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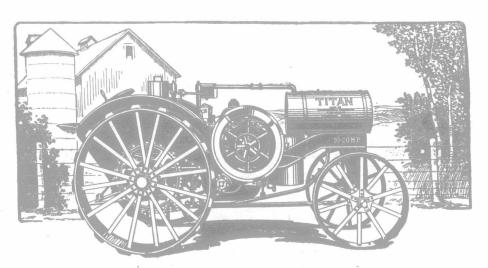
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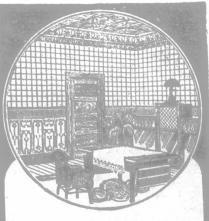
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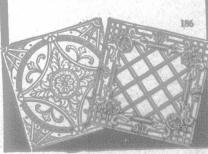


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The Farmer's Advocate

PERSEVERE SUCCEED Home Magazine

ESTABLISHED 1866

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LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 18, 1919.

1421

EDITORIAL.

Thrift is the watchword,—give useful gifts. .

It has been truthfully said that people are restless because too many are resting.

The soft-coal famine is another reminder that Canada should harness her waterfalls and develop her mines.

We like to know what you actually think of our Christmas Number. Criticism and eulogy are both welcome.

Enthusiasm and Experience make a good team, but where more power is needed, hitch up Perseverance with the other two.

Beware of moldy or decomposed silage. The latter is very unpalatable, while moldy silage is a dangerous feed, particularly to horses.

Hens will not lay when confined to damp, drafty quarters; give them light, fresh air, plenty of feed and make them work for their living.

It is possible that our next issue will not reach a number of subscribers until after December 25, so we take this opportunity of wishing one and all a Merry Christmas.

The last Provincial election was a comparatively mild affair, but we venture to suggest that the next Dominion election be held in July to prevent mudslinging.

When getting out the wood supply remember the value of growing timber. Clean up the fallen trees, but spare the growing stuff, for it is making money for you every day.

This is the farmer's season for reading and planning. The new year is just around the corner—plan to make it the best and most prosperous in the history of Canadian agriculture.

A recent report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics credits Canada with 2,859,510 turkeys, geese and ducks. Should another census be taken this week, it would be found that those figures are terribly diminished.

When you have finished reading the Christmas Number of "The Farmer's Advocate," lend it to a friend or neighbor who is not fortunate enough to be receiving it; by so doing you will confer a favor on two parties.

Hon. Mr. Doherty says that the Provincial Winter Fair will remain in Guelph. That will be good news to a large number of farmers and breeders who have long honored that worthy exhibition with their support and patronage.

When clover or other leguminous hay is not available for dairy cows, some protein-rich concentrate ought to be added to the grain ration. When a dairyman begins to study rations with a view to balancing them, he realizes at once the value of clover or alfalfa.

A heavy program of Winter Fairs and Conventions has been arranged for the next two or three months, and according to "Farmer's Advocate" custom these will be reported thoroughly and accurately. Farmers generally are interested in particular features of these events, and should watch carefully for the reports.

Safety on the King's Highway.

An automobile came tearing through the night not long ago on a much-travelled highway. The glaring headlights cast volumes of light across the road, but blinded the vision of a pilgrim who happened to be travelling in a horse-drawn vehicle. For an instant the man hesitated; the horse was paralyzed with fright, but the suspense did not last for long. Crash! The car, without hesitating, went on into the night leaving only some fragmentary pieces of glass to indicate a minor damage to itself, but at the roadside there was piled a lifeless horse, a shattered buggy and a badly-injured man.

Anyone can sit up nights and with loaded gun guard his person or his property against harm, but on the King's highway one is at the mercy of daring, reckless and sometimes brainless drivers of automobiles, who often care little for the rights of others and less for property and life. When horses were the sole means of transportation the instinct of the brute often prevented accidents which his master would not have avoided, but the automobile is cold mechanism, without mentality in any form, and will run headlong into a man or a stone wall at fifty miles per hour if the driver so dictates. Against such combinations as we often find in automobiles and their drivers, the pedestrian, or traveller in a horse-drawn vehicle, has little chance on the road. There is altogether too much daring, careless and fool-hardy driving of automobiles for the safety of those using the King's highway. There are laws, of course, but no statute or litigation can restore the life of one sacrificed through a disregard of those laws. Motor leagues have done much to make motor travel safe and to secure the rights of all who may care to use the public highway. Motorists, too, as a rule are cautious, courteous and observant of other's rights, but there are always a few who by their recklessness endanger the lives and property of all. It is these few who should be summarily dealt with by those authorized to act, and there should be no opportunity afforded for a second offence.

A Fair Trial for Sweet Clover.

The subject of sweet clover was tabooed by experiment stations in Canada until long after farmers ascertained for themselves that the plant has certain merits, and practically demonstrated for themselves how far this kind of clover would function as a farm crop. Through these years the white variety has been in vogue, but many farmers now claim that the yellow kind is more serviceable and possesses almost all the good features of the white sweet clover without some of its disadvantages. The unfortunate part of the whole situation is that no experiment station seems to be in a position to come out with any information on the subject, telling farmers which is the best variety for general use and making a statement as to the possibilities and limitations of this particular legume.

There is no occasion for prejudice on the part of experimenters against sweet clover. It has its limitations, we believe, but it also has possibilities which should not be ignored. Hundreds of farmers have faith in it, and that faith is based on trials such as ordinary farm practice will permit. There is, however, a fertile field for investigation concerning this muchtalked-of plant, and that investigation should be conducted by a public institution equipped for the purpose.

We have given the white variety a fair trial, covering four seasons, at Weldwood Farm, and find it specially adapted for pasture purposes as well as a good soil renovater. As a hay crop, we have not been so successful with it, and it is in this regard that advantages are claimed for the yellow variety because it does not grow so rank. Experimenters could take hold of this

problem right here and soon be in a position to give farmers the desired information about sweet clover.

New problems are continually arising, and they seem to crop up more unexpectedly than they did in the past. Our experiment stations have been and are of inestimable value to the agricultural industry, for they have let the light into many dark corners and steered farmers out of the unprofitable fields into greater pastures; but we believe they would be of, still more service if they would make a closer study of the farmer's needs and endeavor to get a little closer to him in his daily tasks.

A New-Ontario Problem.

Land speculation has been the one great obstacle to the development of New Ontario during the last decade. Every pioneering country has its problems, but there are few new districts in Canada which have suffered so much from the land speculator as has Ontario's Northland. This fact was apparently borne in upon the mind of the Premier and his colleagues during their recent pilgrimage into New Ontario, for at North Bay, on December 8, Honorable Mr. Drury made reference to the single tax principle as applied to the taxation of property, and said he thought it might be applicable to the North.

Land grabbing always takes place in and about towns and cities wherever they may be located, and under such artificial conditions present-day codes almost excuse it in practice, though it may be generally condemned in principle. However, in a new country where settlers are enduring hardships enough, it is not fair or just that land should be held for speculative purposes when desired for home-making and for cultivation. Frequent trips into New Ontario have convinced us over and over again that drastic action should be taken, and we doubt if a mild form of single tax with a local option rider attached is strong enough medicine for the ills of the North.

Early in the history of New Ontario, when land in the neighborhood of towns and villages was plentiful, the hand of the speculator did not bear so heavily upon the pioneer. Now, families have grown up. Sons desire to take up land in the neighborhood of their parents, so as to avoid heavy expenditures in implements and equipment; and in-coming settlers prefer to locate in the neighborhood of civilization rather than in the wilds, with all the attending dangers and inconveniences The development of New Ontario has cost more than it should, for the simple reason that roads had to be thrown through the wilderness for the use of settlers, who were obliged by the speculator to go miles back from the centres. More schools became necessary on account of the distances children were obliged to travel. The dangers from fire and the terrible casualties could have been lessened if the population were not so much scattered. Churches, schools and social centres would have been greater factors, and the life of the pioneer more pleasant, had not so much land been held in order that its value would be increased through the toil of others. We would not venture the suggestion that these unimproved claims be "jumped" forthwith for principles of far-reaching significance are involved; but if the alleged owners do not manifest their intentions of developing and improving them, it is no more than fair that they revert to the Crown, or be placed on the market for the benefit of willing purchasers. More than that, the unearned increment which would be discovered in the present valuation ought to be distributed in some equitable manner among those actually responsible for it. This, of course, embraces the theory of single tax, but it will take theory a long time to accomplish what a little extreme justice would do for New Ontario.

Better farming linked with more and better live stock should be the aim for 1920.

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Looking for the Reason.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Some almost unbelievable things have taken place in our Province in the course of the past few weeks. year ago it would have taken a pretty hardy prophet to have faced the ridicule he would have brought on himself by predicting a "Farmer's" Government in Ontario. It has all come so suddenly and unexpectedly, at least to the majority of us, that we are still wondering how it was done.

As in the case of other noteworthy accomplishments there has been, we know, forces quietly at work behind the scenes that are responsible, but the final act has been staged in a way that would do credit to the most

experienced of professionals. To the most of us the outstanding fact that the farmers have accomplished what so many have declared impossible, that is, to stick together at election time, is the one thing of importance. How we came to do it is a secondary matter. At the same time it is of interest to the man of the inquiring turn of mind to go a little further and ascertain what forces have been at work, or what principles have been brought to bear to bring about the present, apparently satisfactory,

political situation. If the U.F.O. had any one guiding principle, what

We are inclined to think that it must have been the same as that of Danton, the French revolutionist. When addressing the people he said: "In order to defeat the enemies of this country we need audacity, and still more audacity, and always audacity

The "Farmers" must have taken their "cue" from that. No doubt the two old political parties think so, anyway. Probably they will call it "cheek." And it must be admitted that the whole accomplishment has called for the exercise of considerable nerve on the part of somebody. From the time of the first proposal to run independent candidates in practically every county in the Province until the final formation of the Government was announced, no one could, very justly, accuse "Farmers" of any great lack of "audacity." And I, for one, wouldn't want to say a word against this quality in a man, or a party, as a help to the attainment of success. "Nothing venture, nothing win," and there are a good many other time-tried proverbs along the same line that justify us in using a certain amount of "push" upon occasion, even if it should be characterized as almost rudeness by those who feel the full effect of it. The meek may "inherit the earth," but it's very doubtful if they will ever get control of the Government. It's remarkable how often success is a case of self-assertion. If we wanted an example we could find it in the case of the late ex-President Roosevelt. And if we take a look at the down-trodden peasant class of Russia we will get something of an idea of the result of lack of self-assertion.

It would have been a long time before the farmers of Ontario would have been invited into Toronto's legislative halls in sufficient numbers to give them a controlling voice in the Assembly. And the day is past when a man's trade or profession will keep him out of positions of trust and responsibility, such as the members of our Parliament hold. A fair share of intellect is one thing required of him. This is of even more importance, probably, than audacity. But the two shouldn't interfere with one another in any way when combined in the one individual—or the one government.

Now it may be that there are some among us who think they know of particular and individual cases that are an exception to at least one of the rules we have laid down. Some men cannot be said to be very selfassertive, and still they seem to have been able to get pretty nearly to the top of the ladder of success. has been said that not one of our Provincial Cabinet Ministers made any move towards securing for himself a seat in the Government. They all had to be asked and some of them asked repeatedly. Not much selfassertion here. One of the ministers, speaking to some of his friends shortly after his appointment, said: have to pinch myself once in a while to make sure that I'm not dreaming. Six weeks ago I was in overalls, doing the work around the farm, and now it appears I'm a Cabinet Minister." Apparently this man hadn't had the "audacity" to think of such a thing as an all-theyear-round Government job for himself. There must be some other qualifications for success.

And there is. It isn't necessary to go back on the worth of self-assertion to admit that. A good many factors go to the making up of anything, whether it be a good sermon or a successful man. And the one thing above all others that is required in the latter case is preparation. It isn't necessary to go into an argument on that point. We will all admit it when it is brought to our attention. The thing is that a great many men are forgetting this fact or are overlooking it. They seem to be depending on luck to get them some They don't take kindly easy berth, sooner or later. to the idea of fitting themselves for the job they would like to hold.

Even without a personal acquaintance with the members of our new Government we're not afraid to make the assertion that every one of them, from Premier down, has been preparing, practically all his life, for

the position and work that has now been given him. They may not have been conscious of it, but they were getting ready just the same. Every one of them That was why Opportunity stopped off long enough to knock at their doors as She passed through. She isn't very apt to disturb the man who has been asleep on the Some say that all men are born equal, but if one man makes a habit of getting up at five o'clock in the morning and the other never gets up until nine, the equilibrium is soon upset. As little as that may make all the difference between success and failure. One man s making the preparation for a future opportunity, the other is just waiting for it.

And so, in summing the matter up, we can only say that if we find that our audacity, or self-assertiveness hasn't done all it should have done for us, or if our natural intellect was not the key to unlock the door to Opportunity, then let us get down to work and give our job, whatever it is, our undivided attention until, in the natural course of events, it is proved we are ready for something better.

This may not be much of a prospect for some of us third raters, but it's the only way out of the woods. We'll get lost on the short-cuts.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

An epoch-marking event in Canadian ornithology is the publication of "Birds of Eastern Canada" by P. A. Taverner, which has just been issued by the Biological Division of the Geological Survey, Ottawa.

For many years there has been great need for such a work as there has been no book on the birds of eastern Canada to which we could refer those in quest of ornithological knowledge.

No one is better qualified to write such a book than Mr. Taverner. For twenty-five years he has studied Canadian birds, and for the past twelve years he has devoted his whole time to this subject. He is not only one of our foremost field ornithologists, but is also a good all-round biologist and a clear, forceful and facile

This book is excellent, both in plan and execution The purpose, as stated by the author, is to stimulat. an interest, both aesthetic and practical, in the study of Canadian birds, and to suggest the sentimental, scientific, and economic value of that study, to assist in the identification of species, and to furnish the reader with a ready means of determining the economic status of the various species. This work covers all the birds that the observer is likely to meet with between the Atlantic coast and the prairies, taking in all the species of that region with the exception of casual visitors and stragglers.

The first portion of the book is general in character, treating of classification, geographical distribution, migration, protection, means of attracting birds and ornithological literature. This is followed by a fully illustrated "lav" by trated "key" by means of which any bird can be

placed in its order or family. The body of the book, embracing pages 41 to 218, s of descriptive ornitholog family is concisely characterized, and every species is treated under the headings-distinctions, field marks, nesting, distribution, general notes and economic status. The data given under all the headings is important, but that given under "field marks" will be particularly valuable to the beginner in the study of bird life, as here the points by which an expert observer is able to recognize the different species in the field are clearly presented. This section on "field marks" is rendered all the more useful by the fact that the other species for which the species under consideration is likely to be mistaken are mentioned. The data presented under 'economic status" is of the greatest interest and value to the farmer, as here, for the first time, is brought together all the more important data on the food habits of all our eastern birds, and it is now possible for the agriculturalist to readily ascertain whether a certain species is beneficial, harmful or neutral.

In the section on general notes Mr. Taverner has very happily picked out the salient points concerning each species and presents many interesting facts which are not mentioned in most ornithological works. One cannot help wishing, however, that these sections had been made fuller, particularly when one considers the wonderful fund of ornithological information that the author possesses. It is probable, however, that these sections had to be curtailed in order to keep the book from assuming too voluminous proportions.

A very attractive feature, and of very great practical usefulness, is the inclusion of the fifty colored plates on which over a hundred species of birds are portrayed in their natural colors. In many of these pictures both male and female are figured when the sexes differ materially in appearance.

Such work as this would in the ordinary market retail for three dollars or more, but it is issued by the Dominion Government for the nominal sum of fifty cents. It is certainly the best fifty cents worth that those interested in Canadian wild life have ever been offered or are likely to be offered.

The preparation of such a comprehensive book entails an enormous amount of hard and pains-taking work, and all who take an interest in the bird life of Canada owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Taverner.

The Annual School Meeting.

Sufficient interest now centres in the rural school to warrant country folk taking the annual school meeting seriously. Education is one of the leading topics of the day. All sorts of courses are being recommended; all kinds of curricula are being advised. Some consider certain subjects as non-essential, and would replace them forthwith, while others view those very subjects as the fundamentals of a broad, useful education. In the minds of some the consolidated school is the only solution of the rural school problem; others oppose the idea. It would please a certain element in our population to see agriculture the paramount subject, and in defense of this they argue that it would equip country children for their life-work and keep them on the farm.

While agriculture and nature study should be taught in every school, they ought never to be given such prominence as will place rural pupils at a disadvantage when they come into competition with urban children; neither should they be allowed to handicap the country boy and girl if they decide that some life other than on the farm has a call for them.

Teachers' salaries must be given consideration, if the standards of education are not to be lowered. Experience must be recognized in the renumeration which teachers receive, for only by retaining the most competent instructors in the service can we expect to do the right thing by our children.

All this suggests that the very best men in the school section be appointed to the board of trustees, and the right of women to a seat on the board ought not to be denied. As a rule, country women have not much time for community service, but the school affects them and their children so vitally that they would not fail to render very material aid in the management of the local educational institution.

Women's institutes and other organizations for farm women have been and still are doing a great deal to make school life more pleasant and profitable for the children, and the good work they are doing could be ncreased by giving the women more say in the management of affairs. At any rate, the times demand a keen appreciation of the significance of the rural school, and the annual meeting this year should reflect an awakened interest in school matters.

Trustees, inspectors, and all those interested in educational matters, may be called upon to advise as to how the school system may be improved. Should course, a s injury is fr we refer to parent caus s liable to siderable le circulation why circul in so man When hors work are becomes co of exercise any apprec fall than a during the to it that constant disposing disposed of quality. either com on the con posite con often has notice a 1 condition. that we no

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THE HORSE.

To Prevent Stocking.

A tendency to swelling of the legs or "filling," generally called "stocking," exists in all horses under certain conditions. While the tendency is more marked in heavy horses, light ones are by no means exempt. Horses of any class that lack quality, those whose legs inclined to be meany rather than hard and flot are inclined to be meaty rather than hard and flat are more predisposed than those of good quality. Of course, a swelling of the legs due to actual disease or injury is frequently seen in all kinds and classes, but we refer to the condition when it occurs without apparent cause, and, while not generally considered serious is liable to result in disease if it continues for any considerable length of time. It is generally due to sluggish circulation in the vessels of the extremities, but just why circulation in the limbs should become sluggish in so many cases is somewhat hard to understand. When horses that have been on pasture or at regular work are kept idle in the stable when the weather becomes cold we conclude that the filling is due to lack of exercise, but the trouble frequently occurs without any appreciable cause. It is more common during early fall than at any other time, but in many cases persists during the winter. Some horses are so predisposed to it that it is almost impossible to prevent it without constant attention and care. There are many predisposing causes. Some horses are congenitally predisposed on account of their conformation, or lack of quality. High feeding on grain and lack of exercise, either combined or singly, are predisposing causes, and, on the contrary (paradoxical as it may appear) the opposite condition—that is an insufficient supply of feed often has the same effect. It is not uncommon to notice a poorly-nourished horse, one generally out of condition, whose legs fill at night, neither is it seldom that we notice a well-nourished, well-fed, well-cared-for animal in the same condition. When this abnormal condition is not the result of disease or injury, the swellings become dissipated after the animal has been exercised for an hour or two.

The swellings are due, as stated, to sluggish circulation.

Exercise increases the simulation and attended to the state of the same and attended to the same and attended to the same attended to the circulation and stimulates the absorbents, and the exudates that caused the swelling are absorbed and carried away, thus reducing the enlargements.

While the condition may occur under well-advised and apparently careful treatment, poor attention and faulty digestion are fertile causes. Horses whose bowels are somewhat constipated, though not sufficiently so to cause actual disease or visible distress, are prone to stock, hence preventive measures are advisable. When horses that have been at stocky work and heavily fed horses that have been at steady work and heavily fed on grain, are changed to a period of partial or total idleness, the grain ration should be greatly reduced, and some means should be taken. and some means should be taken, especially for the first few days, to give them some daily exercise. In other words, violent changes in feed or usage should be avoided. On the other hand, when horses have been running on grass, or under other conditions getting little or no grain, and change of conditions renders it necessary to feed grain, the change should be made gradually. We have on other occasions mentioned sudden hanges of feed as being very liable to cause acute digestive derangement, but are now discussing them simply in regard to their influence upon the conditions under discussion. Whether horses be idle or at work, care should be taken to keep their bowels in a reasonably laxative condition. We do not mean that a condition of semidiarrhoea should be maintained. A protracted state of this nature might cause the very condition we are trying to avoid. Most of us have noticed that stocking is not so common during the summer as in the fall and winter, even though the horses are receiving practically the same treatment. This is largely accounted for from the fact that during the seasons when grass is green, most horses, though not actually on pasture, in one way or another get an occasional mouthful of it, which has the laxative effect noted. At seasons when this laxation cannot be obtained, a substitute should be provided, and this substitute should not be drugs. The too-common idea of teamsters or owners, that a periodical dose of medicine is necessary to keep a horse "right" is irrational and harmful. A healthy horse requires no medicine, hence the main point is to keep him healthy. Hay and oats, of course, are the feeds principally depended upon to produce the necessary vigor, muscular, respiratory and nervous, but something else is required to satisfy the appetite and aid digestion. This "something else" should be both tasty and laxative. Nothing better than a few raw roots can be given; an ordinary-sized mangel or turnip, or a couple of carrots given once daily, preferably at the mid-day meal. If large quantities of roots are fed to working horses the laxative effect becomes too marked, and there are some horses that cannot be given them even in small quantities without that result; such horses, of course, must be treated accordingly. When roots cannot be procured, or in cases where they cannot be fed without undesirable results, a feed of scalded bran a couple of times weekly, or a little linseed meal daily, or a little raw linseed oil mixed with the feed once daily, will give good results; or, when it is not expedient to feed anything but hay and grain, a feed of boiled oats or a little boiled barley will probably answer the purpose. In a few words, it is in most cases necessary to make some slight deviation from dry hay and oats in order to keep the bowels acting properly. It may be hard to understand, and some will deny the fact that "horses fed on rolled oats are not so liable to either digestive or leg trouble as those fed on whole oats."
The writer has not fed a bushel of whole oats in twenty-

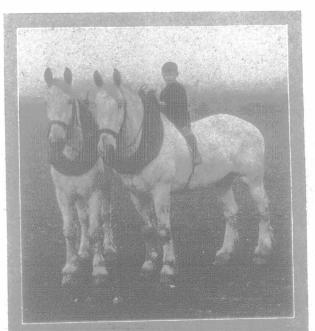
been used solely for road and saddle purposes, he has not owned a horse that was "washy," or would purge when driven.

A few words re curative treatment. When a horse has reached the stage when he "stocks" it is good practice to stimulate the action of both bowels and kidneys. A purgative of 6 to 10 drams of aloes (according to size of patient) and 2 drams of ginger should be given. After the bowels have regained their normal condition, a dessertspoonful of saltpetre should be given in damp feed, or in drinking water, once daily for three or four days, to act upon the kidneys. Then the animal should be fed as stated and given daily exercise. Handrubbing the legs frequently gives good results, and, if stocking persists, the application of bandages of a somewhat elastic nature, moderately tight, act well. The bandages can, if necessary, be left on all the time the patient is at rest. The slight pressure and warmth they supply stimulate the circulation and tend to relieve and prevent filling.

Future Horse Production.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

The growing popularity of the automobile has influenced some farmers in the belief that horse breeding will no longer be profitable, and the writer has in the last year been frequently told that the average farmer last year been frequently told that the average farmer could not expect to make money raising colts. We think this is an extreme and erroneous view. The future of horse breeding, provided the big drafter is grown, is brighter than ever. It is true that the day of the ewe-necked bronco and light driving animal has passed forever; the market for such stuff is gone, but the demand for big draft stuff is still good and bids fair to remain so indefinitely. In parts of the country horses must be kept on the farms as of old; even the



Faithful Farm Servants.

tractor may be found there also. There are certain farm operations that require horses, and the farmer cannot dispense with the horse entirely if he should wish to do so. While the number of horses required can be reduced, it is only up to a certain point, for the tractor can encroach in a degree only on the domain of the horse.

The fancy driver will never have the vogue he had in days gone by, but one need not be surprised to see a revival of his popularity again in a small measure. And there are sections of the country and innumerable small farms, where the automobile and tractor invasion will not reach, such as in a rough, hilly country, which must stick to the horse as a means of travel and for

We believe the fear ill-founded that the day of the horse is over. All signs point to the opposite view. But in the future the breeder must stick to the big, blocky type of horse. Some breeders are firm in the belief that the horse will not hold his own against the tractor or any other power devised to supplant him, or rather will not do his work more cheaply and effectively. Just how far the tractor can do this is not yet proved, but granting that the big farm finds the tractor an economical power, it cannot be said that we can even cut horse production in half. It seems to be shown that the heavy plowing in hot weather can be done more cheaply with tractors than with horses, and the truck does hauling so much quicker that the horse must take second place in long hauls. But we have not got to the point where our roads are always passable for trucks, and we still have wet seasons when the tractor cannot be taken to the field, owing to its weight.

