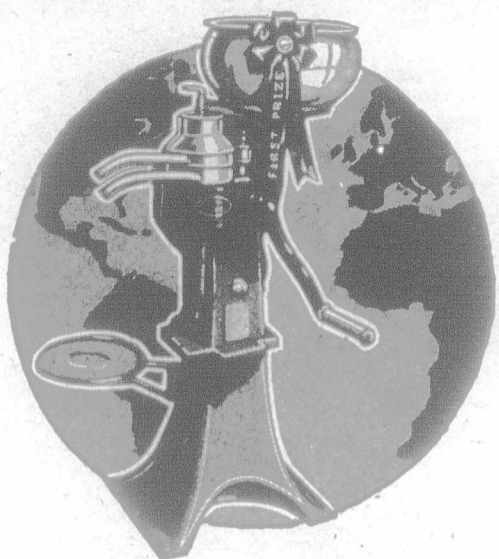
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## DE LAVAL

### The World's Standard

# CREAM SEPARATOR

What does that mean to you ?

It means that all over the world men who have had experience with separators and who pay little attention to "claims" and a great deal to "performance" have set up the De Laval in their minds as the "standard" cream separator—the machine embodying the highest type of separator construction and rendering the best service to the user.

It means that the De Laval has more attempted "copies" than any other machine. No "makeshift" copy of De Laval construction or design, however, has ever been able to copy De Laval efficiency or to give De Laval service and satisfaction.

It means that if you buy a De Laval you will get a machine that will give you genuine service. That you will get the cleanest skimming, easiest turning, longest wearing cream separator that money can buy.

Order your De Laval now and let it begin saving cream for you right away. Remember that a De Laval may be bought for cash or on such liberal terms as to save its own cost. See the local De Laval agent, or, if you don't know him, write to the nearest De Laval office as below.

### THE DE LAVAL COMPANY LIMITED

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  
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

JUST JERSEYS  
*Baldwins*  
REGISTERED  
COATICOOK, QUE.

### Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

We have bred over one-half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.

HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

### Brampton Jerseys at National Dairy Show

At the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, in October, Brampton Jerseys won among other major awards first for the best five females of the breed, which is perhaps the greatest award which can be won at this the World's Greatest Dairy Show. Among these was Beauty Maid, the champion four-year-old R. O. P. butter cow for Canada. We also bred and owned the dam and imported the sire of the mature champion R. O. P. butter cow for Canada. Why not make your selections from the Brampton herd?

B. H. BULL & SONS BRAMPTON, ONT.

THE CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD  
WOODVIEW FARM Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower.  
JERSEYS Winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, in 1914 second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service. Sired by Imported bulls and from record LONDON ONTARIO of performance Imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Jno. Pringle Prop. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

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, ONTARIO.

### Imported Shropshire Ewes

Imported Shropshire ewes bred to lamb in March and April. Write for prices  
Will A. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont.

Shropshires and Cotswolds—A lot of young ewes in lamb to imp. ram, and ewe lambs, good size and quality, at reasonable prices.  
JOHN MILLER, Clarendon, Ont.

Tower Farm Oxfords—We are now offering a choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.  
E. Barbour & Sons, R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

colored. The Anglo-Nubians have a lovely short coat, but that is their chief merit. They are really a cross between the Asiatic and the common English goat, the Asiatic strain being very slight. It is claimed the richness of their milk offsets the small yield. The virtue of the Swiss breeds lies in their splendid long periods of lactation. The record of one "Togg" in British Columbia (50 p. c. "Togg" grade) is something over 16 months. All grades on the goat farm from which most of the writer's data was obtained milked slightly over ten months. The quantity of milk supplied from what is called an ordinary "scrub" doe averages about three pints daily. This is considered good. Better bred animals make what is called an excellent record when they give three quarts daily. In exceptional cases as much as seven quarts has been recorded to the credit of a high grade goat. The Germans say a goat should give ten times its body weight of milk in the period of lactation.

The famous Nestle's Food is made from goat milk which is only distinguishable from that of the cow by its greater richness:—there is no odor that is, where the goats are kept under proper sanitary conditions, and away from the buck. The great curative value of the milk is due to the fact that this animal lives on about two-thirds brush, weeds and herbs, to one-third grass and clover. If only on the ground of its admitted reparative virtues, especially where tuberculosis is suspected, goat's milk should be better known in Canada. An Irish woman states that this milk can be reduced three times and yet be as nourishing as that of a cow. While the flesh of the milch goats has not the reputation of the Angora that of their young is regarded as especially dainty. As for the skins, there is an unlimited market for both Angoras and milch goats.