It might be possible to over-stock the market with big draft animals, but it is not probable. The city streets are now nearly free from horse-drawn traffic, but the farm must keep a certain number of horses for the pinch, like a wet season when the tractor remains in the shed. If we produce two-thirds of the usual number of draft colts, I believe the market will take them at good paying prices. A good mare can do plenty of work and produce a fine colt, and if the farmer must

five years, and while his horses during that time have keep horses he can make the colt help pay for the keep of the mare. At farm sales the big colts and horses still find buyers, while the small, inferior animal is almost a drug on the market. It is plain that the horses we keep must be good ones, for this is the kind

Wellington Co., Ont.

J. G. G.

LIVE STOCK.

Trade in Live-Stock with Belgium.

The following live-stock notes have been forwarded to us by the Dominion Live-Stock Commissioner, H. S. Arkell, Ottawa, dealing with Canada's trade in live stock with Belgium, and interesting points regarding spring market prices for beef.

"The following quotation is from a letter received from the Minister of Commerce, Labor and Reconstruction, Brussels, Belgium:

"As you state, there is at present an important trade in live stock between Canada and Belgium." It will be

in live stock between Canada and Belgium of will be possible to maintain this trade, but, as you will understand, in smaller volume than at present, as agriculture in Belgium will be able to fill the needs of the country more and more as reconstruction of the live-stock industry progresses toward the state existing before the war; however, even when completely reconstructed, Belgian live stock will always be insufficient to satisfy

the needs of the country.

"Before the war, we were importing fat stock from Holland and also a small quantity from France, and it is probable that a portion, if not the whole, of the import requirements will be received from Canada, now that a

commercial current has been created.

"Belgium, as you state, is also in need of horses, but not as much so as for cattle. A few importations have been made from the United States and Canada, but the prices asked were high, and the quality of the animals was not always satisfactory to our breeders. I believe that it is necessary to be very careful in the organization of this particular trade. Horse raising in Belgium will be reconstructed very rapidly, and the Belgium will be reconstructed very rapidly, and the breeders are, at present, looking towards Germany where there is a possibility of recovering animals of the Belgian breeds taken away during the war, and the origin of which, consequently, is not to be discussed."

"Records at the Live-Stock Branch show that during the past four years the average prices of all grades of

the past four years the average prices of all grades of butcher steers of good weights were \$1.00 or more per hundred, higher on all Canadian markets during the months of January, February and March, than during October, November and December, the preceding three months. Market history does not always repeat; nevertheless, the world's markets are short of finished beef, the feed supply in many of the chief exporting countries is, as a whole, scarcely more than sufficient to carry stock on a maintenance diet through the winter months, and importing countries continue to show months, and importing countries continue to show unusually stable activities in the market for finished beef. Sufficient premises exist on which to base the opinion that weight and quality will be at a premium on the spring markets. We emphasize the words weight and quality."

Watering the Stock.

Water is important for all classes of stock. To limit the amount, increases the expense of putting an animal in condition. All animals require a considerable amount of water for their bodily needs, but there is no class of stock which requires an arrival to the requirement. of stock which requires so much as the milch cow, as she requires it for the production of milk as well as to supply the body needs Animals can live longer without solid food than they can without water The process of digestion, mastication, absorption and assimilation are hindered, the blood thickens, and waste matter remains too long in the intestines when the water supply is not sufficient. It is generally believed that for the most satisfactory and economic results, farm animals should have all the water they will drink Protein feeds usually create a greater desire for water than do the starchy, carbonaceous feeds; thus, a cow on test, being pushed for a high record, and fed heavily on nitrogenous feeds will require much more water than her stablemate receiving less protein Henry and Morrison, in their book on "Feeds and Feeding," show that under normal conditions animals consume a fairly uniform quantity of water for each pound of dry matter eaten. The amount is placed at four to six pounds for milch cows, four to five pounds for steers, two to three pounds for horses, and for sheep and swine, seven to eight pounds. This latter amount seems rather high. The same authorities state that fattening cattle should not only have an abundant supply of uncontaminated water at all times, but it should be easily accessible. While it is best to have water before cattle at all times, they readily adapt themselves to taking a fill once daily, and thrive. With swine, there is sometimes difficulty in getting them to take sufficient water in the winter time, especially when it is cold. With all farm animals it must be remembered that the winter taken into the system must remembered that the water taken into the system must be raised to body temperature by the burning or consumption of food in the body. Thus, an animal forced to drink out of a hole chopped in the ice will require more feed to keep it in similar condition to the one drinking water at a moderate temperature. On many farms the cattle are turned out each day, or twice a day, to drink out of a trough, and there are some stockmen who maintain that this system forces the animals to take exercise and is better for them than permitting them to have water before them at all times. However, this does not agree with the results obtained in experiments

and in practical feeding operations. True, the animals

need exercise, but having water before them in the stable should not prevent them being turned out for a

half hour or so on a fine day. When the cattle are watered in the yard, it necessitates their being turned

inclemency of the elements may do them more harm than will result from the lack of exercise. Dairymen

and steer feeders are equipping their stables with water

bowls or drinking cups. In this way the cattie obtain

water at a fairly uniform temperature from day to day, and they get it when they want it. It is well known that

when the cows are turned out in the yard, the boss animal

stands over the trough and prevents the timid ones

from getting a drink, or some animals may not feel like drinking just at that particular time, with the result that they go back into the stable without having their thirst quenched. Those who have water before their

stock have noticed that even when eating such succulent

feeds as silage and roots, the animals will stop and take a few mouthfuls of water. Many times a day will

the animals drink if the water is before them. This

must undoubtedly result in better returns than if they must take their day's drink at one time. The first

expense of installing a water system in the stable looms

large in the eyes of some, but, figured over a term of years, the cost is negligible considering the advantage to the animals. Not only do the stock get all the water

they want when they want it, but the temperature is more

moderate than when the water comes from an icy trough. A breeder cannot afford to have his calves,

young stuff, and mature cattle look gaunt and possibly

bawling for water because of them not being able to

get it at the trough, or from neglect of the attendant to offer them water. Water is essential to the health

and well-being of the anmal, and it is the cheapest

material that enters into the ration.

out whether the weather is favorable or not.

TUESDAY. Feb. 3, 9.00 a.m.—Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.

" 3, 9.30 " -Canadian Trotting Association, Directors' Meeting. " 3, 10.00 " -Ontario Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

" 3, 10.00 " -Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting, Temple Building.

" 3, 11.00 " -Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Annual Meeting. " 3, 11.00 " -Canadian Standard Bred Horse So-

ciety, Directors' Meeting. " 3, 2.00 p.m.-Canadian Trotting Association, Annual Meeting. " 3, 4.00 " - Canadian Sheep Breeders' Associa-

tion, Directors Meeting. " 3, 8.00 " - Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

" 3, 8.00 " - Canadian Standard Bred Horse Society, Annual Meeting.

WEDNESDAY.

Feb. 4, 9.00 a.m.—Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association,
Directors' Meeting.

" 4, 10.00 " - Ontario Sheep Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting.

4, 10.00 "—Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' As-

sociation, Directors' Meeting. " 4, 2.00 p.m.—Canadian Kennel Club, Directors'

Meeting.

4, 2.00 " —Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada, Directors' Meeting. " 4, 4.00 " - Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Directors' Meeting.

QUEBEC MEETINGS.

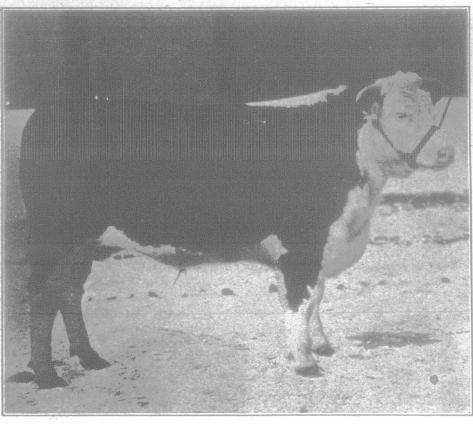
TUESDAY Feb. 3, 2.00 p.m.—French Canadian Cattle Breeders Association. " 3, 4.00 " French Canadian Horse Breeders'

Association. " 3, 7.00 " — Queber Sheep Breeders' Association.
" 3, 9.00 " — Quebec Swine Breeders' Association. WEDNESDAY.

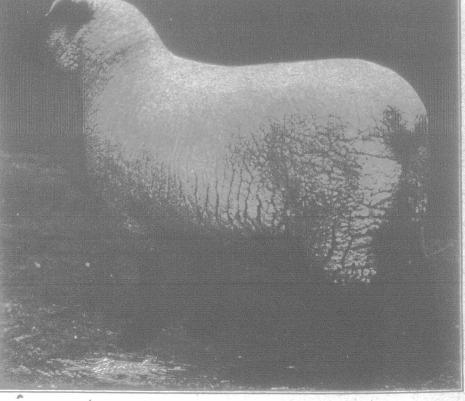
Feb. 4, 10.00 a.m.—General Stock Breeders' Association.

Sheep at the International Exposition, Chicago,

Canadian breeders usually secure a share of the prize money at the International, and this year was no exception. In fact, they did a little better than usual. In the fat classes for Hampshires, James Snell, of Clinton, won first and second on his yearling wethers in a class of thirteen, and secured the championship for the breed on this entry. Peter Arkell, of Teeswater, was first in a class of eighteen yearling Southdown wethers, and Colonel McEwen, of London, was second. The championship, however, went to a wether lamb shown by the University of California. Arkell had first second and fourth in Oxford wether lambs, and secured first on a pen of three. Herb. Lee, of Highgate, secured all the prizes in fat Cotswolds, and had the champion Lincoln wether and also the first-prize pen of lambs. Mr. Lee was also successful in securing the champion-Mr. Lee-was also successful in securing the champion-ship on his fat Leicester yearling wether. Snell, of Clinton, and Armstrong, of Teeswater, were successful exhibitors in the Lincoln classes. In a class of twelve wether lambs, long-wooled grades or crosses, Lee secured first and also the championship. The first prize pen of yearling wethers and wether lambs also went to Mr. Lee. The showing of fat wethers was particularly



Junior Lad, the Grand Champion Bullock of the International, Chicago.



The Champion Fat Wether of the International, Chicago.

Dates of Breeders' Meetings.

Announcement comes from the Canadian National Live-Stock Records Office, Ottawa, of the regular breeders' meetings, to be held in Toronto during the first week in February, and of the Quebec meetings to be held during the same week in the city of Quebec. Breeders all over Eastern Canada eagerly look forward to this period of convention and discussion on live-stock problems, and the attendance is always creditable. We give here the complete list as furnished us by the Canadian National Live-Stock Records Office. All of the Quebec meetings are to be held in the City Hall, Quebec. The individual meeting places of the Toronto meetings are not yet announced.

TORONTO MEETINGS.

Monday. Feb. 2, 2.00 p.m.—Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Directors' Meeting. " 2, 2.00 " - Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting. " 2, 3.00 " - Canadian Thoroughbred Horse Society, Annual Meeting.

" 2, 3.00 " —Ontario Berkshire Club, Annual Meeting. " 2, 4.00 " -Ontario Yorkshire Club, Annual Meeting.

" 2, 4.00 " — Canadian Pony Society, Directors' Meeting. " 2, 8.00 " - Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Direc

tors' Meeting. " 2, 8.00 " - Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting.

" 2, 8.00 " - Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting. " 2, 8.00 " — Canadian Pony Society, Annual Meeting.

" 4, 4.00 " - Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Directors' Meeting. " 4, Evening —Ayrshire Banquet. 4, 8.00 -Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Association, Annual Meeting. " 4, 8.00 " —Canadian Hackney Horse Society, Annual Meeting. " 4, 8.00 " - Canadian Kennel Club, Annual Meeting. " 4, 8.00 " — Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting. " 4, 8.30 " —Ontario Horse Breeders' Associa-

tion, Annual Meeting. THURSDAY. Feb. 5, 8.30 a.m.—Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, Directors' Meeting. " 5, 9.00 " —Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting. " 5, 9.00 " —Canadian Shire Horse Association,

Directors' Meeting. " 5, 10.00 " —Canadian Shire Horse Association,

Annual Meeting.

'' 5, 10.00 '' —Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, Annual Meeting. " 5, 10.30 " —Clydesdale Horse Association of

Canada, Annual Meeting. 5, 2.00 p.m.—Canadian Hereford Breeders' sociation, Directors' Meeting. " 5, 3.00 " —Canadian Hereford Breeders' As

sociation, Annual Meeting. " 5, 3.00 " —Canadian Hereford Breeders' sociation, Annual Meeting. -Holstein-Friesian Association, An-

nual Meeting. FRIDAY. Feb. 6, 1.00 p.m.—Eastern Canada Live-Stock Union Annual Meeting

strong this year. The entries were of good form and exceptionally well fitted. The grand champion wether of the show was a pure-bred yearling Shropshire shown by J. C. Andrew, of West Point, Ind.

In the breeding classes, the Canadian exhibitors were fairly successful. The competition, however, was very keen. Never was there a better showing of breeding sheep seen at the International. In a class of nine aged Shropshire rams, Larkin Farms were second, and in a class of twenty-six ewe lambs they were sixth. The champion ram came from Iroquois Farms, New York. It was a banner Leicester show and the money was fairly evenly divided among the exhibitors. Three Canadian pens competed. The aged-ram class was won by R. C. Armstrong, of Teeswater, but Jas. Snell was first in both yearling and ram lambs. Armstrong secured the championship on his ram, and Snell had the champion ewe in his yearling. Both these breeders exhibited large, typey, well-fitted individuals. Arkell & Sons, of Teeswater, had the first-prize Oxford ram and secured first with their flock in competition with five others. Smith Bros., of Wisconsin, annexed the championship on their yearling ram, and McKerrow & Sons, of Wisconsin, had the champion ewe. Colonel McEwen, of London, had an extra good showing of Southdowns, and in the aged ram class secured second place, while Larkin Farms were first. In the yearling and ram lamb classes, in which there were seven and nine entries, respectively, McEwen was first and Larkin third, while in a class of eighteen yearling ewes Mc-Ewen secured third place, and was first and third in a class of twenty-four ewe lambs. The winning yearling ram from this flock was an individual of outstanding merit. It is seldom that one sees as perfect a head and so well developed and fleshed a body on any breed of sheep. He is an exceptionally well-wooled sheep

DECEMBER

in fact no flaws Ewen, as was lambs. With sheep were pu merglen Farm placing looked flock. In Lin were very succ the aged ram championships vearling entri strong, and the much of the is understood t a good market

The A EDITOR "THE

At this sea many localitie event as one so much talk Women have voting, and l franchise. and more dire schools? Her making occa halves" in the species of con men holding succession. Woman's Ins been a decide within the ra this has been further steps boards of ed years shown aspects of scl liarly constit very genera made with p occupation v and affairs as by an unplea Schools. Th home are of other adult some respect reasonable to in the privile

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in fact no flaws could be picked in his type or conforma-The championship in rams was secured by Mc-Ewen, as was also the first place for a pen of three ram With the flock and pen of ewe lambs, the London sheep were put in second place, with entries from Glimmerglen Farms, Cooperstown, N. Y., in first. This placing looked like a little favoritism for the American look. In Lincolns, J. H. Patrick & Son, of Ilderton, were very successful, winning first and second in all but the aged ram class, where Lee nosed in second. The championships in both male and female went to Patricks' yearling entries. In all classes the competition was strong, and the winnings of the Canadian flock show that much of the good stuff is on this side of the line. It is understood that many of the Canadian breeders found a good market at the Show for much of their winning

THE FARM.

The Annual School Meeting.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

At this season a few words would be in order about the approaching election of school trustees which, in many localities, is about as listless a go-as-you-please event as one could well imagine for a country where so much talk is heard about education and citizenship. Women have acquired a very extended privilege of voting, and have shown in the Province of Ontario both the disposition and the capacity to exercise the Why should they not undertake a greater and more direct share in the management of the public schools? Heretofore they have been limited rather to making occasional suggestions, which their "better halves" in the capacity of trustees have received with a species of conservative inertia, characteristic of gentlemen holding down office, say for 15 or 20 years in succession. It has not escaped observation that since Woman's Institutes have forged to the front there has been a decided quickening of attention to school affairs within the range of their activities. So far as heard, this has been all to the good, and naturally suggests further steps in that direction. On city and town boards of education notably, women have in recent years shown themselves efficient members. There are aspects of school life and work which women are peculiarly constituted to promote, and they also possess very generally the knack of having improvement made with promptitude, which men by reason of preoccupation with the increasing burdens of farm work and affairs are liable to neglect until jolted into activity by an unpleasant reminder from the Inspector of Public Schools. The lives and education of the youth of the home are of quite as much concern to the mothers or other adult women of a section as to the men and, in some respects, more so, and it is, therefore, not unreasonable to urge that henceforth they should share in the privilege and responsibilities of trusteeship.

ALPHA.

Would Barter the Agricultural Representative for a Piece of Road.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

"Philip H. Bolger, ex-Reeve of Adamston, created a sensation by expressing the view that the money which the Province and the county are now expending in keeping open a District Office of the Ontario Department of Agriculture here could be more advantageously disbursed in the building of roads.'

The above statement which appeared recently in a daily paper, refers to a county which, according to Legislative Act, pays \$500 per year towar port of work carried on by the Agricultural Representative, whose services would be dispensed with if the ex-Reeve had his way. Fortunately all men are not of the same mind. Good roads are important and must be built, but anyone who has had to get road-work done knows that \$500 would build a very small piece of road and would benefit at most a handful of people. It would be a long step backward to take the money that supports the work of the Agricultural Representative, whose services are available to the whole country, and spend it on a piece of road that would be used by

perhaps less than a dozen people. The Agricultural Representative system is something that the farmers of Ontario should be very proud of. It has been in vogue for over twelve years in some counties, and results show that those in whose minds the movement originated rendered a great service to the country. Most of the progressive farmers have linked themselves up with the Agricultural Representative, and have not only been money in pocket but have assisted in disseminating knowledge of things pertaining to the farm, so that boys and girls growing up to-day have a broader outlook and are equipped to take greater pleasure out of farming as well as finding short-cuts to profit. The Agricultural Representative is not placed among the farmers because as a class they are more in paced of onlightenment then only other class. more in need of enlightenment than any other class. The people have shown by their vote that they consider the farmers possessed of sufficient intelligence, industry, ability and honesty to carry on the supreme task of government. But no man is so wise that he cannot learn something from others. If there are those who feel that they have not been helped by the Agricultural Representative they should make sure that the fault is not their own. The Representative is a leader, but can only lead in so far as there is a willingness to follow. In every county there are some farmers who refuse to

be led even to the greenest pastures. Through farmers' clubs, which are becoming numerous, the Representative will be enabled to reach every farmer by dealing with groups, while it would be impossible for him to visit every individual farm. Farmers are busy men, their work is largely of a practical nature, little time is found for study. It stands to reason, then, that an agricultura! specialist to advise on the many complicated problems in connection with farm work should be available just as a medical doctor would be consulted for ailments of the body. The Agricultural Representative is a practical farmer, specially trained, and is constantly studying farm problems. He knows what difficulties are likely to confront farmers. If he has been in the work for any length of time he has had questions that have worried farmers fired at him hundreds of times from different angles. His deepest thought and study have been given to these questions, the answers are on the end of his tongue; his advice is reliable. The system is sound; it has proved its value. Space will not permit giving a detailed account of the activities of the Agricultural Representative, but it is sufficient to say that those who would use the axe on him have not followed his busy life or do not know what he is accomplishing. Nipissing, Ont. J. LAUGHLAND.

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

Good Dairy Farming.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

As a young farmer just beginning on the land, I wish to present the following ideas in response to your invitation in the issue of November 27:

At this time when purchased feeds are so high in price, one has to study carefully what to feed his dairy cows for best results. I think one mistake is that we do not grow enough clover or alfalfa which will supply some of our protein without using a large amount of high-priced concentrates. If possible to get a stand of alfalfa one field could be used for that purpose, and the balance of the farm run in a three-year rotationcorn, grain and pasture-sweet clover or red clover being used principally as a pasture crop, owing to their ability to stand drought and furnish green growth during the summer. Some may say that a three-year rotation supplies too much land for corn and roots, and not enough for grain. My answer would be to grow potatoes, if help is available, and use the potato money to pur-chase any further grain or concentrates. As a rule, an acre of potatoes has a greater cash value than an acre of grain, and also serves the purpose of cleaning the round and preparing for bigger crops of grain which follow. Part of the potato money could also be used to buy fertilizers, and thus further increase our yields to buy lertilizers, and thus further increase our yields and giving the farmer a double profit on his polatoes. My idea of growing feed for a dairy cow would be to grow clover or alfalfa for roughage, silage or roots for succulent feeds, oats as the grain feed, with the addition of purchased feeds. This would supply the cheapest feed, give the dairy cow the balanced ration, and put the land in the best condition. If alfalfa will not grow the land in the best condition. If alfalfa will not grow, a four-year rotation could be followed. WM. T. McBride. Middlesex Co., Ont.

A Modern Handicap.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE": In your issue of November 27 you asked those who had started farming, or were contemplating starting, to tell of the difficulties they were meeting in starting. While I may not keep to that subject, I believe I am dealing with one of the difficulties that the young men of to-day are meeting, that is, the lack of proper agricul-tural education. Possibly there are some who will not agree with me, and say that book learning, as they call it, is no good; but I believe that a combination of practical knowledge and knowledge gained from the study of books is far better than either one alone.

Farming has developed into a more or less scientific job, yet our educational facilities have not kept pace with that development. A generation or so ago it took brawn and muscle to farm; to-day a great deal of the hard, slavish work has been done away with, but it is necessary to have knowledge of the requirements of the different crops that we may make the most out of the land, of the composition of feeds that feeding may be done economically, and how best to combat the different pests that are becoming more common

The different professions have their schools and colleges situated in various centres throughout the province. There are law schools, medical schools, business colleges, all specializing on the different professions, yet for the greatest occupation of all—the job of which Peter McArthur has said is the only man's job left—has only one fully equipped place in the Province where young men wishing to farm may receive training along agricultural lines, and that so over-crowded that it cannot accommodate all who wish to go.

In the writer's experience, at high school, many hours and a great deal of hard work were spent in the study of subjects that are absolutely no good to a person intending to farm. Not once since I have left school have I had occasion to use what I learned, and have forgotten by now practically everything I knew. How much better would it have been if instead of

those non-essential subjects scmething along agricultural lines had been taught?

In my mind the solution would be to have agricultural schools in the various districts where the essential subjects would be taken up, and, instead of the nonessential ones, something that would be of benefit to farming taught. Then if the student wanted to continue his studies he could attend the Agricultural College, at Guelph, where he could complete his training.
Middlesex Co., Ont.
WILLIAM STUART. Middlesex Co., Ont.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

The Balky Car.

When a horse becomes a mass of mental and physical determination not to move, the problem of getting action is sometimes extremely difficult of solution. In an automobile, however, the equine element, or in other words the mental factor, is eliminated. The situation is sometimes almost as embarrassing, but it can nevertheless be treated along definite lines. we refer to a balky car we have no reference to a machine that stops because of some mechanical defect It is principally the motor that, having become cold and refuses to run, we intend to deal with. The winter season is upon us in strength, but more than ever cars are being operated despite the cold and snow. If you find that your motor will not start if you have left it standing in the open for some time, give it two or three, trials by hand cranking, or by use of the self-starter but do not keep repeating these operations, because in the majority of instances they will be without result, and you will only succeed in tiring yourself or the battery. It is well to remember that excessive cranking rapidly runs a battery down when the temperature is low. It is also wise to bear in mind that a battery is 100 per cent. efficient in the warm summer time, and only but 60 per cent. capable under exposure to cold weather. Putting an excessive cranking strain on a battery subjected to frosty conditions will quickly cause

Having cranked your motor several times without success, raise the engine hood cover, and by using the tickler fill the carbureter with gas. If the motor now refuses to operate get a hot iron, or some cloths soaked in boiling water, and heat up the intake manifold. This process usually provides quick vaporization for the fuel, and if it does not do anything more will likely produce several explosions and heat up the motor to a point where starting may become possible. Failing in point where starting may become possible. Failing in these measures, get a super-heated piece of metal and apply it to the intake manifold; or if you have an expert knowledge of a blow-torch, use it, and immediate results should be achieved. We do not recommend a blow-torch to an amateur, however, as it must be skilfully handled in order that its flame may avoid any possible contact with gas fumes. There is something else that you can do when in dire straits, and that is to drain your radiator and completely fill the cooling system with hot water. Of course, it will hardly be necessary to advise the use of the choker, because most drivers are familiar with the fact that its function is to enrich the fuel supply by reducing the available amount of air. Another suggestion that has proven valuable is to combine the use of the hand crank with valuable is to combine the use of the hand crank with that of the self-starter. To have someone operate the starter, while you pull up smartly on the crank, will often combine efforts that give immediate satisfaction. We would be remiss if we did not warn you that under certain circumstances it is folly to force the starting of a car. Perhaps you are familiar with the fact that when explosions take place in a combustion chamber superheated steam is produced, and that is frequently the resulting that the starting of the resulting that the starting of th strikes cool cylinder walls and condenses. The resulting water is forced past the pistons by the explosions and falls into the crank case. Just as soon as the motor stops the water steals through the oil to the bottom of the crank case, and if the mercury it low enough will freeze in the usual way. This freezing can do considerable damage in certain motors where it is possible for it to jam the oil pump. If you start your motor when the oil pump is frozen, something is bound to be broken, and so if your power plant seems to be unduly rigid, and it may be any time during the cold weather, it might be well to investigate the oil pump and make

sure that it is not ice bound.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," and the best way to cater to a balky motor is to give it protection. Never leave your car in an open space. Try to give it the protection of a building. use an engine hood cover, or a rug, to protect the radiator from the wind When any device of this character is used see that the auto is headed into the wind in order that the rush of cold air may not penetrate. No matter how well your car may be covered up, if it is not headed into the wind the cold air will strike the motor and have a retarding effect upon its operation.

Receipts of cheese at Montreal from May 1 to November 22, this year were 152,705 boxes behind the receipts of last year for the same period. Figuring 80 pounds per box of cheese and 60 tons as the product of the average factory for the season, it is easy to figure that production has been lessened this year so far by an amount equal to the product of 100 factories. Much of this decrease has been due to the fact that fewer cows have been milked by dairymen.

THE DAIRY.

The Niagara Peninsula Holstein Sale.

The annual fall sale of Holsteins, held at Dunnville, Ont., of Wednesday, December 3, under the auspices of the Niagara Peninsula Holstein Club, did not reach any sensational figures in the way of high prices. The averages, however, for the better lots were fair, and in nearly every instance the choicer things went at fast bidding for very good prices. Dolly Mercena 2nd, a three-year-old heifer, consigned by R. Cooper, of Welland, made the top price at \$425, going to George H. McFadgen, Mandaumin, Ont. It will be noted that twenty-seven lots, which sold above \$100 each, made an average of \$217. The following are results in detail: Ruby Hengerveld, Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-

an average of \$217. The following are results in detail:	
Ruby Hengerveld, Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-	
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Llenroc Aaggie De Kol, Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-	
establishment, Guelph	
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Snowball Ormsby, Dept. of Soldiers' Civil Re-	
establishment	
Re-establishment	
Acrois Colentha Ormsby, I. Downey, Marshville. 200	
Det Rawndale W. L. Dville, Dulliville 100	
Friederiche, John Webb, Caledonia	
Pontiacs Hermes Ormsby, Dept. of Soldiers' Civil	
December 500	
D. A. Ciel Aggie Robert Allingham 300	
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117.112.20	
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the-Lake	
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January TZ:	100

Verstella Stock Farm Sale.

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The Verstella Stock Farm sale of Holstein-Friesian cattle was held on Tuesday, December 2, and recorded the remarkable average of \$303.97 for 44 head. The total volume of sales was \$13,373; 6 bulls averaging \$285.83, and 38 females averaging \$306.84. For the class of stock sold, this was one of the best sales ever held in Ontario. The cattle were in good condition, the crowd was large and the selling was exceptionally good. The high price of the sale was secured for Molly Mercedes, a seven-year-old cow, that it is said will give 21,000 lbs. of milk during her present milking period. Her records show 27.76 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 102.1 lbs. of milk in one day. She sold for \$700 to Arthur H. B. Keene, London. The high-priced bull was Pontiac Korndyke Plus, sold to Charles Holborne, Lawrence Station. This bull is by Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, with 30 R.O.M. daughters, 6 R.O.P. daughters and 3 proven sons. Pontiac Korndyke Plus is out of Plus Pontiac Artis, ex-Canadian champion with a seven-day butter record at four years of 31.55 lbs. No animal in this sale sold for less than \$100, and a list of individual sales follows:

MALES.

Pontiac Korndyke Plus, Chas. Holborne, Lawrence Station	400
General Foch Mercedes, Geo. Laidlaw, Aylmer	170
Pontiac Colantha Plus, F. E. Huffman, Aylmer	000
Pontiac Korndyke of Yarmouth, J. J. Ashton, St. Thomas	210

	FEMALES.				
Molly Mercedes,	Arthur H. B. Keene, Londo Kol, W. O. Dennis, Milton.				

700

Tanonto (3)	1
Rosa Dorliska, Thos. J. Wilkins, Toronto 330	,
Poss Korndyke Plus, M. L. Haley & Son, Spring	
ford 200	
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Flora Colantha De Kol, W. O. Dennis	0
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Susie Dorliska, W. Sager, St. George 40.	D

Dora Dorliska De Kol, W. O. Dennis	380
Nancy Colantha Wayne, Geo. Laidlaw	360
Calf, E. C. Gilbert	100
Jessie Colantha De Kol, W. Windham, Guelph	230
Maria Colantha De Kol, Thos. J. Wilkins	380
Grace Colantha Wayne, Geo. Laidlaw	380
Calf. W. Windham	115
Lena Wayne De Kol, W. O. Dennis	170
Louisa Wayne Iosca, E. C. Gilbert	180
Ellen Iosca De Kol, W. O. Dennis	300
Annie Dorliska, J. J. Ashton	310
Inka Dorliska De Kol, Bert Carr, Glanworth	360
Bonnie Dorliska, Fred Miller, Lawrence Station	200
Colantha Jane Dorliska, Duncan Taylor, St.	
Thomas	325
Maggie Colantha De Kol, W. O. Dennis	300
Sarah Colantha Korndyke, E. C. Gilbert	165
Nellie Dorliska, Fred Carr	565
Mary Inka Colantha, W. Hodgins, Clandeboye	300
Peggy Dorliska De Kol, Fred Carr	175
Alice Colantha Wayne, Bert Carr	525
7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	105

Compounding an Economical Ration.

Calf, Fred Miller.

At the present time the making of an economical milk ration for the dairy herd is one of chief and most difficult problems for the dairyman to solve. All feeds cost a very great deal more than they used to and, besides, many are difficult to obtain. Now more than ever it is necessary for a dairyman to know that the feeds he is using are balancing each other, as well as furnishing plenty of variety in a suitable and palatable ration. As an instance of this and one that could, no doubt be duplicated many times among dairymen, we had a milk producer come to our office sometime ago for some information about feeding his cows. He told how and what he was feeding, and asked us to suggest a balanced ration for his herd, since he felt that he was not getting sufficient milk. His cows were giving about 30 pounds per day and he was feeding 30 to 40 pounds of silage each per day, timothy hay (clover slightly mixed in it) morning and evening, and straw in the afternoon. The grain and concentrates consisted of a mixture of equal parts by weight of bran, shorts, oil meal and corn chop, fed at the rate of one pound for every four pounds of milk he thought his cows should give.

Now, of course, many readers will see several things wrong with this ration; among the most important being the absence of clover or alfalfa hay. This, however, was unavoidable unless the owner were to sell his timothy and buy other hay. Then, too, the presence of corn chop and shorts tends to make the ration very heavy without adding anything exceptional to the ration that is particularly suited for milk production. This concentrate mixture, as fed, was costing \$3.20 per hundred pounds, and when balanced chemically showed a very low protein content, only one pound of protein in fact, to 9.3 pounds of other constituents, such as carbohydrates and fat. It is understood among nearly all men who have fed successfully for milk production, that the proportion of protein should be at least one pound of protein to six and a half pounds of carbohydrates and fat for milk production and for cows yielding heavily, a much narrower ration than this even is desirable.

This dairyman furnished us with the prices of such feeds as he could procure, and we are presenting herewith several different combinations of these feeds in table form, with the nutritive ratio and cost of each at the prices furnished us, given below.

cheaper than number six, because a pound of bran has been substituted for a pound of gluten, but it is also a wider ration, although theoretically ideal and good practically.

The above paragraphs and table are given merely to show how comparatively minor changes in a ration may increase or lessen its cost and effectiveness for milk production. Dairymen can well afford to devote their most careful attention to this problem of economical feeding.

HORTICULTURE.

New Varieties of Small Fruits.

Some of the newer recommended varieties of small fruits discussed at the recent convention of Ontario Fruit Growers were described as follows by M. B. Davis, Associate in Pomology to W. T. Macoun, Dominion Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Portia is a strawberry, Newman No. 23 and Count are raspberries, while Lincoln and Wilkin's Seedling are grapes.

"Portia is very vigorous with abundant large and dark green foliage. Practically resistant to rust, it is an excellent plant maker and is a variety that can be planted the maximum distance apart with the assurance that it will readily form a good matted row. The flower is practically imperfect, producing a berry medium in size and slightly larger than Parson Beauty. In color it is a rich deep crimson, which is carried right through to the core. With its regular conic shape, attractive color and prominent seeds it is difficult to imagine a more handsome product. As it is exceptionally firm and solid it should be an excellent shipper, especially if picked before it becomes over ripe. In quality it is good, possessing a mildly acid to sweet flavor."

"Newman No. 23 is pre-eminently a shipping berry. As it has done excellently on much heavier soil than ours, it apparently has wide range of adaptability. The bush is a vigorous stocky grower of about four to four and a half feet high with rather an open centre, but strong canes with numerous branches. The fruit is large, slightly larger than Herbert, bright crimson in color and very firm. In quality it is practically as good as Herbert. In productiveness it ranks close to Herbert with us, and apparently is as good on a heavier soil. As a canning berry it is difficult to surpose holding its shape excellently."

surpass, holding its shape excellently."

"Count is a very early raspberry, and is worthy of a place in your plantation where an early berry, which has good appearance, is a good yielder, a good shipper and a good canner is desired. The bush is a very vigorous upright grower, about four feet in height

and hardy."

"Lincoln has given about 20 per cent. better yields than Concord. The vine is a vigorous grower, free of mildew and quite hardy. The berry is somewhat smaller than Concord, being about the size of Brighton. The bunch is about as long as Concord, more oblong in shape and much more compact, making a very regular and handsome bunch for market purposes. In quality it is somewhat better than Concord. As a shipper we have no evidence except apparent character, which leads us to believe that it should be a better shipper.

have no evidence except apparent character, which leads us to believe that it should be a better shipper than Concord. It has a thicker and tougher skin."

Wilkin's Seedling is a white grape of medium size, of better flavor than Niagara or Concord. The bunch is of good size and form, and quite compact. Season somewhat earlier than Niagara, skin about the same thickness. This variety could well be used for the home market to extend the season of Niagara."

A COMPARISON OF DIFFERENT RATIONS.

Feed	Ration being fed	Ration 1	Ration [®]	Ration 3	Ration 4	Ration 5	Ration 6	Ration 7	Price of feed
Silage Timothy hay (some clover) Oat chop Bran Oil meal Cottonseed meal Gluten Corn chop Shorts Nutritive ratio Cost per pound for concentrates	2 - 2 2 1:9.3	lbs. 35 10 2 3 2 — 2 — 1:6.5 3.14c	lbs. 35 10 3 3 3 1:6.5 3.21c	lbs. 35 10 3 2 2 - 2 - 1:6.6	lbs. 35 10 3 2 1 1:6.3	lbs. 35 10 3 2 2 1/2 1 — 1:6.5	lbs. 35 10 3 2 2 1 1 1 — 1:6.12 3.33c	lbs. 35 10 3 2 2 1½ - 1:6.0 3.40c	3.00 2.40 4.25 4.40 3.30 3.40 2.75

The standards commonly accepted by experimenters and investigators for 1,100-pound cows giving 30 pounds of milk per day calls for a nutritive ratio of one pound of protein to 6.3 pounds of carbohydrates and fat, and ration number four in the table meets these requirements at a cost of only three cents more per 100 pounds of feed than the very wide ration previously being fed, as shown in the first column. The simplest ration is number two, containing equal parts of oat chop, bran and oil meal, but it lacks variety and is a little wider, although very slightly cheaper. The cheapest is ration number one, costing \$3.14 per hundred. Comparing numbers one and three one can see that bran appears to be cheaper than oats. The substitution of a pounds of oats for a pound of bran increases the cost by seven cents per hundred besides widening the ration a little. Rations six and seven are quite narrow, but they are also quite expensive, due to the inclusion of cottonseed meal. Ration number four is ten cents

"Among currants, Saunder's, which is already on the market, is one of the best, while Kerry, which is a newer variety, is probably the pick of the whole lot. Cuttings of Kerry have been supplied to nurserymen and will probably be on the market next fall."

FARM BULLETIN

Canadian Cattle for Hawaiian Islands.

The first shipment of cattle from Canada to the Hawaiian Islands left Vancouver Saturday morning, November 29th, for San Francisco, where it will board the S. S. Lurline for Kahalui, Island of Maui. The shipment consisted of eighteen pure-bred Holsteins and two pure-bred Jerseys, and is composed of selected animals of the finest breeding and show-yard type

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Canada to the surday morning, ere it will board of Maui. The ed Holsteins and osed of selected show-yard type

from the leading herds of the Province of British Columbia. The entire order was selected by Professor A. McLean, of the University of British Columbia. The request for this Canadian stock is a direct outgrowth

DECEMBER 18, 1919

of the visit which Professor McLean made to the Territory of Hawaii last summer for the purpose of judging the live stock at their exhibition.

This shipment opens a new and large field for British

Columbia dairy cattle, and in all probability is simply a forerunner for a good trade which awaits the live-stock breeders of that Province, and of Canada, if they fully prepare themselves to meet it.

Thirty-sixth Ontario Provincial Winter Fair Shows Steady

Improvement.

There can be no doubt of the success of the 1919 Ontario Provincial Winter Fair. The thirty-sixth annual fat stock show has come and gone with flying colors. Stockmen of all classes may well be assured that Ontario is coming along strongly in live-stock matters, after having visited Guelph during the week of December 5 to 11 and watched the excellent classes that almost entirely characterized the entire showing. The crowd was good, although we believe not a record one, and the weather came along true to form during the last few days of the show. For a day or two early in the week it was pretty warm and soft, but by Tuesday evening the thermometer had gone down sharply, and

Wednesday was almost bitterly cold.

Entries were exceptionally heavy in some kinds of stock, although not up to the volume set by last year's record breaking event in some other lines. Horses showed 339 entries, as compared with 398 entries last year, but some of the classes were remarkably fine and quality was quite in evidence. Beef cattle were 271 entries, 11 more than last year. Here was noted a marked improvement, emphasized by well-fitted stock of good quality. Dairy cattle were within one entry of being equal to last year, when 134 entries were recorded. Sheep totalled 525 entries, in addition to 89 carcasses and 47 wool entries. Swine entries numbered 355, an increase of 5. Seed entries were 330 strong, besides 64 entries from Standing Field Crop Competitions. Poultry again forged ahead and reached a total of 6,683.

a total of 6,683.

When one realizes the numbers of good live stock that must be brought out by big entries like the above, it is hard to understand why more farmers and stockmen do not make a point of visiting the Provincial Winter Fair annually and absorbing more of the spirit of live stock farming. Thousands do this to their everlasting benefit, but this only serves to emphasize the benefit other thousands are passing by when they remain at home with such an opportunity facing them. Nothing will so encourage a stock breeder and broaden his viewpoint as to make the pilgrimage to Guelph in December and meet there other stockmen and farmers. Ontario is a noted live-stock Province, but there is always room for improvement and nowhere can one gauge this improvement more safely than at the larger shows. Such shows are instituted for the benefit of the live-stock industry and should be supported by stockmen, both by exhibits and attendance.

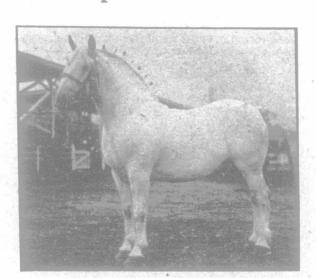
The directors' luncheons, put on for the benefit of exhibitors and others, were exceptionally good this year, and were marked by splendid addresses. The Federal Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, was present for the first time, and delivered a stirring address for all stockmen. Hon, Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, spoke at Monday's luncheon, and promised continued assistance to the Provincial Winter Fair in an eloquent speech. Hon. Duncan Marshall, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, spoke in his breezy Western fashion on Wednesday, and on the same day Judge Cridland, who had just officiated at the Chicago International, spoke briefly after having awarded the grand championship ribbon in the beef

Heavy Horses.

The number and quality of horses shown in the open and Canadian-bred classes at the thirty-sixth annual Winter Fair surpassed that of pre-Provin vious years. While there were a few entries deficient in show-ring style and etiquette, the majority of the candidates were exceptionally well brought out and were in good form. Several of the competitors in the open classes had just landod. They have the recognized type and conformation, and seldom does one see an importation as good at the ground. A good many entries were familiar to Canadian show-ring followers. They came out in their usual classy style, and in some cases were able to hold their own against the newcomers. Several new exhibitors competed and were able to get in the money, in strong competition. While everyone did not agree with all that the judges did, there was general satisfaction. Both the grand champion stelling and to say pion stallion and mare were Canadian-bred, and, to say the least, they were grand specimens of the breed.

The Percherons made a very good showing. The Lafayette Stock Farm Company of Canada, Ltd., had a number of entries that were brought out in high fit. The Belgian and Shire breeds were also represented. The awards in the open Clydesdale classes were made by Professor Toole, of the O.A.C., Guelph, while W. J. Bell, of Kemptville, and Albert Ness, of Howick, Que., officiated in the Canadian-bred classes. Robert Graham, of Toronto, placed the awards on the Percherons, Shires

CLYDESDALES.—The Clydesdale end of the show was particularly strong, and seldom does one see so many individuals of the breed of such high quality at one show. Judging from the large classes, one could feel assured that the horse industry is not going to be displaced by the tractor. Eleven aged stallions in the open class held the attention of the large crowd of spectators for well nigh an hour and a half. It was by no means any easy class to place. Smith & Richardson had three entries, which were recently imported. Baron Bobs, shown by Jas. Torrance, and The Count of



Monogram.

Champion Percheron stallion at Guelph for T.H.Hassard, Markham

Hillcrest, shown by T. H. Hassard, were in the ring. After moving the different individuals and examining them critically, Baron Bobs, a son of Baron's Pride, was placed at the head of the class. He had the most scale of any of the entries, and showed a good deal of quality and character. He has a good set of feet and legs, although he might be faulted for being a little bit straight in the hock and shallow at the heel. However, his feet were big and he had very springy pasterns. He is an exceptionally good-fronted horse and used his knees to good advantage, but he was only a fair goer behind. Kello Crest, shown by Smith & Richardson, stood in second place. This colt was not in the bloom of the other entries, and was rather thin, but it must be remembered that he has not had time to get in shape since coming across the pond. He is well coupled and strong boned. His feet and legs were his forte; not only were the legs clean and flinty-boned, but the pasterns were set at the proper angle and the feet were as large as dinner plates and fairly deep. Tressilian, a stablemate of the above horse, was moved in third. He is a good-topped individual with splerdid under-pinning, but did not show the bloom of The Count of Hillcrest, which followed him in the line. If The Count had a little more size, he would be a hard entry to beat. He has thickness, style and quality, and was in exceptional bloom. His ankles and feet could not be faulted, and he showed good knee action in the ring. He appeared a little nervous, however, and did not show to as good advantage as he has on previous ccasions. Below him were seven right good horses; some were a little narrower than others, a few were not as drafty as breeders would like to see, and one of two went a little sluggish in the ring.

The class of aged stallions, importers excluded, br ught out seven entries, among which was Dunure Lucky Star, a Baron of Buchlyvie colt. He is a great horse and showed well. He has splendid quality of body showing style and character, and is a drafty horse with broad, deep feet and springy pasterns. In second place stood Dunnottar, a dark bay, with substance and good under-pinning. He was scarcely of the quality or style of the winner. Baron Senwick, in third place, is a trappy, clean-limbed colt, and well coupled, but might be faulted for travelling a little wide. He had none too large feet, but is a little better in neck and breaching than the one placed above him. The champion in the open class was found in the class of three-year-olds in The Select, a Dunure Footprint colt, shown by Smith & Richardson. He is an outstanding individual of great quality and general make-up. Not only is he a thick, deep-bodied colt, but his legs, ankles and feet are beyond reproach. Like some of the other horses imported at the same time, he is not loaded with fat, but there is a good deal of style shown when he walks or trots. Dusky Knight, a beautiful black horse with a shiny coat, was placed second. He is a little more rangy than the winner, but he has quality throughout. There was a baker's dozen of two-year-olds, led by C. E. F. Baron Begg, sired by Baron Stanley. This entry, shown by the Experimental Farms, Ottawa, is a well-made, drafty colt with the desirable kind of feet and legs, which he can use to good advantage when displaying his qualities. Westminster, another colt that is new in the Canadian show-ring, worked into second place. He is shortcoupled, with a nicely-turned croup and he is good at the ground. This entry picked his knees and hocks up well and travelled fairly straight. Marathon's Best, a colt with more middle than most of the entries, worked into third place. He is a stylish individual, with finequality feathering and trappy action. He is possibly not as wide in the chest as some of his competitors. There were several extra good individuals that did not get in the money in this class.

One of the sensations of the show was a class of ten aged mares. Clydesdale enthusiasts will gather an idea of the strength of this class from the fact that Margery Daw, Syringa, Blink of Faichfolds, and Mendel Princess were among the competitors. These four have been champions or near champions in past shows. They all have excellent Clydesdale type and conformation, with substance and character. It was a wonderful class. Margery Daw, shown by B. Rothwell, finally stood at the top, and was later made champion. She is a magnificent mare, well ribbed up and showing quality and matronly appearance. She picked her feet up well in the ring and travelled true. Blink of Faichfolds, a drafty mare with a great body, heavy bone and broad, deep feet, worked into second place. She, too, knew how to show her good qualities in the ring. Syringa was the largest individual in the class, with a beautiful front, deep, well-ribbed-up body, and good underpinning. Another judge might have put her higher in the class; however, it was rather difficult to get over the two placed above her. Mendel Princess had the best ankles of any and showed quality and style, but she was a little fine in the bone and had not the scale of those placed above her. The three-year-old class brought out a trio, with Lady Stanley, from the Experimental Farms, at the top. This is a quality mare, good at the ground, but only a fair mover. Rose of Maples and Hillcrest Queen were close competitors for the first place in the two-year-old class. Both are mares of great quality, but the former has a little more substance and is a breedy mare, with flint-like legs. She flexes her hocks well when moving, and her knee action could not be faulted. The latter mare also went straight and snappy. If she had a little bit more substance, it is possible that she might have been first. Golden Lady May, in third place, had not the scale of the colts standing on either side of her, and she went better behind than she did in front. Like all the entries shown by Robert Duff & S

Exhibitors.—T. H. Hassard, Markham; Jas. Baker, Bright; Jas. Torrance, Markham; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Brandon Bros., Forest; D. McKinnon & Son, Hillsburg; Wm. Smith & Son, Alma; J. Telfer, Milton West; A. G. Gormley, Unionville; S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll; J. B. Laurie, Agincourt; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton; A. Hewson, Malton; Experimental Farms, Ottawa; F. J. Wilson, Rothsay; W. D. Forster, Markham; W. J. McCallum, Brampton; W. W. Hogg, Thamesford; Geo. Miller, Caledonia; R. C. Rogerson, Fergus; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Wm. Buchanan, Hensall; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; T. J. McMichael, Seaforth; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; J. B. Cowieson & Son, Queensville.

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Awards.—Stallion, aged (11): 1, Torrance, on Baron Bobs by Baron's Pride; 2, 3, 5 and 8, Smith & Richardson, on Kello Crest by Scottish Crest, Tressilian, by Sir Hugo, Everard by Everlasting, and Halsington Champion by Quicksilver; 4, Hassard, on The Count of Hillcrest by The Bruce; 6 and 7, Brandon Bros., on Aurelian by Auchenflower, and Earl o' Clay by Baronson. Stallion, aged, (importers excluded), (7): 1, Gormley, on Dunure Lucky Star by Baron of Buchlyvie; 2 and 6, Telfer, on Dunnottar by Glenshinnock, and Knight of Barglass by Hiawatha Godolphin; 3, Smith & Sons, on Baron Senwick by Baron's Pride; 4, McKinnon & Son, on Ravenscraig by Apukwa; 5, Baker, on Wynholm by Baron Kelvin; 7, Lowieson, on Lord Morvin by Sir Hugo. Stallion, three years, (3): 1, Smith & Richardson, on The Select by Dunure Footprint; 2, Prouse, on Dusky Knight by Up-to-Date Knight; 3, Laurie, on Archer of Glencairn by Pride of Glencairn. Stallion two years (13): 1, Experimental Farms, on C. E. F. Baron Begg by Baron Stanley; 2 and 5, Smith & Richardson, on Westminster by Cornation, and Destiny by Kismet; 3, Hassard, on Marathon's Best by Marathon; 4 and 6, Brandon Bros., on Herminius Again by Herminius, and Dunure Expression by Dunure Gulf Stream; 7 and 8, McCallum, on Earl Gleniffer by Lord Gleniffer, and Orlando by Dunure David. Stallion, yearling (7): 1, Hogg, on Denholmhill Prince by Denholmhill David; 2, McCallum, on Duke of Marlborough by Prince Ascot; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Maryfield Lad by Knight of Maryfield; 4, Hassard, on Count Crawford by The Count of Hillcrest; 5, Experimental Farms, on Craigie Begg by Craigie Knowes; 6, Brandon Bros., on Baron Elder by Baron Gartley; 7, Miller, on General Miller by Kinpurnie. Stallion, foal: 1, Goodfellow Bros., on Wallace McGregor; 2, Rogerson, on Barney Hugo.

on Barney Hugo.