Toggenburg Kids.

During a visit last fall from a distinguished member of the Department of Agriculture the writer put the following question: "In view of the great demand for Dairy products and in view of the large immigration which we expect after the war, do you believe we will ever again have milk in large enough quantities to go round?" His reply was "Not at such prices as will permit the poor to be liberally supplied. "Why not then advocate the use of goats?" was asked. Unfortunately other introductions to the interesting stranger interrupted and the question was never answered.

It was with this in mind that the writer suggested at a meeting of the High Cost of Living Committee of the Calgary City Council that not only cows but goats should be brought into the city to increase the milk supply. Please bear in mind that in buying a cow one has also to provide accommodation which complies with the demands of city ordinances,—cement floors, proper drainage and light, and also accommodation for a winter supply of hay and feed. In the case of a goat the building may be small, if well lighted. The goat lives on clean table refuse and a small pasturage of clean character untroubled by other animals. For in rebuttal (!!) of any assertions to the contrary, let it be understood once and for all that the goat is a most fastidious eater. He may be said to possess ideals, for if he does occasionally reach up to eat from the clothes-

## FEEDS

Order by Mail

Cotton Seed Meal (38 1/2% protein), Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed (23% protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Digestive Tankage, Wheat Screenings, Corn, Cracked Corn, Beef and Bone Scrap, etc.

Ask for prices on car lots of Cotton Seed Meal, Linseed Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed, Corn, Bran, Shorts.

WE BUY—Feeds of all kinds, state quantity and send sample.

We can supply field and garden seeds in packets and bulk. Get our prices on Ontario-grown, high-grade Seed Corn.

Canada Food Board License, No. 8-170, 9-1917, 9-1779.

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Our Brands:

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38% Protein 38 1/2% Protein 41% Protein 43% Protein  
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WE PAY HIGHEST PRICES  
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Send us your next shipment. Price List and catalogue of trappers supplies now ready. We pay express and postage.

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### Summer Hill Oxfords



The Sheep for the Producer, Butcher and Consumer.

Our Oxfords Hold an Unbeaten Record for America.

We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-heads and breeding stock we have ever offered.

PETER ARKELL, & SONS

R. R. No. 1 Teeswater, Ontario  
H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

### Shropshires

Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.

W. H. PUGH, R. R. 1, Myrtle, Ont.

### SHROPSHIRE SHEEP

Breeding ewes of Kellock and Campbell breeding; bred to lamb in March and April, also ram and ewe lambs. C. H. SCOTT, Hampton P. O. Oshawa, Station, all Railways. Bell Phone.

### Just Two Good Shearing Rams Left

Sired by our stock ram, would be good big ram to cross on bunch of grade ewes. For quick sale at reasonable price. S. J. ROBERTSON, Hornby, Ont. (Formerly of J. Robertson & sons)



### British Columbia Red Cedar SHINGLES

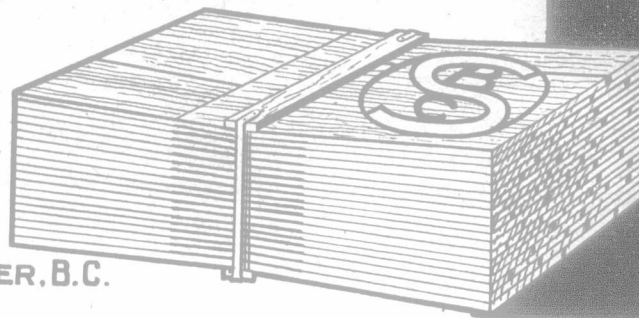
—THE PERFECT NON-CONDUCTING ROOFING MATERIAL.  
—KEEPS OUT THE COLD IN WINTER—  
THE HEAT IN SUMMER.

The non-conducting casing of the Thermos Bottle makes it possible to keep the contents either hot or cold for long periods of time, regardless of prevailing extremes of temperature outside.