Mares, aged (10): 1, Rothwell, on Margery Daw by Dunnottar; 2, Gormley, on Blink of Faichfolds by Girvan Chief; 3, Experimental Farms, on Syringa by Sir Spencer; 4, Duff & Son, on Mendel Princess by Mendel; 5, Buchanan, on Favorite Belle by Popinjay; 6 and 8, Hogg, on Denholmhill Blossom by Marmarides, and Farmer's Belle by Farmer's Counsel; Miller, on Bloom of Whitefield by Scotland's Kind. Mare, three years (3): 1, Experimental Farms, on Lady Stanley by Baron Stanley; 2, Duff & Son, on Rye Queen by Ryecroft Model; 3, Gormley, on Burndennette Baroness by King's Purser. Mare, two years (6): 1, Batty, on Rose of the Maples by Loyal Hero; 2, Miller, on Hillcrest Queen by Royal Cadet; 3, Duff & Son, on Golden Lady May by Golden Hero Lad; 5, Hassard, on Belle Marathon by Marathon; 6, Baker, on Waverley Sun-

flower by Baron's Best. Mare, yearling (6): 1, Duff & Son, on Ida Fleming by Baron Gartley; 2, Hassard, on Myrtle Grove by The Count of Hillcrest; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Lady Maryfield by Knight of Maryfield; 4, Hogg, on Royalette's Keepsake by Denholmhill David; 5 and 6, Rothwell, on Bonnie Heather and Flower Girl by Dunnottar. Mare, foal: 1, Hogg, on Denholmhill Maud. Three, the get of sire, two years and under: 1, Rothwell, on get of Dunnottar; 2, Smith & Richardson, on Knight of Maryfield; 3, Goodfellow Bros., on Baron Gregor. Two, produce of mare two years and under: 1, Rothwell; 2, Experimental Farms; 3, Hogg. Champion stallion: Smith & Richardson, on The Select. Champion mare: Rothwell, on Margery Daw.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALES.—The quality and draftiness of the Canadian-bred Clydesdales was the subject of much comment from the ring-side. The entries in the various classes showed that it is possible to raise as high quality Clydesdales in Canada as can be grown in the Old Land. It is possibly the first show where the grand champion mare and stallion were both Canadian-bred.

In the aged-stallion class there were seven entries. Pride of Dunedin, shown by Hassard, won the redribbon. He is a toppy horse with good quality of body and under-pinning, and moves true and snappy. His feet and legs are about all that Clydesdale men desire, both in size and quality. Eastfield Charles, a stylish colt, moved into second place. He, too, has size, quality and true springy action. There is scarcely enough middle to Royal Montrave, in third place, but he has the quality right to the ground. Colonel Bowers, in fourth place, is a thick, well-ribbed horse, with fair ankles and with deep, broad feet. The entire class showed marked uniformity of type and conformation. There was a right good lot of three-year-olds brought out. Lawrie Kitchener, a deep, thick, well-coupled, trappy colt, moved up to first place. He has well-shaped hocks and carries them well when moving. Royal Marathon, in second place, is a big horse with beautiful feathering on his legs, and he picks himself up well. He was a close contestant for first place. Royal of Denholmhill, a neatly-turned, clean colt that moves a little better in front than he does behind, was third.

The two-year-old class brought out a rosy lot, chokeful of quality. There was a score of them, and the owners of the horses which got in the money might well be proud of their winning. well be proud of their winnings. After winnowing the class, the judges picked on Bonnie Bydand, a wellgrown, dark-bay colt, for first place. He is heavily muscled and has deep, broad feet, with beautiful ankles. He might be faulted for not showing quite enough character in his head and neck; also, he did not have as much scale as some of his competitors. However, he was later made champion, and when the highest awards of the show were being contested for, he secured the grand championship ribbon. March Past, a son of Dunnottar, is of the fashionable draft type and showed a little more character than did the winner. He was also able to show the steel when trotting down the He flexes his knees well and travelled true behind. Richardson's Model, in third place, is a smooth, neatlyturned colt with quality throughout. In fact, the placings of the first three horses might have been reversed without much criticism. Baron Dalmar, a drafty colt that travelled fairly well, moved into fourth place. Some of the remaining entries travelled wide; some did not use their hocks as they should have, while a few were somewhat plain compared with the company they were in. Only eight horses were placed, leaving twelve to return to the stable without a ribbon. This does not indicate, by any means, that they were poor horses. Gartley Herminius, in the yearling class, worked his way to the top. He is a coming individual with his excellent under-pinning and flashy movement. General Mowat, in second place, in a toppy, well-built horse.

The aged-mare class was nine strong. Favorite Blend was soon picked to lead the class. She is a beautiful individual of good weight and conformation, combined with the quality that Clydesdale men like to see. She was considered good enough to win the grand championship. Beside her stood Silver Lass, a flashy mare, well ribbed up and with quality to the ground. Molly of Burreldells, in third place, was of much the same build as the two mares placed above her, but she travelled a little wider behind and did not pick her front feet up quite so snappy. The three-year-old class brought out six good, useful mares. Nell Ivory, a well-built mare of good drafty type, and with quality throughout, was placed first, with Nancy Willing, a black mare that moved freely but carried her hocks a little too wide, in second place. There were seven twoyear-olds, and the honors went to Queen Seal, a large, smooth, attractive mare, in which it was hard to pick many flaws. Flora Lansdowne, in second place, is a breedy, stylish, clean, flinty-boned mare, with extra good feet and ankles. When trotting, she carries her hocks a little too wide. Ten yearlings made very keen competition. Finally, it narrowed down to Heather Princess and Queen o' Beauty for first place. The former has a beautiful body and travels nicely, although she might be of more value had she a deeper body Her quality and action put her into first place

Exhibitors.—T. H. Hassard, Markham; Jas. Bovaird, Brampton; S. Kissock, Oro Station; W. G. Bailey, Inglewood; Smith & Richardson, Columbus; Brandon Bros., Forest; T. McMichael & Son, Seaforth; M. E. Bebee, Owen Sound; A. Dawn, Epping; A. J. Lunn, Fingal; J. Torrance, Markham; J. H. Patterson, Summerville; R. C. Rogerson, Fergus; J. B. Cowieson, Queensville; Archie Crow, Allenford; Sheldon Bricker, Fordwich; Jas. McLeod, Wroxeter; G. W. Nott, Sea-

forth; Frank Crewson, Arthur; Goodfellow Bros., Bolton; Albert Hewson, Malton; Robt. Cox & Son, Todmorden; Henry Snyder, Clinton; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; City Dairy Farm, New Lowell; H. I. Barnhardt, Oro Station; F. J. Wilson, Rothsay; Hugh McLean, Wyoming; Geo. M. Anderson, Guelph; Mrs. John Gilbertson, Hagersville; A. M. Crawford, Thedford; John Gildner, Kitchener; Gen. Sir H. M. Pellatt, King; J. J. Castator, Woodbridge; A. & J. Broadfoot, Seaforth; Robt. Duff & Son, Myrtle; Wm. Semple, Kincardine; Geo. C. Burt, Hillsburg; Geo. Miller, Caledonia; Jno. A. Boag & Son, Queensville; T. Scott & Son, Sutton West; Bater Bros., Oakville; Cecil K. Jarvis, Milton; Jas. A. Brander, Elora; Allan Fried, New Dundee; Robt. Tuck & Son, Eden Mills; Alex. Nichol, Hagersville; Wm. & Chas. Sutherland, Bright; W. Geo. Ormiston, Burketon; Norman Dryden, Galt; Wm. T. Halls, Alma; Jno. J. Innes, Stratford; Dan. W. Walter, Gowanstown; W. F. Batty, Brooklin; Gunner Dosser, Jarvis; Geo. Davidson & Son, Cherrywood; W. Roach, Cherrywood; Wm. J. Johnston, Bradford; W. Rose, Newton Robinson; Oril Williamson, Jarvis; R. T. Chester, Hespeler; Jas. Ford & Son, Fergus.

Awards.—Stallion, aged (7): 1, Hassard, on Pride of Dunedin by Dunedin; 2, Brandon Bros., on Eastfield Charles by Baron's Best; 3, Smith & Richardson, on Royal Montrave by Montrave Imperialist; 4, McMichael & Son, on Colonel Bowers by Pacific: 5. Bailey. on

& Son, on Colonel Bowers by Pacific; 5, Bailey, on Royal Graham by Royal Brunstance; 6, Kissock, on Baron Mac by Baron Gartley; 7, Bovaird, on Great Times by Better Times. Stallion, three years (9): 1, Torrance, on Lawrie Kitchener by Lord Lawrie; 2, Hassard, on Royal Marathon by Marathon; 3, Mc-Michael, on Royal of Denholmhill by Dunure Friendship; 4, Rogerson, on Orlo Laddie by Prince Orlo; 5, Bebee, on Teddy Roosevelt by President Roosevelt; 6, Cowieson & Son, on Baron Fullarton by Clarion; 7, Lunn, on Bonnie Prince Charlie by Dalrioch Prince; Bollin, on Bolline Frince Charle by Dalloch Frince, 8, Dawn, on Baron Grandee by Grandee's Last. Stallion, two years, (20): 1, Pellatt, on Bonnie Bydand by Bydand; 2, Rothwell, on March Past by Dunnottar; 3, Crow, on Richardson Model by Royal Purse; 4, Crewson, on Baron Dalmar by Dalziel; 5, Brandon Bros., on Prince Herminius by Herminius; 6, Nott, on Golden China Called A. Spitherdon on the China Called A. Spi Guinea by Guinea Gold; 7, Smith & Richardson, on Lord Maryfield by Knight of Maryfield; 8, Hassard, on Marathon Heir by Marathon. Stallion, yearling (10): 1, Brandon Bros., on Gartley Herminius by Baron Gartley; 2 and 6, Miller, on General Mowat by Kinpurnie and Charming Grandee by Grandee's First; 3, Duff & Son, on Mendel Fairview by Mendel Prince; 4, Semple, on Silver City by Jake of Fairfield; 5, Broadfoot, on Earl Willing by Earl o' Clay; 7, Castator, on Baron Hope by Merry Baron. Stallion, foal (6): 1, Miller, on Bonnie Dundee; 2 and 3, Duff & Son, on Baron Favorite and Master Baron; 4, Jarvis, on Baron Purnie; 5, Bater Bros., on Lovely Looks; 6, Rogerson, on Baron Ronald.

Mare, aged (9): 1 and 6, Duff & Son, on Favorite Mare, aged (9): 1 and 6, Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend by Burgie Favorite, and Fairview Darling by Gallant Carruchan; 2, Nichol, on Silver Lass by Commodore; 3, Brander, on Molly of Burreldells by King's Seal; 4, Broadfoot, on Maggie Willing by Lord Oswald; 6, Tuck & Son, on Queen Maud by King's Seal; 7, Rothwell, on Sweet Peggy by Dunnottar. Mare, three years (6): 1, Ormiston, on Nell Ivory by Black Ivory; 2, Broadfoot, on Nancy Willing by Black o' Clay; 3, Dryden, on Lady Ian by Baron Ian; 4, Sutherland, on Wapukum by Prince Expectant; 5, Tuck & Son, on Treasure Bell by Silver Treasure: 6, Fried, on Jess Treasure Bell by Silver Treasure; 6, Fried, on Jess Byron by Millcraig Knight. Mare, two years (7): 1, Byron by Millcraig Knight. Mare, two years (1): 1, Halls, on Queen Seal by King Seal; 2, Duff & Son, on Flora Lansdowne; 3, Walter, on Lucy Broughan by Prince of Broughan; 4, Hassard, on Lady Marathon by Marathon; 5, McMichael, on Milly Mac by International; 6, Telfer, on Heather Bloom by Lord Thomas. Mare, yearling (10): 1, Batty, on Heather Princess by Prince Palatine; 2, Rothwell, on Queen Beauty by Dunnottar; 3, Rose, on Royal Lady by Royal Baron; 4, Roach, on Queen of Hillcrest by The Count of Hillcrest; 5, Sutherland, on Miss Buchlyvie by King Saxons; 6, Brandon, on Burreldells Ruby by Lord Charming; 7, ohnston, on Sheila of Helmsville by Touchstone; 8, arvis, on Cloverhill Maid by Kinpurnie. Mare, foal: Ford, on Model Annie. Three, get of sire: 1, Hassard, on get of The Count of Hillcrest; 2, McMichael, on International. Two, the progeny of mare: 1, Miller; Duff. Champion and grand champion stallion: Pellat, on Bonnie Bydand. Champion and grand champion mare: Duff & Son, on Favorite Blend. The Walker House trophy, the Bright special and the Clydesdale Association specials went to the grand champion stallion and mare

Canadian-Bred Draft Horses.—Under this classification a number of right good mares and geldings were shown. Not only were they of draft type, but they were particularly well brought out.

were particularly well brought out.

Exhibitors.—C. W. Gurney, Paris; E. Crewson, Arthur; J. Baker, Bright; G. S. Cochrane, Burketon; J. Pope, Clinton; A. Turnbull, Galt; A. Creyke, Tottenham; D. Fotheringham, Brucefield; A. Sinclair, Kippen; S. Kissock, Oro Station; L. C. Vincent, Ayr; J. Kidd, Tiverton; G. W. Dow, Exeter; A. B. McPhail, Galt; W. J. Wilson, Erin.

Awards.—Gelding or mare foaled in 1917: 1, Crewson; 2, Cochrane; 3, Baker; 4, Pope; 5, Gurney. Gelding or mare foaled in 1916: 1, Creyke; 2, Turnbull. Gelding or mare foaled previous to 1916: 1, Vincent; 2, Dow; 3, Wilson; 4 and 5, Crewson; 6, Sinclair; 7 and 8, Fotheringham. Teams in harness, 1,600 lbs. or under: 1, Vincent; 2, Fotheringham; 3, McPhail; 4, Turnbull. Team in harness, over 1,600 lbs. each: 1, Crewson; 2, Sinclair; 3, Dow.

Percherons.—The French breed of grey and black

draft horses are gradually gaining ground in Canada.

The entries were more numerous than at past shows and the quality was good. Breeders have not as yet got the legs as clean or the feet as large as the Clydesdales, but judging by the entries brought out, quality is their watchword.

Ten aged stallions confronted the judge, and all had show-ring qualifications. After due deliberation the judge awarded the red ribbon to Monogram, the entry from Hassard's stable. This horse is not a stranger to show-ring visitors. His stylish, massive body attracts attention. He is heavily muscled, shows a good deal of breed character, and is a flashy mover. Next to him stood an even, more massive horse in Napolitian, shown by Lafayette Stock Farm. This is an attractive horse that picks his feet up well, but went a little too wide in the ring. Hannibal, another big grey, fitted in third, with Diamond, a high-quality black and an extra good mover, in fourth. All these horses had springy pasterns and deep hoofs, although some were none too large. Two flashy greys appeared in the two-year-old class. They are typey, drafty, quality horses. Shawnee Prospen topped the class, but was outclassed for the championship by Monogram.

was outclassed for the championship by Monogram. The first three placings in the aged-mare class went to Lafayette Stock Farms. They are a flashy trio with draft conformation, good under-pinning and deep, fairly broad feet. There were several mares of merit in this class that did not get into the money. Nine two-year-olds possibly made the strongest class of the breed. Lady Mabel, shown by Hass Bros., finally went to the top. While she has all kinds of quality, and moved well in the ring, she has scarcely the scale of some of her competitors. Beatrice, a big black in second place, is a beautiful-bodied mare, but is none too broad at the hood head and threw her front feet a little too much in trotting. Bater Bros. had a quality, dark grey mare in third place.

Exhibitors.—Lafayette Stock Farms, London; R. H. Livingston, Woodbridge; Haas Bros., Paris; T. S. Shantz, Kitchener; T.-H. Hassard, Markham; T. J. McMichael, Seaforth; J. M. Barnhardt, Oro Station; Sir H. M. Pellatt, King; J. McMillan, Glanworth; Bater Bros. Oakville

Bater Bros., Oakville.

Awards.—Stallion, aged (10): 1, Hassard, on Monogram by Inedet; 2, 3, 4 and 5, Lafayette Stock Farm, on Napolitian by Levain, Hannibal by Harem; Diamond by Islam, and Konsecutif by Konsecutif; 6, Haas, on Junior by Albertus; 7, Livingston, on Dandy by Honest Tom. Stallion, three years: Lafayette Stock Farms, on Graymont by Issachaer. Stallion, two years (3): 1, McMillan, on Shawnee by Prospero; 2, Pellatt, on Jasman by Jasmine; 3, Bater Bros., on Gibralter by Madagascar. Stallion foaled on or after January 1, 1918 (4): 1, Shantz, on Honest Lad by Mars; 2, Haas, on Silver Prince by Junior; 3, Livingston, on Oakville Boy by Jet; 4, Bater Bros., on Republic by Madagascar. Mare, aged (6): 1, 2 and 3, Lafayette Stock Farms, on Belle by Heros; Mildred by Billie Hanes, and Susie by Matiko; 4, Shantz, on Myrtle by Hymenal. Mare, foaled on or after January 1, 1917 (9):1, Haas Bros., on Lady Mabel by Junior; 2, Lafayette Stock Farms, on Beatrice by Koumis; 3, Bater Bros., on The Marn by Madagascar; 4, Barnhardt, on Marie by Lenoir. Three, get of sire: 1, Bater Bros.; 2, Haas Bros. Two, produce of mare: 1, Bater Bros.; 2, Haas Bros. Champion stallion: Hassard, on Monogram. Champion mare: Lafayette Stock Farms, on Belle.

SHIRES.—Although Shires are popular in England, where they bring big prices and are in demand, they do not make a very large showing in Canada. At Guelph there were only three entries. J. Gardhouse & Sons, of Weston, had the first-prize aged stallion in Croton Forest King by King Junior. In second place stood Black Arab by Arab, shown by W. T. Baker, Hampton. D. H. Bennett & Sons, of Freeman, showed Lady Viola in the mare class.

BELGIANS.—This breed is comparatively new in Canada. Across the line large classes of this draft breed are to be seen at most shows. Five stallions were shown this year at Guelph. Lafayette Stock Farms had first and fifth in Hercule and Major. Second, third and fourth placings went to C. W. Gurney, of Paris, on Boulder Grange Du Fosteau, Ameront and Boulder Grange Eman.

Light Horses.

The judging of light horses was done in the evenings, and this proved a special attraction to city folk as well as farmers. Everyone likes to see a Hackney or Thoroughbred put through its paces, and those who were present were not disappointed in the performance staged. Some of the classes have been better filled on previous occasions, but never was the workout more creditable or the interest of the crowd keener.

HACKNEYS.—Exhibitors.—J. Tilt, Brampton; Crow & Murray, Toronto; S. Ballantyne, Quarries; J. Telfer, Milton West; R. G. Chester, Hespeler; G. Rogerson, Fergus; H. J. Miller, Keene; J. Lerch, Preston; G. T. Castator, Weston.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1, Crow & Murray, on Warwick Model; 2, Tilt, on Spartan; 3, Ballantyne, on Harry Lauder. Stallion, foaled in 1916: 1, Telfer, on Waverly King. Stallion, foaled in 1917: 1, Tilt, on King Spartan; 2, Crow & Murray, on Waverley Merrylegs. Stallion, foaled on or after January 1, 1918: 1 and 2, Tilt, on Spartan Laddie and General Spartan. Mare, foaled previously to January 1, 1917: 1 and 3, Crow & Murray, on Dunhill Wild Rose and Princess Patricia; 2 and 6, Telfer, on Pauline and Princess Eudora; 4, Tilt, on Dainty Spartan; 5, Chester, on Fashion Sadie Model. Stallion, foaled on or after January 1, 1917: 1, Castator, on Spartan Queen. Three, get of sire: Tilt. Produce of mare, Tilt. Champion

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Malton; D. Do
Alton; R. Wa
Galt; J. A. Fu
F. Wiggleswort
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mare: Crow & pion stallion:

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and 6, Bini
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Awards.—I
Bros., on Wh
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on Rattler.
mare: 1, Cowie



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professional entries, the t past shows re not as yet s the Clydesout, quality

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Murray, on . Ballantyne, 016: 1, Telfer, 17: 1, Tilt, on verley Merry neral Spartan. 917: 1 and 3, and Princess and Princess , Chester, on on or after Jueen. Three, It. Champion mare: Crow & Murray, on Dunhill Wild Rose. Cham-

mare: Crow & Murray, on Dunhill Wild Rose. Champion stallion: Crow & Murray, on Warwick Model.

STANDARD-BREDS. — Exhibitors. — T. H. Hassard,
Markham; Crow & Murray, Toronto; C. H. Binions,
Malton; D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; G. A. Cameron,
Aton; R. Wallace, Acton; Cruickston Stock Farm,
Galt; J. A. Fuller, Cheltenham; R. W. Craw, Fergus;

Wild Rose, Congression, Progression, Congression, Congression,

Wigglesworth, Georgetown.

Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1 and 4, Crow & Murray, on Burt Axworthy and Billie McKerron; 2, Hassard, on Peter Wilton; 3, Cruickston Stock Farms, on Jim Todd; stallion, foaled 1916: Douglas & Sons, on Flashlight. Stallion, foaled in 1917: Cameron, on Spier Peter. Stallion, foaled on or after January 1, 1918: 1 and 2, Cruickston Stock Farm, on Fletcher Todd, and Van Todd: 3, Wallace, on Ganot. Mare, aged: Cruickston Stock Farms, on Vanity O' Todd. Mare, foaled on or after January'1, 1917: 1, Cruickston Stock Farm, on Sue Todd; 2, Craw, on Fairywinkle; 3, Wrigglesworth, on Evangeline; 4, Fuller, on Hazel Hall. Three, get of sire and two progeny of mare: Cruickston Stock

TROROUGHBREDS.—Exhibitors.—Crow & Murray, Toronto; E. B. Clancey, Guelph; J. Bovaird, Brampton. Awards.—Stallion, aged: 1 and 2, Clancey, on Spey Pearl and Charlie Gilbert; 3, Crow & Murray, on Ben Hodder. Stallion, foaled on or after January 1, 1918: Clancey, on Bryan. Mare, foaled on or before January 1, 1917: 1, Bovaird, on Diffident; 2, Clancey, on Queen Sain; 3, Bater Bros., on Mother. Mare, foaled on or after January 1, 1917: 1, Clancey, on Oriental Pearl; 2, Bovaird. Three, get of sire: Bovaird.

PONIES.—Exhibitors.—J. F. Husband, Rockwood; Hastings Bros., Guelph; H. J. Miller, Keene; J. B. Cowieson, Queensville.

Awards.—Hackney stallion, any age: 1, Hastings Bros., on Whitegate Pimple; 2, Husband, on Whitegate Smile. Hackney mare, any age: Husband, on Brockfield Belle. Shetland stallion: Hastings Bros., on Rattler. Shetland mare: Hastings Bros. Welsh mare: 1, Cowieson; 2, Hastings Bros. THOROUGHBREDS.—Exhibitors.—Crow & Murray,

mare: 1, Cowieson; 2, Hastings Bros.

their debut in show-ring cirlces, and their success should encourage them to continue raising animals of the type that may be developed into show-ring winners or market toppers. Shows such as the Provincial are doing a good work for the live-stock industry and the country as a whole.

SHORTHORNS.—In the Shorthorn classes were numerous entries of high-quality from the block, as well as the breeder's standpoint. The fat classes were more keenly contested than in the past, while the breeding classes brought out a wealth of good blood. The progeny of Browndale, Sea Gem's Pride and Sultan's Choice were to the front in most classes, thus testifying to the value of good sires. The awards were placed by

W. A. Dryden. The cattle showing was started with the senior yearling steers. A trio of fair bullocks contested for the prizes. A quartette of junior yearlings created a good deal more interest. J. K. Campbell brought out Hillcrest Lad, the 1918 champion, in the expectation that the honor would be repeated. While he was a right good individual, he was in too strong company to go above second place. The steer has done remarkably well during the year, and has developed into a big, deep, thick animal with a great depth of flesh. The fleshing, however, was scarcely as even as on Barr's Snowball, a big steer with good lines, smooth body and evenly fleshed, although he was probably of no better type than his closest competitor. The white steer was later made champion, but was outclassed when it came to the highest honors of the show. A bunch of fourteen steers under one year next came before the judge. While there were several entries lacking in finish there was a smaller percentage of culls than appeared in the class of similar age at Chicago. Roan Star, a thick, mossy-coated roan was picked for first place. He was a breedy calf with good lines and deeply fleshed. There wasn't a bare spot on his body, and the thickness was carried from shoulder to quarters. Billy, another roan shown by K. Henderson, of Guelph, was second. This was a particularly smooth, well-finished bullock.

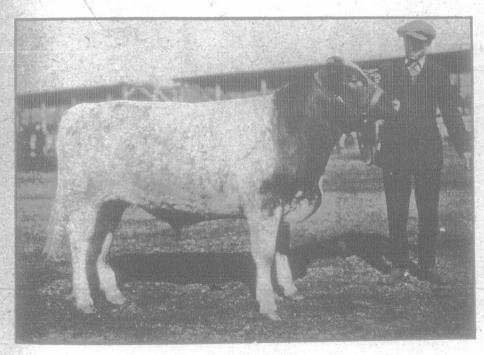
There were only two entries in the senior yearling

a good top. Thick, soggy quality calves characterized the class down to the eighth or ninth place, where there was a couple that were outclassed.

The bulls were not so good a lot as the heifers. While there were several in each class that had the character, conformation and quality to warrant them a place at the head of a good herd, there were others that would have made better steers than herd headers, at least there would be less risk to the breed. Ivanhoe a roan junior yearling, led a class of six and was made champion. He is rather a stylish individual, with well-arched, deep ribs, and good lines. He might be a little fuller between hocks and pins. Master Marquis, in second place, is a breedy, thick, white bull with a good loin and full quarters. He lacked in style compared with the winner. Baron Butterfly a red calf in third with the winner. Baron Butterfly, a red calf, in third place, had as good a head as any, and has a straight-lined, deep, thick body behind it. Agusta Supreme was the outstanding bull in the senior-calf class. His deep, thick, straight-lined body and breedy head caught the eye of many. Quality is sticking out all over him. Sultan's Perfection, a red in second place, is no mean calf. He is a breedy, quality youngster. Some of the other entries had bad heads or were too cut up behind. Matchless Dale, the Marshall junior calf that was

Matchless Dale, the Marshall junior calf that was second in a large class at Chicago, was entered for Guelph. The judging of the class was delayed a day in order that this calf might compete. However, through poor connections the calf did not arrive in time to take his place in the ring. This left a clearer field for Royal Masterpiece, a straight, breedy, red and white calf which eventually won the class.

Exhibitors.—W. A. Douglas & Son, Caledonia; D. A. Graham, Parkhill; J. Brown & Sons, Galt; J. Barr, Blyth; J. K. Campbell & Son, Palmerston; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat; A. Lerch, Preston; T. A. Russell, Downsview; A. Hall, Ayr; K. Henderson, Guelph; D. S. Ferguson & Son, Galt; P. Stewart, Guelph; Jas. Douglas, Caledonia; J. White & Sons, St. Mary's; J. Lerch, Preston; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; J. McNabb & Son, Rockwood; Gerrie Bros., Elora; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Wm. Robertson, Guelph; John Gardhouse



Roan Jasper. Grand champion steer at Guelph for J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont.

Beef Cattle.

Those privileged to follow the judging of the dif-ferent beef classes at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair will long retain a recollection of the excellency of the

numerous entries. Certain classes may have been

stronger in the past, but, considering the entire exhibit,

the classes were never so well fitted with such high-quality stock. In fact, there were fewer culls or tail-

enders shown than were seen at Chicago the week previous. In the fat classes were bullocks of the three beef

breeds that showed breeding and that were highly fitted and ripe for the block. In the breeding classes were both males and females, rich in the blood of noted ancestors, showing breed character and carrying a wealth of flesh. This year the Dominion Government offered liberal prizes for steers of export quality. This inovation brought out classes of from twelve to fifteen entries of prime stuff weighing over 1 350 pounds, from

entries of prime stuff weighing over 1,350 pounds, from 1,200 to 1,300 and from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. It

showed that Canadian feeders were capable of raising

and feeding steers of export calibre. A pleasant feature of the show was having J. J. Cridlan, of England, place the grand championship award. The honors fell upon the breedy, smooth, thick-bodied, deep-fleshed, mossy contact and the state of Western

coated roan shown by Leslie Gardhouse, of Weston. This steer was champion at the Canadian National in

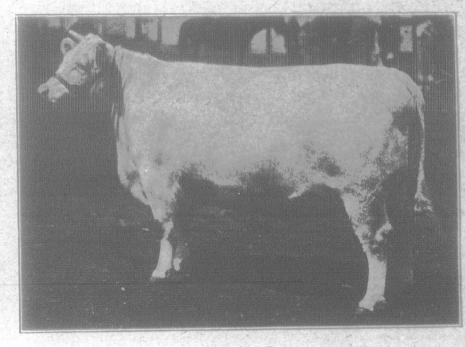
September. When he came forward in a class of fifteen

senior calves at Guelph he secured the red ribbon, and

was made champion of the grades and crosses. He appeared again in the Inter-County Baby Beef Contest, and won first in a class of twelve. Yet again this roan beauty appeared at the top of a strong class of finished steers in the Government special for steers weighing

steers in the Government special for steers weighing from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. This calf of show-ring renown was dropped on September 12, 1918, and at the time of the show he weighed 1,120 pounds. While professional stockmen were out with very creditable

professional stockmen were out with very creditable entries, there were many feeders and breeders making



Lavender 47. Junior champion Shorthorn heifer at Chicago for J. G. Barron, Carbery, Man.

scale but showing a little roughness. Diamond Queen, Douglas' entry, was of higher quality but appeared to disadvantage in the ring owing to the effects of a sore foot. Eight junior yearlings were led by Jubilee Gilt, a big white daughter of Browndale. She is a sweet heifer with that deep, thick body carrying a load of flesh. She was the fleshiest in the class, but unfortunately there was a slight tendency to roughness. tunately there was a slight tendency to roughness. There is a good deal of character and breediness about her, and she was awarded the championship ribbon. She was but one of a very strong class. Oak Duchess of Connaught, shown by White & Sons, of St. Mary's, was second. She is a deep, sappy heifer, smooth as was second. She is a deep, sappy heiter, smooth as an apple and with beautiful lines, but is not as thick at the quarters as the winner. In third place stood Jealousy 9th, from Kyle Bros.' herd. She combines character, style, smoothness and finish. The roan coat set off her qualities. Amos & Son had a breedy, quality, white heifer in fourth. This heifer has a good front and is preportionately developed, but is scarcely as and is proportionately developed, but is scarcely as thick as the winner.

Ten senior calves competed for eight places. Miss Browndale, shown by Gerrie Bros., was the winner of the red ribbon. She is a straight, deep, thick, sappy roan heifer carrying her thickness to the quarters. Pride 5th, another Browndale calf, was second. She also has thickness, style and finish, but at the time of the show was scarcely as thick throughout as her halfthe show was scarcely as thick throughout as her half-sister. Marquis Mildred, in third place, has scale and quality, and is thicker than Fairy Queen 8th, the roan which stood next to her. The latter has a tendency to droop at the tail-head. The entire class showed breediness and good quality. Eleven junior calves were led by Maid of the Mist, a thick bodied, evenly-fleshed heifer. Next to her stood Jubilee Jilt 2nd, another particularly thick heifer close to the ground and with particularly thick heifer close to the ground and with

heifer class, but they were a pair of breedy, typey individuals. The red ribbon went to Merry Mildred 4th, shown by P. Stewart. She is a heifer with great A. Creyke, Tottenham; G. W. Haas & Sons, Paris; W. A. Lasby & Son, Rockwood; Hastings Bros., Guelph; G. A. Attridge,

Muirkirk; G. B. Armstrong, Teeswater. Awards.—Steer, senior yearling (3): 1, Brown; 2, Douglas; 3, Graham. Steer, junior yearling (4): 1, Barr; 2, Campbell; 3, Amos; 4, Brown. Steer under one year (14): 1, Douglas; 2, Henderson; 3, Lerch; 4, Russell; 5, Campbell; 6, Brown; 7, Amos; 8, Ferguson. Heifer, senior yearling (2): 1, Stewart, on Merry Mildred 4th; 2, Douglas, on Diamond Queen. Heifer, junior yearling (8): 1, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt; 2, White, on Oak Duchess of Connaught; 3 and 5, Kyle Bros., on Jealousy 9th and Canadian Duchess of Gloster K.; 4 and 6, Amos. on Pleasant Valley Music and Laurel 4 and 6, Amos, on Pleasant Valley Music and Laurel Tulip; 7, Campbell, on Gainsay; 8, Lerch, on Matchless Princess. Heifer, senior calf (10): 1, Gerrie, on Miss Browndale; 2 and 7, Douglas, on Pride 5th and Morning Browndale; 2 and 7, Douglas, on Pride 5th and Morning Blossom 4th; 3, J. M. Gardhouse, on Marquis Mildred; Kyle Bros., on Fairy Queen 8th; 5, Russell, on Mayflower of Homestead; 6 and 8, Amos, on Roan Lady 28 and Merry Lass 16th. Heifer, junior calf (11): 1, Gardhouse, on Maid of the Mist; 2, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt 2nd; 3, Blyth, on Blythewood Village Girl; 4, Fletcher, on Lady Gainford; 5, Creyke, on Roan Lady; 6, Campbell, on Aggie 9th; 7, Amos, on Merry Tulip; 8, Kyle Bros., on Strawberry Blossom 3rd.

Bull, junior yearling (6): 1 and 5, Kyle Bros., on Ivanhoe and Golden Chief; 2, Fletcher, on Master Marquis; 3, Russell, on Baron Butterfly; 4, Lasby, on Crimson Supreme; 6, Hass, on Royal Knight. Bull,

Marquis; 3, Russell, on Baron Butterfly; 4, Lasby, on Crimson Supreme; 6, Hass, on Royal Knight. Bull, senior calf (6): 1, Amos, on Agusta Supreme; 2, Gardhouse, on Sultan's Perfection; 3, Robertson, on Mildred Chief; 4, Attridge, on Thorham Victor; 5, Kyle Bros., on Missie's Lad; 6, Hastings Bros., on Tornham Prince. Bull, junior calf: 1 and 4, Gardhouse, on Royal Masterpiece and Sultan's Renown; 2, Blyth, on Master Coral; 3, Campbell, on Perfection's Heir; 5, Russell, on Rosalie's

Prince; 6, Douglas, on Browndale Courtier; 7, Lasby, on Crimson Triumph; 8, Kyle Bros., on Spring Valley Victor. Champion heifer, Douglas, on Jubilee Jilt. Champion bull, Kyle Bros., on Ivanhoe. Three, get Champion bull, Kyle Bros., on Ivanhoe. Three, get of one sire: 1 and 5, Douglas, on Browndale; 2, Kyle Bros., on Sea Gem's Pride; 3, Gardhouse, on Sultan's Choice; 4, Amos, on Newton Grand Champion. Two animals, progeny of one cow: 1, Douglas; 2, Kyle Bros., 3, Fletcher; 4, Amos; 5, Lasby. Breeders' herd: 1, Douglas; 2, Kyle Bros.; 3, Amos.

Herrords.—The whitefaces surpassed any previous showing made at Guelph. This applies to the quality of the stuff brought out, as well as to the size of the classes. Hooder & Sons. of St. Marv's. were

of the classes. Hooper & Sons, of St. Mary's, were out with their string of high-quality senior and junior yearlings and calves. The uniformity of conformation and quality of the stuff shown from this herd is remarkable. J. Page, of Wallacetown, was out with some of his good things. O'Neil Bros, of Denfield, had creditable entries, and A. L. Currah, of Bright, had a

winning heifer. In the senior yearling class Hooper took both the red and blue ribbons, and later secured the championship on his winning heifer Ruby Fairfax. She is a deep, thick, sappy heifer with a good deal of breed character. In the junior class it was a toss up between Currah's Lorna Fairfax 2nd and Hooper's Vera Fairfax. Both are sweet heifers with great thickness and splendid lines. In this class of nine were several real toppers that were certainly a good advertisement for the breed. Brummel's Chance, from O'Neil's herd, was first in the junior yearling bull class. He is an extra good individual with a strong top, and particularly well developed in the hind quarters. Smoothness, finish and quality characterized the class of six senior bull calves. Hooper annexed most of the prizes with sons of Victor Fairfax. The calves were thick, deep-bodied youngsters. Jose Fairfax, the winner of the junior class, has great conformation, with a good deal of quality and character. Grove Donald in third was a sappy, nice quality calf, and W. H. Black, of Amaranth, had a typey, wellbrought-out calf in fourth place.

Awards.—Heifer, junior yearling (4): 1 and 2, Hooper & Sons, on Ruby Fairfax and Hattie; 3 and 4, Page, on Vera of Kingsville, and Miss Brae Real 21st. Page, on Vera of Kingsville, and Miss Brae Real 21st. Heifer calf (9): 1, Currah, on Lorna Fairfax; 2 and 3, Hooper & Sons, on Vera Fairfax, and Minnie Fairfax; 4, O'Neil Bros., on Queen Donald; 5, Page, on Miss Brae Real 25th. Bull, junior yearling: 1 and 2, O'Neil Bros., on Brummel's Chance, and Beau Donald. Bull, senior calf (6): 1, 2, 3 and 4, Hooper & Sons, on Roy Fairfax, Andy Fairfax, Andrew Fairfax, and Hardy Fairfax; 5, O'Neil, on Baron Donald. Bull, junior calf (6): 1 and 2, Hooper Bros., on Jose Fairfax, and Richard Fairfax; 3, O'Neil, on Grove Donald; 4, Black, on Prince Donald; 5, H. J. Hales, on Jack Frost. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, 2 and 4, Hooper; 3, Page. Two animals, progeny of one cow: Page. Breeders' Two animals, progeny of one cow: Page. Breeders'

herd: 1, Hooper; 2, Page.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—The Doddies were not behind the other beef breeds from a standpoint of quality and finish. There were entries from most of the prominent herds in the Province. Some of the animals had appeared on other occasions, while others were making their first appearance in the show-ring. These black, shiny cattle, with their usually straight lines and deep, thick, low-set bodies, command attention. In the twoyear-old heifer class there were five competitors. F. P. Rosebud 29th went to the top. She is a smooth, tidy heifer with a good deal of quality, but might be faulted for dropping slightly between the hook and pin bones. Middlebrook Pride 21st, in second place, is a heifer of greater scale than the winner, and is particularly good in front. She carries her thickness well back, but is a shade high at the tail-head. In third place was a tidy heifer with scarcely the quality of the two placed above. In a class of nine yearlings, G. C. Channon captured the first place and characteristics. first place and championship on Tiptop rock, a high-quality heifer with a great deal of character. There is great spread and depth of rib, and she is as straight as a line. A stablemate, Stumpie of Larkin Farm, which was champion at Toronto, went into third place. She is a sweet heifer, though scarcely as large as the winner. Bowman had a very thick, low-set blocky heifer in second place, while Lowe & Heibein, had two growthy, well-proportioned heifers in fourth and fifth places. Both had straight lines and showed a great deal of quality. In the class for heifers under one year there were thirteen competitors. There was marked uniformity of type and conformation through-out the entire entry. Middlebrook Pride 28th, a sweet, sappy calf that had extra good lines was placed first, with Alloway Tro Edward in second place. There were only three junior yearling bulls. It was not a particularly strong class, although all three entries were of good herd-header material. The champion male was Middlebrook Prince 18th, a beautiful calf shown by Lowe & Heibein.

Exhibitors.—Geo. Davis & Son, Erin; Lowe & Heibein, Elora; Jas. Bowman, Guelph; G. C. Channon, Oakwood; T. B. Broadfoot, Fergus; W. & G. Whitelaw, Elora; A. Fried, New Dundee; Robt. McEwen, London; Chas. McDougall, Guelph; J. W. Burt & Sons, Hills-

Awards.—Heifer, two years (5): 1 and 4, Bowman, on E. P. Rosebud 29th, and E. P. Rosebud 31st; 2, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Pride 21st; 3 and 5, Davis & Son, on Queen Floss of Glengore, and Queen Esther of Glengore. Heifer, one year and under two (9): 1 and 2, Channon, on Tiptop Lass of Shamrock, and Stumple of Larkin Farm; 2, Bowman, on E. P. Roseland 22nd; 4 and 5, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Pride 23rd, and Middlebrook Pride 22nd. Heifer, under one year (13): 1 and 4, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Pride 28th, and Middlebrook Pride 26th;

2, McEwen, on Alloway Tro Edward; 3 and 5, Bowman, on E. P. Pride, and E. P. Emeline 3rd. Steer, under one year (3): 1, Whitelaw; 2 and 3, Fried. Bull, junior yearling (3): 1, Channon, on Heather Lad; 2, McEwen, on Tro Pride of Alloway; 3, Bowman, on E. P. Bandmaster. Bull, senior calf (3): 1, Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Prince 16th; 2, Burt, on Justice of Aberdeen; 3, McEwen, on Barbo of Alloway. Justice of Aberdeen; 3, McEwen, on Barbo of Alloway. Bull, junior calf (4): 1, Lowe & Heibein, on Middle-brook Prince 18th; 2 and 3, Channon, on Rosebud's Hero and Laddie Bate. Three animals, get of one sire: 1, Lowe & Heibein; 2, Channon; 3, McEwen. Two, the progeny of one cow: 1 and 2, Lowe & Heibein; 3, McEwen. Breeders' herd: Lowe & Heibein. Champion female: Channon, on Tiptop Lass of Shamrock. Champion bull: Lowe & Heibein, on Middlebrook Prince 18th. Champion steer: Whitelaw, on Pride's Monarch. Champion abendant Appendix animal of the Monarch. Champion Aberdeen-Angus animal of the show: Whitelaw, on Black Hector.

GRADES AND CROSSES.—Keen interest is always taken in the showing of the fat-steer classes. This rear the classes were well filled and the animals were in high fit, with the exception of a few that could easily have stood considerably more feed. T.A. Russell took first place in the senior-yearling class on Sir Haig, a red and white steer which showed a good deal of quality and had a deep, thick, smooth body. He was particularly well fleshed, especially over the back and loin, and there was an absence of harshness or roughness in the fleshing. In a class of eleven junior yearlings, Russell again went to the top on Clear the Way 3rd, a thick, meaty heifer right for the block, but none too straight on the under-line. Black Hector, a big, straight, sappy, deep-fleshed Angus grade, carrying a wealth of fleshing went into second place. There was a slight dip in his back and the fleshing on the ribs rolled a little. However, he appeared as though he would kill out exceptionally well. At the head of a class of fifteen senior calves was Roan Jasper, the champion steer at the Guelph show. This is a paricularly sweet, breedy calf with all kinds of quality, and he was brought out in the pink of condition. He was as smooth as an apple and was meated to the hocks. This calf, which was a year old last September, weighed 1,120 lbs. and was made the champion of the show. In a class of thirteen junior calves there were several outstanding individuals, but a few were rough and lacked finish.

Exhibitors.—A. A. Armstrong, Fergus; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffatt; W. & G. Whitelaw, Elora; Jas. Barber, Lucknow; O. Williamson, Jarvis; J. Lerch, Preston; Jno. Brown & Son, Galt; T. A. Russell, Downsview; E. McMillan, Guelph; D. S. Ferguson & Son, Guelph; N. Currah, Bright; J. Hooper & Sons, St. Mary's; Jno. Currie, Rockwood; Kyle Bros., Drumbo; E. A. Cochrane; Erin; A. Fried, New Dundee; G. A. Guthrie & Son, New Dundee; R. Watson, Teeswater; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; T. Henderson, Guelph; Peter Stuart, Guelph; H. Essery, Centralia; B. Goudie, Guelph.

Awards.—Steer, senior yearling (5): 1, Russell; 2, Amos; 3, 4 and 5, Armstrong. Steer, junior yearling (11): 1, 4 and 6, Russell; 2, Whitelaw; 3 and 7, Brown & Son; 5, Ferguson; 8, Williamson; 9, McMillan; 10, Armstrong. Steer, senior calf (15): 1, Gardhouse; 2 and 3, Guthrie; 4, Kyle Bros.; 5 and 10, Fried; 6, Ferguson; 7, Currah; 8, Watson; 9, Cochrane. Steer, junior calf (13): 1, Brown; 2, 6 and 7, Guthrie; 3, Essery; 4, Goudie; 5, Henderson; 8, Stuart; 9, Armstrong; 10, Williamson, Barran, beifers; 1, 2, and 4, Barbar, 3, and Williamson. Barren heifers: 1, 3 and 4, Barber; 2,

INTER-COUNTY BABY BEEF CONTEST. - Awards: 1, Gardhouse: 2, Henderson; 3, Lerch; 4, Essery; 5, T. Henderson; 6, Douglas; 7, Currie.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT SPECIALS.—For the first time at Guelph the Dominion Government offered special prizes for export steers. These brought out large classes. The steers were well finished.

Awards.—Steers, 1,350 lbs. and over: 1. Russell: 2.

teers, 1,350 lbs. and over: 1, Russel Campbell; 3, Amos; 4, Brown & Son; 5 and 6, Armstrong. Steers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs.: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Guthrie; 3, Amos; 4, Ferguson; 5, Armstrong; 6, Brown

Sheep.

There was a total of 524 entries in the sheep classes at Guelph this year. It was one of the strongest shows that has been staged. The quality on the whole was the best that has been brought out. A few of the flocks that showed at Chicago were out at Guelph, but the placings at the latter show did not always correspond with the former. In all classes of the different breeds competition was keen. In the wether classes the entries were particularly well fitted, making the decisions rather difficult. In a class of eleven wethers, sired by a ram of the long-wooled breed, E. Brien & Sons, of Ridgetown, were the winners on a Lincoln. This entry won them the championship for long-wooled wether. The champion short-wooled wether was an entry of Robt. McEwen's that was second at Chicago. This was a Southdown. The Ontario Sheep Breeders' Cup was won by D. Ross McTavish, of Shakespeare, on a pen of Leicesters, while J. R. Kelsey won the cup for short-wools on his Shropshire. In the auction sale of dressed carcasses, the light-weight carcasses sold at around 23 cents per pound, and the heavy-weight at

from 15 to 19 cents per pound.

Cotswolds.—Exhibitors.—J. A. Fuller, Cheltenham; G. H. Mark & Son, Little Britain; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; Shuttleworth Bros., Maidstone.

Awards.—Shearling ewe: 1, 3 and 6, Brien; 2 and 7, Mark; 4 and 8, Fuller; 5, Shuttleworth. Ewe, under one year: 1 and 5, Brien; 2 and 8, Mark; 3, 4 and 6, Fuller. Three ewes under one year: 1, Brien; 2 and 4, Fuller; 3, Mark. Wether under one year: 1, 4 and 6, Mark; 2 and 7, Fuller; 3, 5 and 8, Brien. Three wethers

under one year: 1, Mark; 2, Fuller; 3, Brien. Ram under one year: 1, Mark; 2 and 5, Brien; 3 and 4, Fuller; 6, Shuttleworth. Cotswold pen, O.S. B. Special: 1, Brien; 2, Mark; 3, Fuller; 4, Shuttleworth. Champion ewe: Brien, on a shearling.

LINCOLNS.-Exhibitors.-J. H. Patrick & Son, Ilderton; Cecil Stobbs, Leamington; S. W. Edwards, Watford.

Awards.—Shearling ewe: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, Patrick. Ewe under one year: 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8, Patrick; 4, 5 and 6, Edwards. Three ewes under one year: 1 and 8, Patrick; 2, Edwards; 4, Stobbs. Wether under one year: Patrick. Ram under one year: 1, 2, 5 and 6, Patrick; 3 and 4, Edwards. Pen, O.S.B. Special:

Patrick, Champion ewe: Patrick, on a shearling.

Leicesters.—Exhibitors.—Jno. Wright, Chesley;

A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; D. Ross McTavish, Shakespeare; Shuttleworth Bros., Maidstone; J. S. Cowan,

Awards.—Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3 and 5, McTavish; 4, Wright; 6, Shuttleworth. Ewe under one year: 1 and 4, McTavish; 2 and 7, Wright; 5, Whitelaw; 6 and 8, Cowan. Three ewes under one year: 1 and 5, McTavish; 2, Wright; 3, Cowan; 4, Whitelaw. Wether under one year: 1, 2, 3 and 5, McTavish; 4, Whitelaw; 6, Armstrong. Three wethers under one Whitelaw; 6, Armstrong. Three wethers under one year: 1, McTavish; 2, Whitelaw. Ram under one year: 1 and 5, McTavish; 2 and 4, Wright; 3, Whitelaw. Pen, O.S.B. Special: 1, McTavish; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Shuttleworth. Champion ewe: McTavish, on a lamb.

Oxfords,—Exhibitors.—Peter Arkell & Sons, Teeswater; Peter Arkell & Co., Teeswater; Fred T. Lee, Simcoe; E. Barbour & Sons, Hillsburg.

Awards.—Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, Lee; 3, Arkell & Co.; 4 and 6, Barbour; 5, Arkell & Sons. Ewe under one year: 1 and 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, 4 and 7, Barbour; 5, Lee; 6, and 8, Arkell & Sons; 3, 4 and 7, Barbour; 6, and 8, Arkell & Sons; 8, 5, Lee; 6 and 8, Arkell & Co. Three ewes under one year: 1 and 4, Arkell & Co.; 2, Barbour; 3, Lee. Wether under one year: 1, 4 and 5, Lee; 2 and 6, Barbour; 3, Arkell & Sons. Three wethers under one year: 1, Lee; 2, Barbour; 3, Arkell & Sons. Ram under one year: 1 and 3, Barbour; 2, 4 and 6, Lee; 5, Arkell & Co. Pen O.S.B. Special: 1, Lee; 2, Arkell & Sons; 3, Barbour; 4, Arkell & Co. Champion ewe: Arkell & Sons, on a lamb.

Shropshires.—Exhibitors.—R. Young, Glanford; A. Knox, Caledonia; J. R. Kelsey, Woodville; Hampton Bros., Fergus; G. T. Betzner, Copetown; A. McEwen, Brantford; Geo. Allan, Brantford; Wright & Son, Ganworth.

Awards.-Shearling ewe: 1 and 6, Kelsey; 2, Hampton Bros.; 3 and 4, Knox; 5, Betzner. Ewe under one year: 1 and 7, Knox; 2 and 8, Betzner; 3 and 4, Kelsey; 5 and 6, Allan. Three ewes under one year: 1, Knox; 2, Allan; 3, Kelsey; 4, Betzner; 5, Young. Wether under one year: 1 and 5, Kelsey; 2 and 3, Young; 4, Allan; 6, Knox. Three wethers under one year: 1, Kelsey; 2, Young; 3, Allan; 4, Knox; 5, Wright. Champion ewe; Kelsey; on a chearling. pion ewe: Kelsey, on a shearling. Southbowns.—Exhibitors.—R. Young, Glanford; A.