BRITISH COLUMBIA RED CEDAR SHINGLES APPLY THE PRINCIPLE OF THE THERMOS BOTTLE TO YOUR ROOF.

A 3-ply covering for your building—every layer a perfect non-conductor—keeps interior temperatures practically normal, regardless of outside temperatures.

If you own buildings or are planning to build, send for our "Roofing Facts"—a booklet which gives facts about roofs and roofing which you should know. Sent free on request.



Issued by the Publicity section of the  
*Shingle Agency of British Columbia*  
STANDARD BANK BUILDING  
VANCOUVER, B.C.

### Berkshires

Young sows and boars for sale. A grand litter sired by Suddon Toreador (imp). Dam by Duke of Summerset (imp.) and from Highclere 59th (imp).

J. W. SANGSTER  
LISTOWEL - ONTARIO

**Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Short-horns**—Choice lot of boars and sows, three months old. Several young sows bred to farrow in January, February and March. Also a grand breeding sow carrying her third litter. All descendants of Colwill's Choice, three-year champion at Toronto Industrial, and Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, and bred to Bruisson, No. 11975, bred by Sir Rodolph Forget. Several Shorthorn bulls ready for service, from deep-milking strains. A few young cows with calves at foot and bred again. Also a few young heifers. A. A. Colwill, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle. Long-distance phone.

### Poland-China Swine AND SHEEP

Registered Sept. pigs, either sex not akin. Registered Dorset Horn rams and ewes, 10 reg. Southdown-bred ewes. All stock priced for immediate sale.

CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ont.  
**Meadow Brook Yorkshires**  
Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean, also a good yearling boar. All choicely bred and excellent type.  
G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.

### INVERUGIE TAMWORTHS

A choice lot of young sows; boars ready for service. Sows carrying second litters. Young stuff all ages; pairs not akin. Express charges prepaid to your nearest station.  
LESLIE HADDEN, Pefferlaw, Ont., R.R. No. 2

### Berkshire Pigs

Large size, choicely-bred sows in pig; boars and gilts. Can supply pairs not akin; also dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. send for our breeding list.

Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., - - J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

### Duroc Jerseys

For quick sale, 30 September boars. Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, years 1916, 1917, 1918. Visitors welcome. For further particulars, write:  
CULBERT MALOTT, R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.



### 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.

**Prospect Hill Berkshires**—Young stock, either sex, far 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

### Rose Isle Farm

**Lakeview Yorkshires**—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prize-winners for generations back, write me.  
JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

### BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

20 boars ready for service. Bred sows, and weaning pigs.  
JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

### Poland China and Chester White

A choice lot of  
wines, bred from winning stock. Pairs not akin. Prices easy. Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.

**Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets.** In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs by our Toronto and Ottawa champion, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners.  
W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

offers 20 choice young Yorkshires, October and November farrow. Two Shorthorn bulls, 10 and 15 months; roans; good breeding and individuality. Priced to sell. Write your wants.  
MOSSIE BUNN, R. No. 4, Denfield, Ont.

### TAMWORTHS

Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from. Write:  
John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario.

line are they not at least clean clothes! The goat is in fact maddeningly particular. No trodden food for him, thanks, no matter how expensive the material offered.

The Calgary City Council hooted; Vancouver adopted the suggestion and sent a buyer to Texas to pick up a carload of goats to be distributed under the supervision of the Department of Employment and Relief. Orders for goats were accepted from all over B. C. and Alberta, if accompanied by a Money Order for the approximate price of the individual goats, —\$15 f. o. b. Vancouver. \$2,300 was raised in this way and Vancouver authorities added enough to bring it up to \$3,000. The goats were landed eventually in Vancouver and distributed by drawings, in which an alderman acted as Fickle Fortune.

Interest, however, had been awakened in Calgary and in other parts of Alberta. English and Irish people who had previous experience with Capricornus wrote asking for particulars. In the end a Goatsbreeders Association was formed in Calgary with the only sympathetic alderman, McTaggart, as President. Negotiations were entered into with a firm of stock dealers in Edmonton to bring in a carload. These were secured in Iowa and are now lying at the boundary in quarantine before being allowed to come into Canada. These goats run from \$15 to \$45 in price, being a superior grade to those imported into British Columbia by Vancouver.

There is a possibility that the city authorities may now provide a high grade buck for breeding purposes. But the demand all over the States for goats has brought the price up. Nothing worth while can be obtained under \$75 to \$100 dollars. Indeed these are extremely moderate figures. Yet the annual would soon be paid for by breeding services. And, as in all stock raising, this is only the exceptional cost which every stock raiser must incur in order to improve the stock. Everything depends upon the sire; a good sire does wonders in increasing the milk yield of even what are known as "scrub" does.

The goat has been called the poor man's cow; it matures very young and its fecundity is such that a good-sized herd can be built up in a very short time there being seldom less than two and often three or even four at a birth. A breeder of high grade goats in British Columbia says: "In these times I can safely say that one or two milk goats are infinitely more profitable than a flock of chickens. A good doe will pay for herself the first year."

GEORGINA FRASER NEWHALL, Alberta.

### Jersey Cattle Club Record.

Volume 3 of the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club Record has just reached this office. Volume one was published in 1916 and volume 2 in 1916. Volume 3 has 352 pages and covers numbers 6,011 to 9,099. In addition to the record of individuals there are ten full-page illustrations, the 1917 membership list, an index to animals listed, an index to breeders and owners and the standards for registration. Seven Jersey bulls that have qualified in the R. O. P. test are listed as well as an alphabetical list of Jersey cows and heifers qualified since the commencement of the test. The volume concludes with a detailed report of the records made by the 132 cows and heifers that have qualified since publication of volume 2.

### Gossip.

#### Shorthorns and Tamworths.

When sending instructions for a change of advertisement, A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., writes: "Wish to draw the attention of your readers to a few young Shorthorn bulls I am offering that are about ready for service. These are nicely bred and in just nice growing condition, and will be sold well worth the money I am asking for them. I also have a few females I can spare, that are bred to Primrose Duke, my present stock bull. I am also offering a few real choice young Tamworth sows safe in pig to Bruisson No. 11975 bred by Sir Rudolph Forget, also a few nice young bears 2 to 4 months old. Have sold all boars over 4 months. Demand was never better for Tamworths than this fall. I had a successful season at the fall fairs with my Tams."

### The In Good

During the men who of the la required in fighting for thousands been dep unfit for countries a breeding st farms. Th European r double our produce st

It is the have made done so n industry of priced stock A pure-individualit used by ev country. T not made g dividual w liability rat will never in does get h any price. the females strong, hea stitution rep breeds whic that they a that have they represe quality and

This year high price o should end advantage p straw, corn through a c small amou tion of a fe quantity of which bree winter very enabling th quota of bre A good m of lumber they are a shavings fo or where th absorbent. grown roug stock, the f fertility of h has been p best and m taining agr more essent Experiment

### The Mito

Attention horn offering elsewhere in by a repres offering thro all. Mr. Mit neighborhood to many A noted sm present the Jilts, Village Orange Bloss ly every br Scotch breed noticeable t The present the majority young impo This bull wa a Lady Fr Count Cedri the best br day. The bull whose present offe The several y by this sire a great sire a of inquiry. got by a son one other a Sort himself. best calves probability. Still another coming herd months bull Blossom cow that good bre These are a throughout be gladly fur R. M. Mitch

### The Importance of Saving Good Breeding Stock.

During the past four years millions of men who had previously been producers of the largest part of the foodstuffs required in Europe, have been engaged in fighting for their country, and, as a result, thousands of farms, flocks and herds have been depleted and the finest lands made unfit for cultivation. These European countries are looking to Canada for good breeding stock to restock their abandoned farms. The demand is unlimited and European markets will be able to receive double our present production, if we can produce stock of the quality required.

It is the sires of high quality which have made many a herd great and have done so much good to the live-stock industry of Canada. Often the highest-priced stock is the cheapest in the end.

A pure-bred sire of good type and individuality is the one that should be used by every live-stock breeder in the country. The sire whose ancestors have not made good, or that is a poor individual will likely turn out to be a liability rather than an asset. His use will never improve live stock even if one does get him cheaply. He is dear at any price. It is also very important that the females used as a foundation, are good, strong, healthy animals of robust constitution representing the best type of the breeds which you are working with, and that they are descendants from ancestors that have proved worthy of the breed they represent in regard to conformation, quality and production.