Knox, Caledonia; Hampton Bros., Fergus; Robt. McEwen, London; E. F. Rich, Burford.

Awards.—Shearling ewe: 1, Knox; 2 and 3, Hampton Bros.; 4, McEwen; 5, Young; 6, Rich. Ewe under one year: 1, 4, 5 and 6, McEwen; 2 and 3, Hampton Bros.; 7, Young; 8, Rich. Three ewes under one year: 1, McEwen; 2 and 4, Hampton Bros.; 3, Rich; 4, Young. Wether under one year: 1, 2 and 4, Young; 3, Rich; 5, Knox; 6, McEwen. Three wethers under one year: 1, Young; 2, Rich; 3, Knox; 4, McEwen; 5, Hampton Bros.; Para under one year: 1 and 2. Hampton Bros.; Bros. Ram under one year: 1 and 2, Hampton Bros.; 3, 4 and 6, McEwen; 5, Knox. Pen, O.S. B. Special: 1, Hampton Bros.; 2, McEwen; 3, Young; 4, Rich. Champion: Knox, on a shearling.

Dorset Horns.—Exhibitors.—J. Robertson, Acton; W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; Cecil Stobbs, Learning-

ton; F. J. Phelan, Galt.
Awards.—Shearling ewe: 1, Robertson; 2, 3 and Ewe under one year: Stobbs; 5 and 6, Wright. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 8, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Wright. Three ewes under one year: 1 and 3, Stobbs; 2, Wright; 4, Phelan. Wether under one year: 1, 5 and 6, Wright; 2, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Young. Three wethers under one year: 1, Robertson; 2, Wright; 3, Stobbs. Ram under one year: Three wethers under one year: 1, 1 and 2, Stobbs; 3, Wright; 4, Phelan. Pen, O.S.B. Special: 1, Stobbs; 2, Wright. Champion ewe: Robert-

son, on a shearling.
HAMPSHIRES.—Exhibitors.—A. S. Wilson, Norval; Telfer Bros., Paris.

Awards.—Shearling ewe: 1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 3 and 4, Wilson. Ewe under one year: 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7, Telfer Bros.; 2, 4 and 8, Wilson. Three ewes under one year: 1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Wilson. Wether under one year: 1, 2, 5 and 6, Wilson; 3 and 4, Telfer Bros. Three wethers under one year: 1, Wilson; 2, Telfer. Ram under one year: 1, 3, 4 and 5, Wilson; 2, Telfer Bros. Pen, O. S. B. Special: 1, Telfer Bros.; 2, Wilson. Champion ewe: Telfer Bros., on a shearling.

pion ewe: Telfer Bros., on a shearling. Suffolks.—Exhibitors.—Hastings Bros., Guelph; Geo. Henderson, Guelph.

Awards.—Shearling ewe: 1 and 3, Henderson; 2 and Hastings Bros. Ewe under one year: 1, 2 and 3, Henderson; 4, Hastings Bros. Three ewes under one year: 1, Henderson. Wether under one year: 1, 2 and 3,. Henderson. Three wethers under one year: Henderson. Ram under one year: 1 and 3, Henderson; 2, Hastings Bros. Pen, O. S. B. Special: Henderson. Champion ewe: Henderson, on a shearling.

GRADES OR CROSSES.—Wether, sired by ram of long-wooled breed: 1 and 5, Brien & Sons; 2 and 6, Mark; 3, McTavish; 4, Wright. Wether, under one year: 1, Whitelaw; 2, McTavish; 3, Armstrong; 4 and 5, Prior & Sons; 2 and 5, Prior & Sons; 3 and 5 a Brien & Sons. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Brien & Sons; 2, Whitelaw. Wethers, sired by a ram of short-wooled breed, shearling: 1, Arkell & Sons;

McEwen; 3, I McEwell, 5, 1 likey. Wethe and 5, Allan; year: 1, Kelsey; Wether lamb, cross, short-woo Kelsey; 5, Robe amb, under on wooled: 1, Wri McTavish; 5, M. McTavish; 2, cup, short-woole

Bros.
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Mark; 3 and 4, eicester lamb Whitelaw; 5, Barbour; 2, Le Young; 3, Young; 2, Kr. Dorset Horn lason; 5, Stobbs. wooled grade l Armstrong; 4, 1 and 2, Wrig wooled shearling Fuller; 4, J. W. Robinson; 3 grade, or cross son; 3, McEwe Bros. Pure-bi Whitelaw; 2, V 5, Mark; 6, Br FLEECE W 1, McEwen; 5 and 7, A. A Arkell; 3, Ba Low medium

1 and 2, Whi Wright. Coa J. Wright; 4 a The space with extra h good a Yorks of the classes and the qual shires were petition and as thirty-eigl keenness of t pound. The type and in breeders four stock.

4. Armstrong

YORKSHIE H. Capes, V Jarvis, Milto J. K. Feath A. E. Currie Awards.-3 and 6, Bre under 15 moi ston. Sow, 2, 3 and 4 under 6 mor 5, Jarvis; 6, Brethour; 2 Barrow, und 3, Lerch; 4, 1, Brethour, BERKSHI

Smith, Mea E. Brien & Awards. Dewar; 3, Brien. Sov 2 and 5, Co 9: 1, 2 and Cowan, So 3, Dolson: Three pigs Dewar; 4, 6 months:

Champion TAMWO Mitchell; S Awards Douglas. Douglas. Douglas; 4 Douglas; 1, 2 and 4, 1, Dolson; las, on sov CHESTI Son, Glan Wheatley.

Award 2 and 3, Wright. 2, 3 and 1 and 6, V Barrow, 1 3, Hills. months. MY ANY 1, and 2,

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; 3, Arkell & . Ewe under d 7, Barbour; ves under one Lee. Wether b, Barbour; 3, year: 1, Lee der one year: Il & Co. Pen 3, Barbour; & Sons, on a

Glanford; A. ; A. McEwen, right & Son,

sey; 2, Hamp-Ewe under one and 4, Kelsey; year: 1, Knox; oung. Wether oung. Wether 13, Young; 4, one year: 1, right. Cham-

g, Glanford; A. Fergus; Robt.

nd 3, Hampton Ewe under one lampton Bros.; one year: 1, Rich; 4, Young. oung; 3, Rich; nder one year: n; 5, Hampton Iampton Bros.; . S. B. Special: oung; 4, Rich.

bertson, Acton; obbs, Leaming-

son; 2, 3 and nder one year: t. Three ewes ght; 4, Phelan. ight; 2, Stobbs; er one year: 1, under one year: n. Pen, O.S.B. on ewe: Robert-

Telfer Bros.; 1, 3, 5, 6 and 7,

Vilson, Norval;

ewes under one ther under one er Bros. Three 7. Telfer. Ram 2. Telfer Bros. Wilson. Cham-

Bros., Guelph;

enderson; 2 and ar: 1, 2 and 3, ewes under one rear: 1, 2 and 3,. ear: Henderson. on; 2, Hastings on. Champion

ed by ram of Sons; 2 and 6, ther, under one strong; 4 and 5, er one year: 1, sired by a ram Arkell & Sons;

McEwen; 3, Hampton Bros.; 4, Wright; 5, Knox; 6, Telsey. Wether, under one year: 1, 2 and 6, Kelsey; and 5, Allan; 4, Young. Three wethers, under one year: 1, Kelsey; 2, Allan; 3, Young; 4, Knox; 5, Wright. var: 1, Kelsey; 2, Allan; 3, Young; 4, Knox; 5, Wright. Wether lamb, under one year, pure-bred, grade or coss, short-wooled: 1, McEwen; 2, Young; 3, Rich; 4, Kelsey; 5, Robertson; 6, Allan; 7, Murdock. Wether mb, under one year, pure-bred, grade or cross, long-wooled: 1, Wright; 2, Armstrong; 3, Whitelaw; 4, McTavish; 5, Mark; 6, Brien & Son. Competitors for the Ontario Sheep Breeders' cup, long-wooled: 1, McTavish; 2, Patrick; 3, Brien & Sons. O.S. B. cup, short-wooled: 1, Kelsey; 2, McEwen; 3, Hampton 1708.

Dressed Carcasses.—Cotswold lamb: 1, Fuller; 2, Mark; 3 and 4, Brien & Sons. Lincoln lamb: 1. Patrick. Leicester lamb: 1 and 2, McTavish; 3, Wright; 4, Whitelaw; 5, Armstrong. Oxford lamb: 1 and 3, Barbour; 2, Lee. Shropshire lamb: 1 and 4, Wright. Young; 3, Lerch; 5, Knox. Southdown lamb: 1, Young; 2, Knox; 3, Hampton Bros.; 4, McEwen. Dorset Horn lamb: 1 and 2, Wright; 3 and 4, Robertson; 5, Stobbs. Hampshire lamb: 1 and 2, Telfer Bros.; 4, and 5, Wilson. Suffolk lamb: Henderson. Longwooled grade lamb: 1, Brien & Sons; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Armstrong; 4, McTavish. Short-wooled grade lamb: 1 and 2, Wright; 3, Young; 4, Hampton Bros. Longwooled shearling: 1, Shuttleworth; 2, Brien & Sons; 3, Fuller; 4, J. Wright. Short-wooled shearling: 1 and 2, Robinson; 3 and 5, Wright; 4, Young. Pure-bred, grade, or cross short-wooled lamb: 1, Rich; 2, Robertson; 3, McEwen; 4, Murdock; 5, Armstrong; 6, Telfer DRESSED CARCASSES .- Cotswold lamb: 1, Fuller; 2, son; 3, McEwen; 4, Murdock; 5, Armstrong; 6, Telfer Bros. Pure-bred, grade or cross, long-wooled lamb: 1, Whitelaw; 2, Wright; 3, Armstrong; 4, A. A. Armstrong; 5, Mark; 6, Brien & Sons.

5. Mark; 6, Brien & Sons.

FLEECE WOOL.—Domestic, fine, medium combing:

1. McEwen; 2 and 6, Kelsey; 3, Mark; 4, Wright;

5 and 7, A. Ayr. Medium combing: 1, Kelsey; 2, H.

Arkell; 3, Barbour; 4, Wright; 5, Armstrong; 6, Ayr,

Low medium combing: 1, Barbour; 2 and 3, H. Arkell;

4. Armstrong; 5, Wright; 6 and 7, Ayr. Low combing:

1 and 2, Whitelaw; 3, J. Kelley; 4 and 5, Ayr; 6, J.

Wright: Coarse combing: 1, Mark; 2, Whitelaw; 3,

1. Wright: 4 and 5. Armstrong; 6 and 7, Ayr. Wright; 4 and 5, Armstrong; 6 and 7, Ayr.

Swine.

The space allotted to swine was filled to its capacity with extra high-quality stuff. There never was as good a Yorkshire show as was seen this year. In some of the classes there were as high as nineteen competitors, and the quality was all that could be desired. Berkand the quality was all that could be desired. Berkshires were out strong. In the dressed-carcass competition and the export bacon hogs there were as high as thirty-eight entries, which gives some idea of the keenness of the competition. When the carcasses were sold by auction they averaged around 22½ cents per pound. The breeding stock in all breeds was of good type and in splendid condition. It is understood that breeders found a good market for considerable of their stock.

stock.

Yorkshires.—Exhibitors.—J. Duck, Port Credit;
H. Capes, Wyoming; A. Stevenson, Listowel; C. K.
Jarvis, Milton; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford;
J. K. Featherston, Streetsville; Wm. Tawse, Guelph;
A. E. Currie, Guelph; J. Lerch, Preston.

Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Jarvis;
3 and 6, Brethour; 4 and 5, Stevenson; 7, Capes. Sow,
under 15 months: 1 and 2, Brethour; 3, Duck; 4, Featherston. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1 and 7, Duck;
2, 3 and 4, Brethour; 5 and 6, Featherston. Sow,
under 6 months: 1, 2 and 7, Brethour; 3 and 4, Duck;
5, Jarvis; 6, Lerch. Three pigs of one litter: 1 and 5,
Brethour; 2, Jarvis; 3 and 6, Duck; 4, Stevenson.
Barrow, under 6 months: 1 and 6, Brethour; 2, Duck;
3, Lerch; 4, Wilson; 5, Featherston. Champion saw:

3, Lerch; 4, Wilson; 5, Featherston. Champion saw:
1, Brethour, on sow under 15 months.
Berkshires.—Exhibitors.—G. A. Dewar, Wyoming;
J. S. Cowan, Atwood; R. J. McEwen, Wyoming; G. L. Smith, Meadowvale; W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown; E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; S. Dolson & Son, Norval.

E. Brien & Sons, Ridgetown; S. Dolson & Son, Norval. Awards.—Boar, under 6 months: 1, Smith; 2, Dewar; 3, Brownridge; 4, McEwen; 5, Cowan; 6, Brien. Sow, under 15 months: 1, 4 and 6, Brownridge; 2 and 5, Cowan; 3, Brien. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, 2 and 7, Brownridge; 3, Dewar; 4, Brien; 5 and 6, Cowan. Sow, under 6 months: 1 and 7, Dewar; 2 and 3, Dolson; 4, McEwen; 5, Cowan; 6, Brownridge. Three pigs of one litter: 1, McEwen; 2, Brownridge; 3, Dewar; 4, Dolson; 5, Brien; 6, Cowan. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 4. McEwen; 3, Brien; 5, Dewar. 6 months: 1, 2 and 4, McEwen; 3, Brien; 5, Dewar. Champion sow: Brownridge, on sow under 15 months.

TAMWORTHS. — Exhibitors. — D. Douglas & Son,

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

las, on sow 6 months and under 9.

CHESTER WHITES.—Exhibitors.—W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth; H. Capes, Wyoming; W. L. Hills, Wheetler.

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

ANY OTHER PURE BREED.—Boar, under 6 months: 1 and 2, Stobbs. Sow, under 15 months: 1, Stobbs; 2, Lona, Earl Grier...

2 and 3, Robinson. Sow, 6 months and under 9: 1, 4 and 5, Robinson; 2 and 3, Stobbs. Sow, under 6 months: 1, 2 and 5, Stobbs; 3 and 4, Robinson. Three pigs of one litter: 1 and 4, Robinson; 2 and 3, Stobbs. Barrow, under 6 months: 1, Stobbs; 2, Robinson. Champion sow: Stobbs, on sow under 15 months.

EXPORT BACON Hogs.—Awards: 1 and 5, Brethour; 2, Stevenson; 3 and 7, Featherston; 6, McEwen; 8 and 9, Lerch; 10 and 13, Duck; 11, Hulet; 12, Silverthorn.

Dressed Carcasses.—Awards: 1, Stevenson; 2 and 5, Murdock; 3 and 6, Lerch; 4 and 9, Featherston; 7, McEwen; 8 and 10, Brethour; 11, Silverthorn; 12, Currie; 13, Dolson.

Butcher Hogs.—Awards: 1, Brien; 2, Dewar; 3, Brownridge; 4, Turnbull; 5, Dolson; 6, Robinson; 7, McEwen. Dressed carcasses: 1, Brien; 2, Brownridge; 3, Dewar; 4, McEwen; 5, Robinson; 6, Dolson; 7, Turnbull. Special for Farmers' Sons (For Pair of Bacon Hogs): 1 and 2, E. J. Lerch; 3 and 4, O. Lerch; 5, J. D.

Dairy Bull Classes.

There were thirty-six entries in the dairy bull classes this year as compared with thirty-eight in 1918 and twenty-four in 1917. Sir Sylvia Alcartra, shown by

Neil McLean, Rockwood, carried off first place among Neil McLean, Rockwood, carried off hist place among the senior Holstein calves. He is a strong, straight-topped calf and looked well in first place, as he was shown in excellent condition. Second place went to Sir Sylvia Colantha, exhibited by Haley & Lee, Springford, while Ormsby Bonerges Hartog 2nd took third for J. J. Fox, Guelph. Among the junior calves, King Mona Rattler Lestrange, exhibited by H. A. Schweyer, of Jarvis, was placed first. This class was not a particularly good one, the entries being very uneven as to quality and size. Hulet's Count Paul Ladoga was placed second. placed second.

Among the junior Ayrshire calves Corollo of Orkney, a deep-bodied calf, won first for H. McPherson, of Norwich. Assurance of Orkney, from the same stable, was placed second, with Donald of Springbank, from the herd of A.S. Turner & Son, in third. Among the seniors, Turner & Son secured first place with Springbank General, while Springbank Excelsior took second position away from White Chief of Menie, shown by Wm. Stewart & Sons.

Jerseys were very light, there being only two senior bull calves out and no juniors. Fanny's Noble Sunbeam, shown by Jas. Bagg & Sons, was placed over Edgeley Premier Prince, shown by Fred J Bagg.

		- 9	75.	P97
Results	OI	the	Dairy	lest.

Results of the Dairy T	est.		Per		P	er D	ays		
stan	eral ding		cent.	Lbs	s. ce	nt. r	nilk-	Total	
ows, 48 months and over: 1, Roxie Colantha Queen, Charles C. Best, Jarvis	1 3	253.5 236.2	3.4 3.5	8.6		.55	13	280.2 270.6	1
7 Lady Keyes Mercena, I. B. Hanmer	5 7 9 10 12 13	224.2 221.1 217.3 238.0 158.2 226.0	3.5 3.4 3.4 3.0 4.8 3.0	7.8 7.1 7.1 7.1 6.1	51 9 38 8 14 8 59 8	0.17 0.15 3.72 3.5 3.75 3.8	21 56 18 15	257.6 248.4 243.9 239.1 231.2 230.4	1 2 9 7
Cow, 36 months and under 48: 1, Lady Comet Ormsby, Jas. G. Currie, Ingersoll	2 8 11 17 20 23 33 46	192.7 231.9 184.8 207.0 198.6 184.0 163.8 146.5	4.7 3.2 4.0 3.2 3.5 3.3 3.2 3.1	7. 7. 6. 6. 5.	42 39 52 25 07 24	9.1 8.67 9.35 8.75 9.17 9.00 8.97 9.02	30 13 20 19 32 25 20 46	278 .8 245 .8 236 .8 219 .8 205 .4 201 .4 175 .0 154 .7	60 66 33 56 13
Heifer, 24 months and under 36: 1, Belle Abbekerk 2nd, J. B. Hanmer. 2, B. B. Cornucopia, Haley & Lee. 3, Bessie Caroline Fayne, H. W. Parkinson, Hagersville 4, Lady Beets Korndyke, M. L. Haley & Son, Springford 5, Patricia Colantha Abbekerk, A. E. Hulet. 6, Madam Vale Abbekerk, A. E. Hulet. 7, Johanna Hengerveld Baroness, Fred E. Hilliker, Norwich 8, Bessie Walker Abbekerk, J. B. Hanmer	14 18 32 38 39 41 45 48	204.4 170.7 174.6 147.6 150.1 138.1 144.9	3.4 3.8 3.6 3.6	5 5 4 5 4 4 4 4		9.22 9.15 8.55 8.77 8.7 8.9 9.1 9.15	21 20 31 38 28 34 38 17	230 . 213 . 175 . 164 . 162 . 161 . 156 .	11 61 87 90 52
AYRSHIRES. Cows, 48 months and over: 1, Pearl of Balquido, H. McPherson, Norwich	6 15 16 19 22	185 .2 194 .8 166 .1 140 .8 181 .1	3.	6 7 2 6 8 6	.14 .0 .97 .75	9.3 9.07 9.55 9.35 9.05	27 16 28 25 34	255 227 221 208 203	92 83 23 29
 5, Dairymaid of Orkney, H. Will Helson 6, Humeshaugh Perfect Lady, Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford 7, Mountain Lass, A. S. Turner & Son, Ryckman's Corners 	27 31	132 6 144.7			.96	9.05	19	185.	
Cow, 36 months and under 48: 1, Freetrader's Sarah 2nd, Ino. McKee & Son 2, Violet 2nd of Hickory Hill, N. Dyment & Sons, Brantford 3, Minerva of Craigielea, H. C. Hammill & Sons 4, Queen of Avonsyde, Geo. Pearson, Waterdown 5, Lady's Pet of Craigielea, H. C. Hammil & Sons	21 25 26 28 30	163. 149. 145. 140. 146.	5 4. 6 4. 2 4.	1 (8.38 6.12 5.96 5.74 5.42	9.15 9.15 9.52 9.65 9.45	27 37 18 33 33	194 190	.71 .58 .39
Heifer, under 36 months: 1, Pansy of Craigielea, H. C. Hammil & Sons	37 42 43 44 47 49 50	129. 144. 144. 127. 114. 115.	1 3 5 3 2 3 0 3 7 4	.3 .4 .8 .2	5.18 4.75 4.76 4.86 4.82 4.81 4.60	9.35 8.90 9.12 8.65 9.25 9.55 8.92	64 20 21 4	1 160 1 159 3 158 2 158 5 154	6.86).60).61 3.64 5.72 1.60).15
JERSEYS. Cow. 48 months and over:	4 29	173 125	- 4		8.48 5.65	9.7	2 20	- 4 800 4	9.10 3.15
1, Fanny of Edgeley, Jas. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley 2, Edgeley Queen 2nd, Jas. Bagg & Sons. Cow, 36 months and under 48: 1, Beauty Maid of Edgeley, Fred. J. Baggs, Unionville	36	121 81			5.35 4.53	9.17		- 4	7.2 6.45
SHORTHORNS.									
Cow, 48 months and over: 1, Butterfly Bellona, S. W. Jackson, Woodstock 2, Lily of the Valley, A. Stevenson, Listowel 3, Stanley's Pride, S. W. Jackson	. 35 . 40 . 52	142	.6	3.4	5.18 4.84 4.21	9.5 9.0 8.9	2 !	11 16 54 16 13 14	
Heifer under 36 months: 1, Oxford Lady, S. W. Jackson	. 54	99	2.4	3.8	3.51	9.2	0	15 11	3.52
GRADES. Cow, 48 months and over: 1, Bloom, Earl Grier, Woodstock	24	19	7.1	3.0	5.91	8.	35	62 20	00.30
Heifer under 36 months: 1, Nigger, Earl Grier 2, Lona, Earl Grier	3		9.4	3.2	5.10 3.97				74.80 37.35

The Dairy Test.

There were 97 entries in the dairy test this year as compared with 96 in 1918. There were 47 Holsteins, 31 Ayrshires, 7 Jerseys, 7 Shorthorns and 5 grades, but only 54, all told, qualified for prize money as against 63 last year. The winner of the test was a mature Holstein cow, Roxie Colantha Queen, calved May, 1915, and owned by Charles C. Best, Jarvis. Her total points reached 280.26 or 37.37 points less than the number scored by Fayne Segis Pontiac that won in 1918. Roxie Colantha Queen was 18 days in milk and gave 235.5 lbs., testing 3.4 per cent. Notwithstanding that there were two cows that beat this record last year, the Holsteins this year carried away all but two of the first 14 places in general standing among the prize winners. These exceptions were fourth and sixth places, won by a Jersey and Ayrshire, respectively. Fourth was won by Fanny of Edgeley with 259.10 points as a result of giving 173.2 pounds of milk testing 4.9 per cent. She is owned by Jas. Bagg & Sons, Edgeley, and last year stood sixth, but gave only 160.0 lbs. milk, although it tested 5.1 per cent. Sixth place was won by Pearl of Balguido this year. She is owned by Harmon Mc-Pherson, Norwich, and produced 185.2 lbs. milk testing 4.4 per cent. This gave her a total of 255.16 points, or 35 points less than she secured in 1918 when she stood second after producing 201.8 lbs. milk testing 4.65 per cent.

Second place in general standing this year was won by Lady Comet Ormsby, owned by Jas. G. Currie, with 192.7 lbs. milk testing 4.7 per cent., giving her 278.84 points. The lowest testing animal was a grade heifer testing 2.8 per cent., while the largest yield of milk was secured from Oakhurst Buttergirl 3rd, that gave 238 pounds testing 3 per cent. as compared with 280.5 pounds testing 2.85 per cent. from Fairview Posch, last year's heaviest producer. It is rather interesting to note that of the 54 prize winners only 18 yielded milk testing 4 per cent. or above, while 16 tested 3.3 per cent. or less.

The dairy banquet, held in William's Cafe on Wednesday night, was the most successful ever held. This banquet is always held in honor of the man who wins the test, and this year it was financed by the Holstein-Friesian Association, although all dairy exhibitors, irrespective of breed, were invited. The President of the fair, J. I. Flatt, occupied the chair, and Professor H. H. Dean later remarked that this was the first time the first officer of the show had ever presided at the dairy banquet. Mr. Flatt pointed out the need for more accommodation at the show and for a greater consumption of milk among city people. He also thought that dairymen should study and economize in the cost of producing dairy products and raise our standard of production and quality. He favored the exhibiting of pure-bred cattle by districts, so that the breeders in a country or district could secure publicity for that district through co-operative showing. Several other good speeches were delivered during the evening, among the speakers being Charles C. Best, A. Leitch, Geo A. Putnam, R. S. Stevenson, Professor H. H. Dean, F. Mallory, H. C. Hammill and others.

Poultry.