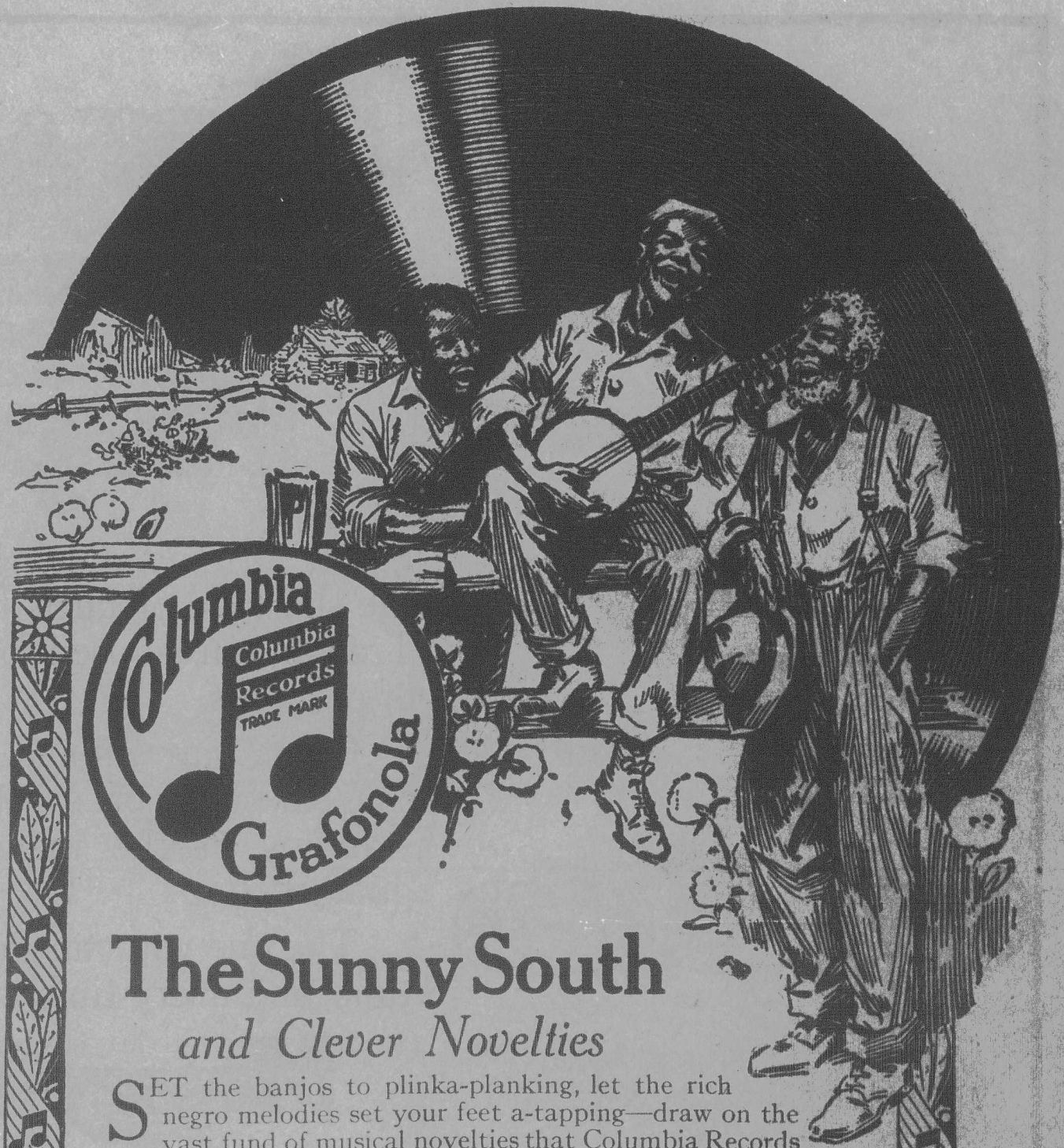
This year above all others, with the high price of hay and live stock, farmers should endeavor to utilize to the best advantage possible, all roughages such as straw, corn stalks, etc., by running these through a cutting box and mixing with a small amount of cut hay, with the addition of a few pulped roots and a small quantity of meal, you will have a food which breeding stock will thrive and winter very well on, and at the same time enabling the farmer to keep his usual quota of breeding animals.

A good many farmers are in the vicinity of lumber mills or finishing mills where they are able to procure sawdust or shavings for bedding in the place of straw or where they could use dry muck for an absorbent. By utilizing all the home-grown roughages and keeping more live stock, the farmer will be increasing the fertility of his farm by a method which has been proven most conclusively the best and most economical way of maintaining agricultural production, never more essential than at the present time.—Experimental Farms Note.

### Gossip.

#### The Mitchell Shorthorn Offering.

Attention is here directed to the Shorthorn offering advertised by R. M. Mitchell elsewhere in this issue. As seen recently by a representative of this paper the offering throughout can be commended to all. Mr. Mitchell's herd numbering in the neighborhood of 40 head is already known to many Advocate readers as one of the noted small herds of the Dominion. At present the families represented are Jilts, Village Girls, Duchess of Gloster, Orange Blossoms, Floras, etc. Practically every breeding female is of straight Scotch breeding, and a wealth of size is noticeable throughout the entire lot. The present herd sire, the sire to which the majority of these cows are bred is the young imported bull Newton Cedric. This bull was bred by A. T. Gordon from a Lady Fragrant dam and sired by Count Cedric. Count Cedric is one of the best breeding sires in Scotland today. The former stock bull and the bull whose get figures largely in the present offering was Raphael (imp.). The several young bulls now in the stables by this sire are all pleasing prospects of a great sire and are exceptionally worthy of inquiry. Two other youngsters are got by a son of the great Right Sort and one other a 10-months calf is got by Right Sort himself. This is perhaps one of the best calves of the year, and in all probability will be retained in the herd. Still another good young bull and a coming herd sire of much promise is a 16-months bull from one of the best Orange Blossom cows in the herd and sired by that good breeding bull Sittyton Selection. These are a worthy lot of youngsters throughout and further information will be gladly furnished on request. Address R. M. Mitchell, Freeman, R. R. 1, Ont.