The poultry show at the Guelph Winter Fair continues to grow by leaps and bounds. Last year the total number of entries was 6,485, which was a record for the show. This year the entries numbered fairly close to 7,000. There is nothing in Canada that can touch the poultry show at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, and it seems as though the limit in size and quality has not yet been reached. In some of the more popular classes, such as the Barred Rocks, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns, the number of entries that the judge must consider before awarding the placings will run as high as from it is considered that there are 245 sections in the poultry and pet stock divisions of the show, and that fully 150 of these are in the poultry classes, it can be readily understood that the poultry show at Guelph is remarkable in size. An egg-laying competition was again held this year, Barred Rocks taking most of the prize money There were two pens that laid 21 eggs, two others that laid 19 eggs, and three that laid 16, during the contest. In cases of ties like this the prizes were awarded on the basis of weight of eggs.

Standing Field Crop Competition.

The winners in grain and roots from the prizewinning fields in the Standing Field Crop Competition are given below. The amount given in brackets after some of the first-prize winners is the price that these lots brought at the auction sale.

Oats: 1, Hutcheon, (Champion, \$6.50); 2, R. L. Raylor, Brussels; 3, Wilton, 4, A. Schmidt; 5, Alex. McKague, Teeswater; 6, Robt. McCowan, Scarboro; 7, Leitch; 8, Winer; 9, John McDiarmid, Lucknow; 10, Webster. Spring wheat: 1, Watson, (Champion, \$8.50); 2, S. Schmidt; 3, A. Schmidt; 4, Webster; 5, Neil McLean, Rockwood. Fall wheat: 1, Winer, (Champion, \$7); 2, Barrie; 3, Cowan. Beans: 1, Scott & Sons, (Champion, \$9.50). Peas: 1, Wm. Bray, Sr., Lion's Head, (Champion, \$6.50). Potatoes: 1, Naismith, (Champion, \$6.50); 2, Goltz; 3, F. W. Knight, Brackenrig; 4, Albert Brown, Erin; 5, H. F. Loney, Wiarton. Dent corn: 1, G. R. Barrie, (Champion, \$4.50); 2, MacColl. Flint corn: 1, Clark & Sons, (Champion, \$7.25); 2, Maynard; 3, Johnston; 4, Dawson; 5, Trothen & Son. Mangels: 1, W. G. Rennie, Agincourt; 2, Geo. McKenzie, Kemble. Turnips: 1, Andrew McKague, Teeswater

Stock Judging Competition.

On Saturday, December 6, the Inter-County Live Stock Judging Competition took place for the J. S. Duff Trophy. The competition this year was held at the College instead of in the Winter Fair buildings as usual. There were teams from twenty-one counties in the contest, with three men to each team, and they were required to judge two classes of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, swine and horses, giving reasons for their placings. As usual, the competition was under the direction of R. S. Duncan, Supervisor of Agricultural Representatives, the judges being Professor Wade Toole, Professor J. P. Sackville, both of the O.A.C.; W. J. Bell, Principal Kemptville Agricultural School, and E. G. Gordon, Department of Agricultura, Toronto. The winners in this competition are given as follows, the possible total of points being 3,000: 1, Oxford, 2,365 (team composed of Burns McCorquodale, Embro; John Blair, Embro; and Max Butcher, Embro); 2, Waterloo, 2,332; York, 2,239; 4, Victoria, 2,210; 5, Halton, 2,179; 6, Durham, 2,178; 7, Essex, 2,156; 8, Grey, 2,125; 9, Brant, 2,121; 10, Wentworth, 2,059; 11, Wellington, 12, Bruce, 2,018; 13, Peel, 2,018; 14, Middlesex, 1,984; 15, Lambton, 1,983; 16, Huron, 1,937; 17, Ontario, 1,903; 18, Lincoln, 1,884; 19, Simcoe, 1,863; 20, Norfolk, 1,834; 21, Welland, 1,571.

The first ten high men are given immediately below, with their total score, and afterwards the winners of each class and their score: Oscar Lerch, Preston, 836; Wallace Marlton, Blackstock, 817; John Blair, Embro, 815; Max Butcher, Embro, 797; Milton Staples, Orono, 783; Frank McPhail, Galt, 773; Leslie Gardhouse, Malton, 772; C. T. Moffat, Acton, 765; Harold Stonehouse, Weston, 764; Robert Potruff, Paris, 757.

Beef cattle.—Oscar Lerch, Preston, Waterloo, 185; Leslie Gardhouse, Malton, York, 176; Leslie Turnbull, Galt, Waterloo, 176; Pringle Brown, Ayr, Brant, 175; Harold Willes, London, Middlesex, 173; Wm. Hall, Lindsay, Victoria, 168. Dairy cattle.—Wallace Marlon, Blackstock, Durham,

178; William Crawford, Tara, Bruce, 174; Leslie Gardhouse, Malton, York, 168; M. C. Dalton, Kingsville, Essex, 167; C. T. Moffat, Acton, Halton; 165; Seger Augustine, Kingsville, Essex, 164.

Augustine, Kingsville, Essex, 164.
Swine.—Frank McPhail, Galt, Waterloo, 190;
Leslie Turnbull, Galt, Waterloo, 189; Max Butcher,
Embro, Oxford, 183; Oscar Lerch, Preston, Waterloo,
182; Burns McCorquodale, Embro, Oxford, 181; John
Blair, Embro, Oxford, 177.

Blair, Embro, Oxford, 177.
Sheep.—Max Butcher, Embro, Oxford, 193; William Crawford, Tara, Bruce, 192; John Blair, Embro, Oxford, 186; Harold Stonehouse, Weston, York, 185; Harvey Parkinson, Clarksburg, Grey, 184; Wallace Marlon, Blackstock, Durham, 183.

Blackstock, Durham, 183.

Heavy horses.—Milton Staples, Orono, Durham, 177; Harold Willet, Courtland, Norfolk, 167; Gordon Jamieson, Galt, Waterloo, 165; Harold Stonehouse, Weston, York, 165; Dean Graham, Lindsay, Victoria, 158; J. H. Wilmott, Milton, Halton, 157.

The results of the open judging competition for students of the O. A. C. and farmers' sons were as follows:

Heavy horses: 1, P. C. Connon, 180; 2, L. H. Hamilton, 174; 3, R. J. Greanie, 157; 4, S. S. Breckin, 156; 5, L. S. Chapman, 155. Beef cattle: 1, D. G. Fidlar, 193; 2, E. L. Wise, 181; 3, Jas. Beeton, 179; 4, F. S. Thomas, 170; 5, G. J. Thompson, 167. Dairy cattle: 1, F. C. McLennan, 196; 2, W. A. Hume, 186; 3, R. A. Bissonnette, 183; 4, W. Stackhouse, 179; 5, H. G. Oldfield, 178 Sheep: 1, D. G. Townsend, 189; 2, L. H. Hamilton, 184; C. H. Bowman, 183; 4, N. Curtis, 181; 5, J. R. Van Haarlen, 175. Swine: 1, E. B. Gaudie, 181; 2, W. E. Snowden, 173; 3, D. J. Lerch, 170; 4, A. B. McDonald, 169; 5, P. D. Vahey. Poultry: 1, E. C. Foreman, 245; 2, G. L. Matheson, 235; 3, Arthur Wilson, 230; 4, C. A. Campbell, 225; 5, R. T. Hicks, 222.

In the inter-year judging competition for the G. E. Day Trophy, the results were as follows: 1, Fourth year, 4,528 points; 2, First year, 4,461; 3, Second year, 4,366; 4, Third year, 4,202.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Club.

On Tuesday evening, December 9, over thirty breeders of dual-purpose Shorthorns met in the Council Chamber, Guelph, for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing for the purpose of promoting the interests of this strain of the great Shorthorn breed. Prof. Geo. E. Day, Secretary of the Dominion Shorthorn Association, gave a very helpful address, in which he emphasized the importance of the Shorthorn as the farmer's cow, and deemed it high time that steps were taken to establish a uniform type for the dual-purpose animals. The necessity of combining milk and meat was emphasized, and a warning note sounded regarding the importance of not sacrificing form for too high milk records. After considerable discussion it was decided to organize a Dual-Purpose Shorthorn Club. The objects are to bring out the milking qualities of Shorthorns by keeping records, to breed uniformly true dual-purpose cattle, and to encourage breeders to show at leading fairs and to enter dairy tests. The Club and parent association will work in harmony for the benefit of Shorthorn interests. It was decided that the annual meeting of the Club be held the day proceeding the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The initial membership fee Breeders' Association. The initial membership fee was set at five dollars, with an annual fee of one dollar.

The following officers were elected: Hon. Presidents, Hon E. C. Drury, Toronto; Hon. Duncan Marshall, Alberta; Prof. E. S. Archibald, Ottawa, and Prof. M. C.

Cumming, Truro. President, G. S. Smith, Meadow-vale; Vice-President, H. Scott, Caledonia; Secretary, I. B. Whale, London; Executive, Prof. G. E. Day, R. R. Wheaton and John Weld. Directors: G. L. Smith, F. Ccokshutt, H. Scott, R. Martindale, R. R. Wheaton, John Weld, S. Jackson, I. B. Whale, A. McLaren, J. M. McCallum, Prof. Barton, E. R. Wood, G. Carter, M. Hanna. The meeting was favored by instructive addresses from Prof. Archibald, Hon. D. Marshall, and Wm. Dryden.

Tenth Annual Fat Stock Show Brings Out Heavy Entries.

The tenth annual Toronto Fat Stock Show was successfully held on Thursday and Friday, December 11 and 12; this being the tenth consecutive year that a fat-stock show has been held at the Union Stock Yards. The weather was not as cold as in 1918, with the result that the yards were more or less soft and none too pleasant to get around in, but there were quite a number of drovers and breeders present to take in both the judging on the first day and the auction sale on the second day.

The entries were exceptionally heavy, being about 430 as compared with 230 in 1918. There were about sixty entries in the class for grade or cross-bred steers under one year, about thirty entries in the class for grade or cross-breds one year and under two, and about forty entries in the class for heifers under one year. These represent probably the largest classes in the whole show, but the entries were very satisfactory throughout, and this applies to sheep and swine as well as to cattle. The Toronto Fat Stock Show is a straight commercial proposition, that is to say, it is a show of market live stock, and the breeding qualities are practically disdisregarded. The judges, for the most part, are buyers for the packing houses, either in Toronto or Chicago, although there are both Canadian breeders and representatives of the Ontario Department of Agriculture assisting. All of the stock entered is first culled out by a culling committee before it goes into the ring, so that the judges have to pass on only a comparatively small percentage of the stock entered. The culling committee decides what stock is worthy of entering the show-ring, and only this stock goes up in competition.

The judges in the single cattle this year were as follows: Leo Hess, of Morris & Company, Chicago; T. H. Ingwerson, Swift & Company, Chicago; J. P. Sackville, O.A.C., Guelph. Culling committee: E. G. Gordon, Department of Agriculture, Toronto; and James Bowman, Guelph. Butcher steers, judges: F. Hunnisett, James Bowman, and A. Talbot. Butcher steers, carloads: A. Levack, H. L. Shearer, W. J. Neely. Sheep and lambs, long-wooled: C. Waugh, J. Ingham and H. Tomlinson. Sheep and lambs, short-wooled: F. C. Sherwood, J. H. Dingle, E. Puddy. Swine: R. Carter, A. McLean, W. J. Johnston, F. M. Williams. The probability is that the Toronto Fat Stock Show will be discarding the state of the state

The probability is that the Toronto Fat Stock Show will be discontinued after this year, in view of the fact that the Royal Canadian Winter Fair Association has been organized to conduct a big live-stock show at Toronto, beginning in 1920. It will be readily recognized by anyone who has gone to the Toronto Fat Stock Show that the Union Stock Yards is no place for a live-stock exposition. At the same time it is only fair to say that the Toronto Fat Stock Show has served to keep the market requirements for cattle, sheep and swine prominently before those breeders and feeders who have visited the show, or exhibited there during the last ten years.

the last ten years. Grand champion honors among the fat cattle went to a grade Angus steer, "Black Hector," shown by W. & G. Whitelaw, Elora. This steer had a rather difficult career at the Winter Fair at Guelph, and the Toronto Fat Stock Show. He was badly beaten in the open class for grade or cross-bred steers, at Guelph, but, by reason of the fact that he was made champion Aberdeen-Angus animal of the show, he came up later in the championship class and was made reserve champion fat animal, giving first place to Gardhouse's Roan Jasper. At Toronto, Roan Jasper won first place in the Boys' Steer Feeding Competition, but when he came up against Black Hector in the championship class the latter defeated him, not entirely to the satisfaction of all who were looking on. The black steer was probably a little deeper fleshed than Roan Jasper, but the latter was the smoother of the two and in better condition for showing. He possibly would not dress out so well as the Angus steer, but neither was he so rolling over the ribs nor so uneven over the back. He was, however, much lighter, weighing only 1,110 pounds, as compared with 1,290 pounds for Black Hector. The latter sold at the auction sale on Friday for seventy-five cents per pound to H. P. Kennedy, Limited. This compares with sixty cents per pound received last year for T. A. Russell's "Shorty," the pure-bred Shorthorn steer. It will also be remembered that "Black George," Leask's grand champion of 1917, brought \$1.00 a pound from the Harris Abatoir. The grand champion best three cattle in the show went to T. A. Russell, of Downsview, for three steers weighing 3,670 pounds and selling for 26 cents per pound. The champion carload of fifteen dehorned steers were certainly a very fine lot, and were shown by George Rowntree, of Sprucedale Farm. Rowntree had two carloads of steers on exhibition, one of which was a lot with Hereford blood predominating, and the other with Shorthorn indications. The latter was the champion carload, and weighed 22,050 pounds, selling for 21 cents per pound, equalling, in fact, the price paid for the steers under 900 pounds in weight. The champion heifer of the show was exhibited weight. The champion heifer of the show was exhibited by G. S. Ferguson & Son, and was a heifer under one year of age. She weighed 1,100 pounds and sold for

36 cents a pou that was defea 10 cents per per highest price re lambs, wethers exhibited by C per pound to t highest price v lambs, wether third prize per shown by Han nound. The Friday varied Brethour & N weight, for an ten bacon hog 491/2 cents per each. The hi of eight hogs, the United F This litter br the handsome The exhibi are given bel auction sale o brackets imm

Exhibitors

Ferguson &

Amos & Son

Palmerston;

Jarvis; D. J. Wm. Marqui

H. Cruicks

Andrew Hick

DECEMBER 1

Sons, New Watson, Tee Harvey Real Mitchell, N Dover, Auro Elora; Henr Alfred Paul, McGregor, I Marquis, Su Byron E. Hi Adam A. A Sprucedale F & Co., Ferg Sons, Dobbi Teeswater; Awards.-1, J. D. Fo pion pure-b (1,290 at 20 26); 4, John steer, under Meal Specia 3, Orville I Sons, (1,100 and under 3 uson & Son J. H. Cruic steer, one ("Black H pion. grade for \$967.50 (1,170 at 3 and 1,070 : Grad Guthrie D. S. Fergi 31); 5, Wat petition: 1

> two years (1,280 at 1 (890 at 19 at 19). H Son, (chan **30**); 3, L Williamson year); 2, A Lots of steers, 1,00 2, Henry Paul, Hereford (2,760 at bred or g Guthrie & and unde Gregor, (Three sta 2.650 at Three pulls: 1, I the Show

Real, (1,

the Show Pridham or grade & Sons, Three pu 1, Stone, grade, or (3,600 at heifers, 23); 2, 5 15). Th

at 221/2)

th, Meadowia; Secretary, E. Day, R. R. L. Smith, F. R. Wheaton, cLaren, J. M. G. Carter, M structive ad-Marshall, and

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k Show tries.

show was suc-December 11 e year that a Stock Yards. with the result and none too quite a numke in both the n sale on the

, being about re were about oss-bred steers the class for wo, and about der one year. es in the whole y throughout, Il as to cattle. ht commercial of market live ractically disart, are buyers to or Chicago, ers and repreof Agriculture rst culled out to the ring, so

comparatively The culling of entering the competition. year were as any, Chicago; Chicago; J. P. mittee: E. G. Toronto; and teers, judges: lbot. Butcher lbot. r, W. J. Neely. gh, J. Ingham short-wooled: Swine: R.

ly. Swine: M. Williams, at Stock Show iew of the fact Association has stock show at readily recogonto Fat Stock lace for a liveis only fair to has served to tle, sheep and rs and feeders d there during

at cattle went shown by had a rather uelph, and the dly beaten in ers, at Guelph nade champion came up later reserve chamdhouse's Roan on first place but when he championship y to the satishe black steer n Roan Jasper, o and in better ould not dress ther was he so the back. He y 1,110 pounds, Black Hector. ay for seventy-Limited. This eived last year ored Shorthorn Black George, \$1.00 a pound and champion A. Russell, of

70 pounds and

ampion carload

a very fine lot,

of Sprucedale

steers on ex-

Hereford blood

orn indications. weighed 22,050

, equalling, in 900 pounds in was exhibited eifer under one ls and sold for Roan Jasper, the Gardhouse steer that was defeated for grand championship, and the winner of the Boys' Steer Feeding Competition, sold for o cents per pound. Among the sheep and lambs the highest price received was for a pen of ten short-wooled ambs, wethers or ewes under 100 pounds. These were exhibited by C. E. Meggs, Paris, and sold for 41 cents per pound to the Swift Canadian Company. The next price was 36 cents per pound for a pan of six highest price was 36 cents per pound for a pen of six ambs, wethers or ewes under 90 pounds, while the third prize pen of wethers or ewes under one year, shown by Hampton Bros., of Fergus, sold for 35 cents a bound. The prices for hogs at the auction sale on riday varied from 26 to 50 cents per pound. J. E. Brethour & Nephews sold 5,140 pounds of hogs, live weight, for an average of 41 cents per pound, one lot of ten bacon hogs, 170 to 275 pounds in weight, selling for the cents per pound. These hogs averaged 216 pounds The high price in swine was secured for a litter of eight hogs, weighing 1,630 pounds in competition for the United Farmers' Co-operative Company Special.
This litter brought J. K. Featherston, of Streetsville,
the handsome price of 50 cents a pound.

The exhibitors and awards in cattle, sheep and swine are given below, the weight and selling price at the auction sale of each prize-winning entry being given in brackets immediately after the name of the owner:

Cattle.

Exhibitors.—W. & G. Whitelaw, Elora; J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas; John Barr, Blyth; Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffatt; Jas. K. Campbell & Sons, Palmerston; John Brown & Sons, Galt; Oril Williamson, Jarvis; D. J. Lerch, Preston; Orville Burton, Claremont; Wm. Marquis & Sons, Sunderland; Wm. Hill, Goderich; J. H. Cruickshank, Chesley; T. A. Russell, Downsview; Andrew Hicks & Sons, Centralia; Geo. A. Guthrie & Sons, New Dundee; Jos. Stone, Seagrave; Rayside Watson, Teeswater; J. M. Gardhouse & Son, Weston; Watson, Teeswater; J. M. Gardhouse & Son, Weston; Harvey Real, Seagrave; Ernest Cochrane, Ayr; John Mitchell, Nashville; John Woodham, Jarvis; Alex. Dover, Aurora; J. E. Leask, Seagrave; Short Bros., Elora; Henry Wade, Pickering; A. Elcoat, Seaforth; Alfred Paul, Kirkton; Geo. Barrie & Sons, Galt; Hugh McGregor, Brucefield; Geo. E. Hicks, Centralia; T. L. Marquis, Sunderland; Pridham & Dulmage, Harriston; Byron E. Hicks, Centralia; Willie C. Wallace, Toronto; Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus; C. E. Meggs, Paris; Sprucedale Farm, Elder; A. White, Guelph; Jas. Cameron & Co., Fergus; W. J. Taylor, Varna; Jas. Thompson & Sons, Dobbington; R. J. Russell, Mt. Forest; J. J. Reid, Teeswater; D. S. Ferguson & Son, Galt.

Teeswater; D. S. Ferguson & Son, Galt.

Awards.—Pure-bred steer, 2 years and under 3:

J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (1,650 lbs. at 21 cents). 1, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (1,650 lbs. at 21 cents). Pure-bred steer, one year and under 2: 1, Barr, (champion pure-bred, 1,220 at 31) 2, Geo. Amos & Sons, (1,290 at 26); 3, Jas. K. Campbell & Sons, (1,360 at 26); 4, John Brown & Sons, (1,400 at 22). Pure-bred steer, under one year: 1, Oril Williamson, (first, Calf Meal Special, 1,070 at 33); 2, D. J. Lerch, (960 at 30); 3, Orville Burton, (1,010 at 23); 4, Wm. Marquis & Sons, (1,100 at 26). Grade or cross-bred steer, 2 years and under 3: 1. Jas. Stone (1,510 at 26): 2. J. D. Ferand under 3: 1, Jas. Stone (1,510 at 26); 2, J. D. Ferguson & Sons, (1,610 at 23); 3, Wm. Hill, (1,370 at 18); 4, J. H. Cruickshank, (1,480 at 19). Grade or cross-bred steer, one year and under 2: 1, W. & G. Whitelaw, ("Black Hector," grand champion steer and champion grade or cross-bred steer, bought by H. P. Kennedy for \$967.50, 1,290 lbs. at 75 cents); 2, T. A. Russell, (1,170 at 32); 3 and 5, Orville Burton, (1,210 and 32, and 1,070 at 27); 4, Andrew Hicks & Sons, (1,510 at 25). Grade or cross-bred steer, under one year: 1 and 2, Guthrie & Son, (1,170 at 35, and 1,250 at 31) 3, D. S. Ferguson & Son, (1,220 at 29); 3, Stone, (890 at 31); 5, Watson, (950 at 25). Boys' Steer Feeding Competition: 1, J. M. Gardhouse & Son, (1,110 at 40); 2, Real. (1,020 at 30); 3, Cochrane, (950 at 27). Heifer 2, Real, (1,020 at 30); 3, Cochrane, (950 at 27). Heifer, two years and under three: 1, Wm. Marquis & Son, (1,280 at 16); 2 and 3, Mitchell, (1,190 at 19, and 1,370 Heifer, one year and under two: 1, Lerch, (890 at 19); 2, Stone, (1,120 at 20); 3, Woodham, (970 at 19). Heifer, under one year: 1, D. S. Ferguson & Son, (champion heifer, 1,100 at 36); 2, Doner, (850 at 3, Leask, (820 at 30). Calf Meal Special: 1, Williamson, (first-prize pure-bred steer, under one year); 2, Andrew Hicks & Sons, (1,190 at 25).

Lots of three.—Three pure-bred or grade Shorthorn steers, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1, Short Bros., (2,570 at 31); 2, Henry Wade, (2,720 at 23); 3, Elcoat, (2,520 at 19); 4, Paul, (2,260 at 19). Three pure-bred or grade Hereford steers, 1,000 lbs, and under: 1, Barrie & Sons, (2,760 at 22); 2, Paul, (2,720 at 22½). Three purebred or grade Angus steers, 1,000 lbs. or under: 1, Guthrie & Son, (champion best three steers, 1,000 lbs. and under, (2,570 at 34); 2, Paul, (2,960 at 29); 3, Mc-Gregor, (2,890 at 14½); 4, Geo. E. Hicks (not sold). Three steers, any breed or grade, or mixed breed, 1,000 lbs. and under: 1 and 3, Paul, (2,770 at 22, and 2,650 at 19½); 2, T. L. Marquis, (2,580 at 22½). Three pure-bred or grade Shorthorn steers, over 1,000 lbs. 1. Purell (grand chargier, best three cattle in lbs.: 1, Russell (grand champion, best three cattle in the Show, 3,670 at 26); 2, Leask, $(3,370 \text{ at } 26\frac{1}{2})$; 3, Pridham & Dulmage, $(4,250 \text{ at } 17\frac{1}{2})$. Three pure-bred or grade Hereford steers over 1,000 lbs.: 1, Jno. Brown & Sons, (3,550 at 26½); 2, B. E. Hicks, (3,870 at 20). Three pure-bred or grade Angus steers, over 1,000 lbs.: 1, Stone, (4,320 at 24½). Three steers, any breed or grade, or mixed breed, over 1,000 lbs.: 1, W. C. Wallace, (3,600 at 22); 2, Adam Armstrong, (3,910 at 21). Three heifers, one year and under two: 1, Stone, (3,070 at 22); 3, Store, (2,750 at 22); 3, Store 23); 2, Short Bros., (2,910 at 22); 3, Meggs, (2,750 at 15). Three heifers, uner one year: 1, Short Bros., (2,600 at 25); 2 and 3, Paul, (2,300 at 23½, and 2,460 at 23½).

Carloads.—Carload 15 dehorned steers, under 900 lbs.: 1, White, (12,390 at 21); 2, Cameron & Co., (12,520 at 21). Carload 15 dehorned steers, 900–1,099 lbs.: 1 and 2, White (14,880 at $22\frac{1}{2}$, and 14,520 at $20\frac{1}{2}$); 3, Taylor, (15,640 at 15). Carload 15 dehorned steers, 1,100-1,299 lbs.: 1, Cameron & Co., (17,830 at 22); 2, Thompson & Sons, (17,910 at 15¾). Carload 15 dehorned steers, 1,300 lbs. and over: 1, Sprucedale Farm, (champion carload 15 dehorned steers, 22,050 lbs. at 21); 2, Thompson & Sons, (20,060 at 16); 3, R. J. Russell, (20,050 at 15 1/10). Farmers' carload: 1, Sprucedale Farm, (21,870 at 20½); 2, Reid, (18,190 at 15½); 3, Stone, (18,890 at 14½).