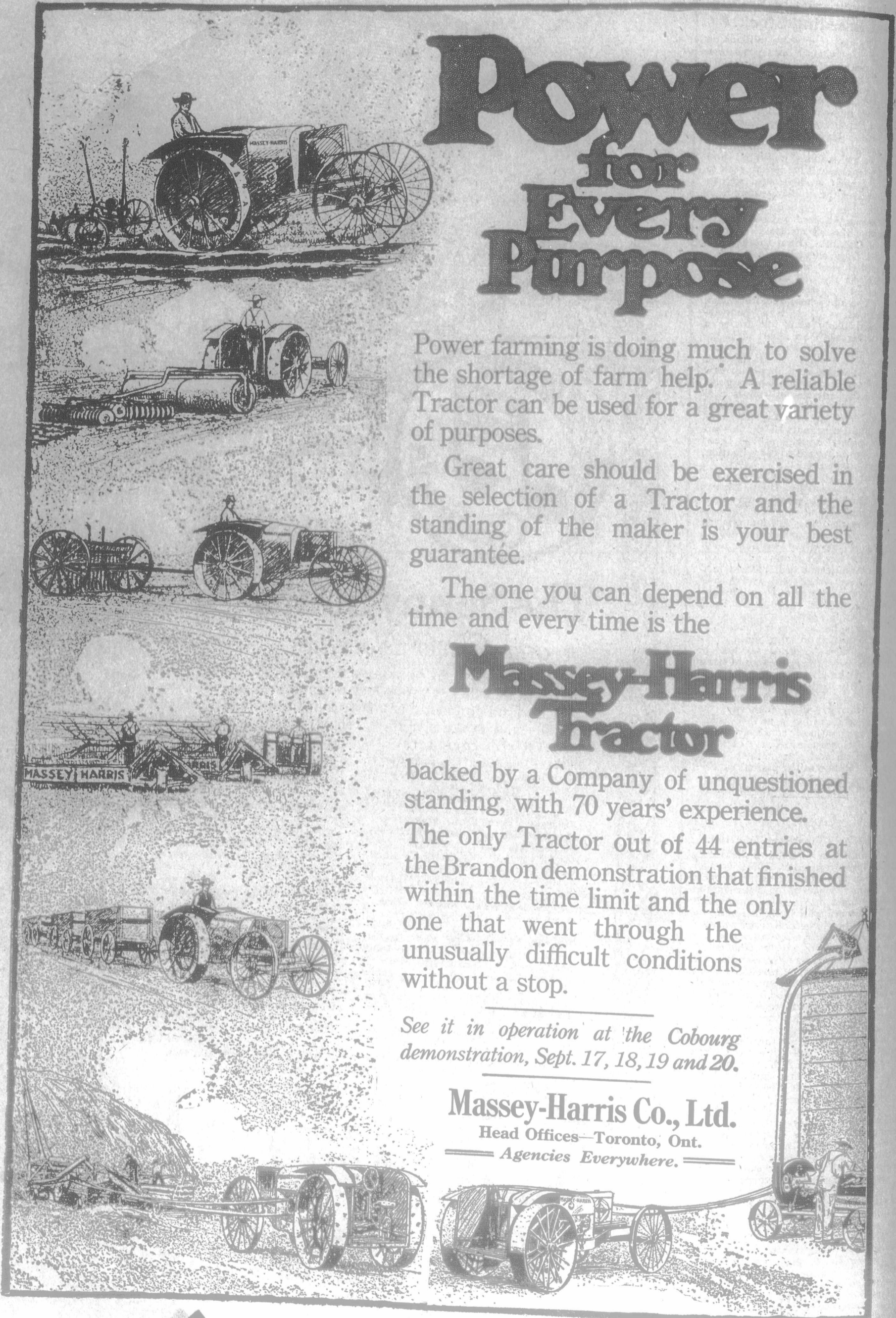
## The Sunny South and Clever Novelties

SET the banjos to plinka-planking, let the rich negro melodies set your feet a-tapping—draw on the vast fund of musical novelties that Columbia Records provide—and no "down town" show will match your home hours for real enjoyment.

- "Li'l Liza Jane" and "Oh, Boys Carry Me Along." Harry C. Browne, Baritone. Peerless Quartette. A2622, 10", 90c.
- "At the Cotton Pickers' Ball," Fox Trot, and "There's a Lump of Sugar Down in Dixie," Medley Marimba-phone Band. A2550, 10", 90c.
- "Old Black Joe" and "Carry Me Back to Old Virginny." Louis Graveure, Baritone. A5959, 12", \$1.50
- "Nobody Knows de Trouble I've Seen" and "I Don't Feel Noways Tired," negro spiritual. Oscar Seagle, Tenor. A2460, 10", \$1.00
- "In the Morning by the Bright Light," "Everybody Whistles Like Me," and "Melancholy Mose." Arthur Collins, Baritone, Columbia Minstrels. A5346, 12", \$1.50
- "Come Along Ma Honey (Down Upon the Swanee River)." Henry Burr, Tenor, and Broadway Quartette and "Liza Jane," Albert Campbell, and Henry Burr. A2621, 10", 90c.
- "River of Jordan" and "Couldn't Hear Nobody Pray." Negro Folk Songs. Fiske University Male Quartette. A1932, 10", 90c.
- "My Possum Hunt" and "Mrs. Rastus Johnson at the Wedding." Evan Davies, Baritone. A2572, 10", 90c.
- "Climb Up! Ye Chillun, Climb" and "Carve 'Dat Possum." Harry C. Browne, Baritone, and Peerless Quartette. A2590, 10", 90c.
- "The Messenger Boy March" and "Orchids," 3 Step. Howard Kopp, Xylophone Solo, orchestra accompaniment. A2610, 10", 90c.
- "Angel Gabriel" and "Angels Meet Me at the Crossroads." Harry C. Browne, Baritone, Banjo. A2075, 10", 90c.
- "De Golden Wedding," "Angel Gabriel," "Bye Bye Ma Eva," Columbia Minstrels, and "Day With the Soldiers," Peerless Quartette. A5497, 12", \$1.50

Of course your Columbia Dealer will gladly play them for you.  
New Records out the 20th of the month.

# Columbia Records



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Power farming is doing much to solve the shortage of farm help. A reliable Tractor can be used for a great variety of purposes.

Great care should be exercised in the selection of a Tractor and the standing of the maker is your best guarantee.

The one you can depend on all the time and every time is the

## Massey-Harris Tractor

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The only Tractor out of 44 entries at the Brandon demonstration that finished within the time limit and the only one that went through the unusually difficult conditions without a stop.

See it in operation at the Cobourg demonstration, Sept. 17, 18, 19 and 20.

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