SHEEP

Exhibitors.-John Houston, Chatham; A. Houston, Merlin; John Brown & Sons, Galt; A. Elcoat, Seaforth; T. Mason, Clinton; J. D. Ferguson & Sons, St. Thomas; C. E. Meggs, Paris; Robert E. Cowan, Galt; C. J. Brodie, Stouffville; J. S. Baker, Burford; Hampton Bros., Fergus; William Murdoch, Palmerston.

Awards.—Long Wools.—Pen three wethers or ewes, Awards.—Long Wools.—Fen three wethers of ewes, one year and under two: 1, John Houston, (485 pounds at 11 cents); 2, A. Houston, (405 at 12). Pen of three wethers or ewes, under one year: 1, Brown & Sons, (295 at 26); 2, John Houston, (375 at 19½); 3, Elcoat; (295 at 20). Carload of 50 fat sheep: 1, Mason, (7,400 at 12); 2, A. Houston, (8,060 at 9). Carload of 50 lambs, wethers or ewes: 1 and 3 Fewfuson & Sons, (5,370 at wethers or ewes: 1 and 3, Ferguson & Sons, (5,370 at 18¼, and 4,450 at 18½); 2, Meggs, (4,910 at 18¾). Pen of 10 lambs, wethers or ewes, under 100 lbs. each: Meggs, (950 at 21); 2, Ferguson & Sons, (870 at 2014); Cowan, (815 at 19). Short Wools.—Pen of wethers ewes, one year and under two: 1, Brodie, (340 at 24); Meggs, (360 at 231/4); 3, Hampton Bros., (415 at 1/2). Pen of wethers or ewes, under one year: 1, Brodie, (265 at 34); 2, Meggs, (295 at 33); 3, Hampton Bros., (250 at 35). Carload of 50 fat sheep: 1, Ferguson & Sons, (5,720 at 1034); 2, John Houston, (7,140 at 17½). Carload of 50 lambs, wethers or ewes: 1, Meggs, (4,460 at 30½); 2, Murdoch, (4,310 at 21½); 3, Ferguson & Sons, (4,360 at 21½). Pen of 10 lambs, wethers or ewes, under 100 pounds each: 1, Meggs, (905 at 41), 2 and 3, Brodie, (825 at 24½, and 745 at 24½). Pen of 6 lambs, wethers or ewes, under 90 pounds each: 1; Meggs, (475 at 36); 2, Murdoch, (455 at 29½); 3, Brodie, (405 at 27).

SWINE

Exhibitors.—Henry Wade, Pickering; Joseph Stone, Seagrave; Thomas Chard, Lambton Mills; Nelson Boynton, Gormley; J. Lerch, Preston; J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford; Campbell Bros., Shedden; J. A. Cameron, Woodbridge; Wm. Boynton, Buttonville; J. K. Featherstone, Streetsville; G. Graham, Udora; Leo Chard & Son, Lambton Mills; S. Andrews, Goderich.

Awards.—Pen of 3 barrows, 170–225 lbs.: 1, Wade, (610 pounds at 31¼ cents); 2, Stone, (640 at 26). Boys' Hog Feeding Competition: 1, Thomas Chard, (650 at 35¾); 2, Nelson Boynton, (620 at 26); 3, J. Lerch, (570 at 25¾). Best pen of 3 bacon hogs: 1, Brethour & Nephews, (630 at 42). Tankage Special: 1, Lerch, (590 at 42). Pen of 10 hogs, 170–225 pounds: 1, Brethour & Nephews, (2 160 at 49¼); 2, Campbell 1, Lerch, (590 at 42). Pen of 10 hogs, 170–225 pounds:
1, Brethour & Nephews, (2,160 at 49½); 2, Campbell Bros., (2,230 at 48); 3, Cameron, (1,960 at 30). Pen of 5 barrows, 170–200 pounds: 1, Wm. Boynton, (1,010 at 46); 2, Featherstone, (1,020 at 36¾); 3, Brethour & Nephews, (940 at 37). Davies' Annual: 1, Graham, (390 at 35); 2, Chard & Son, (1,550 at 30); 3, Nelson Boynton, (1,300 at 28). United Farmers' Co-operative Company Special for a litter of seven or more hogs 170–225 pounds: Special for a litter of seven or more hogs 170-225 pounds: 1, Featherstone, (1,630 at 50); 2, Andrews, (1,490 at 35); 3, Brethour & Nephews, (1,410 at 31).

Conference about the Scrub Bull.

The matter of a scrub-bull campaign was the subject a conference between officials of the Domnion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair last week. Among those present were Hon. Dr. F. S. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculpresent were Hon. Dr. F. S. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Ottawa; E. S. Archibald, Director Experimental Farms, Ottawa; H. S. Arkell, Live-Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; W. R. Reek, Assistant Live-Stock Commissioner, Ottawa; Hon. Manning W. Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, Toronto; C. F. Bailey, Agricultural Commissioner, Toronto; Professor Wade Toole, O.A.C., Guelph; R. W. Wade, Director Live-Stock Branch, Toronto; John Gardhouse, President Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, Weston. A plan was pre-Cattle Breeders' Association, Weston. A plan was presented which would require the appointment of a special field man to direct a campaign for the elimination of the scrub bull in a few specified districts wherein the work would be concentrated. This special officer of the Provincial Department would work under the direction of the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, of which R. W. Wade is Secretary. It was planned that the agricultural representatives would play a very prominent part in the campaign, and it was estimated that \$12,000 would be the amount required from the Provincial Government for the first year. Quite a number of those present, especially from the Federal Department, had different ideas on the subject, with the result that no agreement was reached, except to appoint a further small committee consisting of one representa-tive from the Ontario Cattle Breeders' Association, one representative from the Ontario Department of Agriculrepresentative from the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and a third representative from the Dominion Department of Agriculture. This committee, it is expected, will meet soon and bring in recommendations to both Federal and Provincial Governments.

Stockmen Meet Premier Drury.

On Friday, December 12, a large and representative delegation of stockmen and others interested in the proposed Eastern Canada Live-Stock Show, to be conducted at Toronto under the name of the Royal Canadian Winter Fair Association, waited on Premier Drury and several members of his Cabinet with respect to the grant of \$30,000 for ten years, which is asked of the Provincial Government for the prize money of the new Show. The delegation was received by the Honorable Messrs.
Drury, Biggs, Doherty, Raney and Nixon, the Honorable
Manning W. Doherty introducing the delegation and reading a letter from the Winter Fair Association setting forth their requests. This letter asked for a reply by December 15, in order that the by-law for \$1,000,000 to be submitted to the people of Toronto might be fully understood and backed by the support of the Provincial Government. W. A. Dryden, Brooklin, who headed the delegation, presented the need for a large live-stock and agricultural winter fair, after first making some congratulatory remarks, both with reference to Mr. Drury and his Government and also with reference to the appointment as Minister of Ag. Culture of the Honorable Manning W. Doherty. The financial aspect of the matter was presented by George Pepper, Toronto, who stated that the money would be used altogether for prize money, and that it was anticipated that the new arena would be completed in time for the Canadian National Exhibition in 1920, and that prize-list would be provided for the Winter Fair in November or December following, amounting to \$75,000. It was also stated by Mr. Pepper that the City of Toronto is giving \$600,000 toward the cost of the new arena, and that private citizens of Toronto are subscribing an amount equal to \$400,000 spread over the next ten

Premier Drury received the delegation very frankly and stated that personally he thought Toronto could be made the home of a much better show than Guelph, but that the grant asked for was a large one and needed careful consideration, because the finances of the Province were not in any too good shape. Personally he was in favor of assisting the show with prize money he was in favor of assisting the show with prize money to any reasonable extent, and wondered if it would be satisfactory to the stockmen if the Government would guarantee assistance up to \$30,000 a year for ten years should this amount be needed. It was pointed out by the stockmen that such a reservation might possibly be detrimental to the start of the show, but that the charter of the Association prohibited a greater surplus than \$10,000 from being accumulated at any time plus than \$10,000 from being accumulated at any time, and that if a surplus was accumulated which was not necessary for prize money, the Association would be glad to distribute any excess among three or four feeder exhibitions which might be designated by the Minister of Agriculture as worthy of such assistance. The manner of the Premier and that of his colleagues was especially frank and worthy of praise. Premier Drugge especially frank and worthy of praise. Premier Drury stated that a Cabinet meeting to give final answer was not possible before Tuesday, December 16, but that an answer would be given then, and as nearly as could be judged this answer when announced will be restification. judged this answer when announced will be satisfactory to the stockmen.

U. F. O. Live-Stock Business.

Probably the most remarkable development in Eastern Canadian agriculture during the year 1919 has been the business done by the Live-Stock Department of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company, at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto. In the short space of ten months and a half this first big venture of the Union Co-operative in marketing farm products has ten months and a half this first big venture of the U.F.O. Co-operative in marketing farm products has piled up a business of \$7,445,000, a truly remarkable achievement, and certainly far in excess of the highest expectation. Speaking with F. J. Fulthorpe, Office Manager of the Live-Stock Department at the Union Stock Yards, a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" learned that live stock has been received from 300 different shipping points in Ontario, that as near as 300 different shipping points in Ontario, that as near as can be estimated at least 20,000 farmers have been served by this branch of the U.F.O. Co-operative Company. Altogether, more than 3,600 carloads of live stock have been handled at a cost of about threequarters of one per cent. One farmers' club at Meaford has shipped as much as 124 carloads of live-stock to be handled by the U. F. O.; the total live-stock business done for this club amounting to more than \$296,000. Quite a number of clubs have done business with the U. F. O. in live stock alone amounting to more than \$100,000, from the 17th of February, when the live-stock department was first opened, to the 30th of November.

U. F. O. President Now an M. P.

R. H. Halbert, President of the U. F. O., has been conceded the victory in the recent North Ontario by-election, defeating Neil D. MacKinnon by a majority by-election, defeating Neil D. Mackinnon by a majority of approximately 250. The recount of ballots on Monday, December 15, will probably settle the issue so far as the majority is concerned, and the results may be announced before this is read. Mr. Mackinnon is a miller by trade, and resides in Cannington. He contested the riding as an Independent Unionist. Mr. Halbert is a retired farmer, and now resides in Uxbridge. Halbert is a retired farmer, and now resides in Uxbridge. It is expected that he will be asked to be relieved of his It is expected that he will be asked to be relieved of his duties as President of the U. F. O. when the convention assembles this week in Toronto. Hon. Mr. Drury, who is Vice-president, will also probably wish to be relieved of his U. F. O. office, in which case a President and Vice-President will have to be elected.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

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Receipts and Market Tops.

	Receipts Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)	Receipts CALVES Top Price Good Calves
Toronto (U, S, Y,)	Week Same Week Week Same Week Ending Week Ending Week Ending Dec. 11 1918 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 1918 Dec. 4 11,495 10,419 9,858 \$13.75 \$14.00 \$13.50 2,290 3,609 2,150 11.25 14.00 11.50 2,431 3,173 2,891 11.25 14.00 11.50 9,812 10,646 13,990 12.00 14.75 12.15 6,987 6,180 5,619 10.75 14.00 10.25 1,035 1,189 1,600 13.00 12.00 11.00	Week Same Week Week Same Week Ending Week Ending Ending Week Ending Dec. 11 1918 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 1918 Dec. 4 1,092 813 789 \$20.00 \$18.00 \$21.00 470 637 580 15.00 15.00 16.00 491 367 630 15.00 15.00 16.00 630 370 163 10.00 10.00 9.00 346 559 8.50 8.25 39 202 120 8.50 9.00 8.00
Toronto (U, S, Y.)	958. 1,820. 1,602. 16.75. 18.50. 16.75 6,390. 14,737. 5,548. 16.00. 18.00. 16.00 1,374. 3,975. 982. 15.75. 17.35. 16.50	SHEEP Receipts Top Price Good Lambs Week Same Week Week Same Week Ending Week Ending Dec. 11 1918 Dec. 4 Dec. 11 1918 Dec. 4 11,059 8,217 8,965 \$17 00 \$15 00 \$15 90 1,088 3,044 1,576 15 00 15 00 14 00 1,528 4,080 1,124 15 00 15 00 14 00 1,528 4,080 1,1672 14 00 13 50 13 50 1,994 540 1,672 14 00 13 50 13 50 1,862 1,596 563 12 50 12 50 521 103 297 11 50 13 25 11 59

Market Comments. Toronto (Union Stock Yards). The quality of the cattle offered for sale during the week showed considerable improvement over anything pre-viously offered during the past three months, many choice baby beeves being on safe in addition to many loads of choice butcher cattle. The market accumulated more strength, and made advances ranging from 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred on Monday, and accumulated further strength during the week, until on Wednesday prices ruled full \$1.00 per hundred above the market of the previous week. Baby beeves commanded a premium throughout the week, and anything of that quality was readily snapped up within a range of \$13 to \$21 per hundred, one or two loads being marked up at the latter price. One load consisting of twenty-four head which averaged seven hundred and fifty pounds changed hands at \$18 per hundred, while numerous sales were made at prices. while numerous sales were made at prices ranging from \$14 up to \$18. A number of heavy steers sold at \$15.50 per hundred, one straight load, which averaged twelve hundred pounds, left the scales at \$13.75, and a number of loads found an outlet within a range of \$12.50 to \$13.50 per hundred.\ Steers weighing from ten hundred.\ Steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds were purchased from \$12 to \$13.50 for those of good to choice grading, and from \$11 to \$12.50 for those of medium grading. Handy-weight butcher heifers were freely purchased at prices from \$11.50 to \$12.50 per hundred. Steers under ten hundred pounds sold at similar prices as the heifers. while common stock of both kinds was weighed up from \$6 to \$8. Cows and bulls moved freely at advanced prices; a few fancy cows were weighed up at \$14 per hundred, good cows sold mostly from \$10 to \$10.75, and good bulls from \$9.75 Canners were advanced 25 to \$10.75. Canners were advanced 25 cents on Monday, but lost that appreciation on Thursday. Trading in stockers and feeders was quiet, but a few shipments were made to country points at prices ranging from \$10 to \$11 for good feeders, and from \$8.50 to \$9.50 for good stockers. There was no change to the tone of the calf market, choice veal selling from \$17 to \$20 per hundred.

Ten thousand sheep and lambs were unloaded for sale, and despite the heavy offering lambs sold at advanced prices Sales being made during the week within a range of \$15.50 to \$17, per hundred, the latter price being paid for a few top lambs on the Thursday market. Sheep were unchanged within a range of \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred.

The market for hogs was unsettled throughout the week, packers again endeavoring to bring about a reduction in price. On the Monday market, select hogs sold at \$16.75 per hundred, on Tuesday sales were made at a reduction of 25 cents, but during the remainder of the week practically no sales were made, packer buyers bidding \$15.75, and commission firms holding out for \$16 and \$16.25 per hundred.

The total receipts from January 1 to December 4, inclusive, were 350,192 cattle, 63,508 calves, 366,873 hogs and 273,081 sheep; compared with 277,712 cattle, 52,728 calves, 33,423 hogs and

	TORONTO	MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)
CLASSIFICATION STEERS	No. Price Range Price Range Price	Avge. Price Range Top No. Price Bulk Sales Price
heavy finished	210\$13.00\$12.00-\$13.50\$14.00	
STEERS good 1,000-1,200 common	664	57 11 .75 11 .25- 13 .25 13 .25
STEERS good	2,092 10.89 9.50 - 12.00 13.00 1,142 7.45 6.25 - 9.00 9.75	72 11.00 10.50- 11.25 11.25 197 9.00 7.50- 10.00 10.25
HEIFERS fair	2,078 10.89 9.75- 12.00 12.50 375 9.15 8.50- 9.75 9.75 287 7.01 6.00- 8.50 8.50	14 10.00 9.50-10.50 10.50 .53 8.75 8.25-9.25 9.25 338 7.50 6.75-8.00 8.00
Cows good	470 9.87 9.50- 10.75 10.75 1,474 7.52 6.50- 9.25 9.25	58 9.50 9.00- 10.50 10.50 374 7.25 6.40- 8.50 8.75
Bulls good	143 9.93 9.50- 10.75 11.00 137 7.05 6.50- 9.00 9.50	399 6.00 5.75 7.00 8.75
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,422 5.53 5.00- 6.00 6.25	686 5.50 525 6.00 6.00
OXEN	· 	7
CALVES veal	1,045 15.83 13.00- 19.00 20.00 47 6.85 5.50- 8.00 8.00	98 13.50 10.00- 15.00 16.00 372 7.00 7.00- 7.00
STOCKERS good 450-800 fair	437 8.44 7.50- 9.25 9.25 218 7.34 6.50- 8.00 8.50	
FEEDERS good fair	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
selects Hogs heavies	10,812 16.54 16.00- 16.75 16.75	906 16.65 16.50- 16.75 16.75
(fed and lights watered) sows stags	342	202 15.50 14.50 16.50 16.50 43 13.00 12.50 14.50
LAMBS good	8,773 15.33 14.50- 18.50 17.00 661 11.38 9.50- 14.25 14.75	345 14 .60 14 .50- 14 .75 15 .00 346 13 .25 13 .00- 13 .50 13 .75
SHEEP heavy light common	1,228 8.32 7.50- 9.00 9.00 397 5.82 5.00- 7.00 7.00	214

148,008 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Montreal.

The quality of the cattle offered was on the average slightly improved, while prices were 20 cents advanced on canners, and a little firmer on fat cows in comparison with the quality and prices which ruled during the previous week. With the exception of canners and fat cows butcher stock sold at about unchanged values. One load of steers, which averaged twelve hundred and thirty pounds, was weighed up at \$13.25, and two small lots averaging nine hundred and sixty-five pounds and ten hundred pounds, respectively, changed hands at \$11.25. The best cows sold at \$10.50, while a few heifers and cows were weighed up at an equal price. Fairly fat cows of dairy breeding were sold around \$8.00 and \$8.50, and very common cows at \$6.50. A few medium quality bulls changed hands at prices ranging from \$7 to \$8.75. There were no good bulls offered. Grass calves changed hands in most cases at \$7, pail-fed calves from \$8 to \$10, and good veal calves up to \$16.

Lambs sold on Monday at \$14.50, and at the close of the week at \$14.75, and, in a very few cases, at \$15. Sheep were sold to local butchers at \$8.75. Good sheep went from \$8 to \$8.50.

The hog market was held at \$16.75 to \$17 per hundred for selects, off cars, throughout the week. The demand was principally from the local store trade. Packers are still offering less than the figures mentioned, and prices vary from day to day according to the hogs avail-

Pt. St. Charles.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending December 4, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 579 calves, 400 bulls, 964 butcher cattle, 1,452 hogs and 1,576 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 1 calf and 24 milch There were no shipments made to United States points during the week.

The total receipts from January 1 to December 4, inclusive, were 62,511 cattle, 70,396 calves, 81,505 hogs and 101,312 sheep; compared with 55,672 cattle, 61,676 calves, 70,967 hogs and 60,735 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending December 4, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 564 calves, 2,784 butcher cattle, 1,124 hogs and 1,460 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 70 calves and 142 sheep. There were no shipments to United States points during

The total receipts from January 1 to December 4, inclusive, were 69,269 cattle, 56,370 calves, 58,259 hogs and 70,335 sheep; compared with 57.354 cattle, 47,892 calves, 49,159 hogs and 55,528 sheep, received during the corresponding period

Winnipeg.

Nine thousand eight hundred and twelve cattle, six hundred and thirty calves, ten hundred and ninety-four sheep, and six thousand three hundred and ninety hogs were unloaded during the week. These figures indicate a decrease of four thousand head of cattle as against the previous week. There were fourteen hundred cattle on through billing mostly to Eastern packing houses, although a number were billed to the South and on export to Belgium. Of the sales at the Yards, Eastern packers shipped out twenty-two hundred and twenty-nine cattle, local packers accounted for thirtyfour hundred and sixteen cattle, fortyeight hundred and ninety-five hogs, and seven hundred and eighty-three sheep, while United States points took four hundred and fifty-eight stockers, sixteen hundred and eighty-three feeders, three hundred and four butcher cattle, and one hundred and forty-nine hogs. Shipments back to country points in the West were made up of four hundred and twentyhundred and was slow and week, especial which sold at

DECEMBER

firmer tone t cattle on the sold freely; oth Stocker steers tone; those o \$6.50; most of to \$1 \$7,25 to \$8,50

Cattle.-Ca generally las

which ran m commoner kir \$12 to \$15.50 supply of ca Stock Show, were paid, which was a horn cow and and sold for of grand cha hundre Dobbington, to bring \$15 Lucan, Ont., Brothers, of steer to sell at \$21.50. St. Thomas, W. W. Rev at \$16. A. one at \$13.5 shown by (322 per hi Thorndale, up to \$15.75. one at \$14, at \$14. Th last year, at a most exce quality. O 6,375 head, week, and a for the corn

> plain, \$11.5 Shipping heavy, \$14 to \$13.50; \$13:50: com Butcherin prime, \$14 to \$14; bes good, \$10.5 \$9 to \$10. Cows and \$11.50 to \$10.50 to \$9.25 to \$ very fancy hest heavy to good, \$7 canners, \$

Quotations: Shipping

heavy, \$16. 1,300, \$15.

\$13 to \$14; \$15.50; goo good, 1,100

> \$4.50. Bulls .good butc \$7.25 to \$ \$9 to \$11. Stockers \$9.75 to \$ best stock \$7.75 to \$ Hogs.

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Sheep vances w week. sold at Wednesd Thursday

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cattle, 47,892 5,528 sheep, onding period nundred and l and thirty ty-four sheep, hundred and during the te a decrease

tle as against were fourteen billing mostly , although a South and on sales at the shipped out twenty-nine ed for thirtycattle, fortyve hogs, and three sheep, s took four ckers, sixteen eeders, three attle, and one . Shipments he West were and twentyhundred and eighty-two hogs. Trading was slow and draggy throughout the week, especially in stockers and feeders, which sold at lower prices. There was a firmer tone to the market for butcher cattle on the closing day, and all stock sold-freely; other classes remained steady. Stocker steers and heifers were easier in tone; those of good grading sold from \$6.50 to \$7.50, and fair from \$5.25 to \$6.50; most of the good feeder steers sold from \$9 to \$10, and most of the fair from 37.25 to \$8.50.

Buffalo.

Cattle.-Cattle prices showed a decline generally last week, shipping steers, which ran mainly to the medium and commoner kinds, showing a range of from \$12 to \$15.50. For the week, a liberal supply of cattle were here for the Fat Stock Show, and some record local prices were paid, grand championship steer, which was a blue bullock, out of a Shorthorn cow and Angus bull, was fed in Ohio norn cow and Angus bull, was ted in Ohio and sold for \$85 per hundred. The load of grand champion steers, brought \$27 per hundred. H. D. Thompson, of Dobbington, Ont., had a load of steers to bring \$15.50. W. W. Revington, of Lucan, Ont., a load at \$13. Campbell Brothers, of Shedden, Ont., had a single steer to sell at \$22 per hundred, another steer to sell at \$22 per hundred, another steer to sell at \$22 per hundred, another at \$21.50. J. D. Ferguson & Sons, of St. Thomas, Ont., had a steer at \$20.25. W. W. Revington, of Lucan, Ont., one at \$16. A. J. Block, of Strathroy, Ont., one at \$13.50. A single Hereford steer, shown by Campbell Brothers, brought \$22 per hundred. G. B. Vining, of Thorndale, Ont., had a fat cow to sell up to \$15.75. E. J. Henderson, of Belton, one at \$14.75. Campbell Brothers, one at \$14. The Show was much larger than at \$14. The Show was much larger than last year, and the Canadian cattle made a most excellent showing, especially for quality. Offerings for the week totaled 6,375 head, as against 4,875 head for last week, and as compared with 5,500 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

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

Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$14 to \$15.75; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$12.75 to \$13.50; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.60. Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, fair to

prime, \$14 to \$16; choice, heavy, \$13.75 to \$14; best handy, \$13 to \$13.50; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$12; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11.50 to \$12; good butcher heifers, \$10.50 to \$11; fair butchering heifers, \$9.25 to \$10; light, common, \$6 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$10.25 to \$10.75; best heavy fat cows, \$9.50 to \$10; medium to good, \$7.50 to \$9; cutters, \$6 to \$6.50; canners, \$4.50 to \$5.50; old rims, \$4 to \$4.50.

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

Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$9.75 to \$10; common to fair, \$8 to \$9; best stockers, \$8 to \$8.50; fair to good, \$7.75 to \$8.25; common, \$6 to \$7.

Hogs.—Prices were given a hard jolt at all marketing points the first half of last week, but after Wednesday receipts were lighter and trade was considerably improved. Monday, when the decline from the previous week's close figured from the previous week's close figured from 60 to 65 cents, good hogs sold generally at \$13.60, with lights and pigs bringing up to \$14. Tuesday the better weight grades dropped to \$13, with pigs \$13.50, and by Friday packers' grades were selling up to \$14 and \$14.25, with lights and pigs up to \$14 50. lights and pigs up to \$14.50. Around fifteen decks were here for the Show, and the grand champion load, which was sold Friday, brought \$15.25. Roughs ranged from \$12 to \$13, with stags selling from \$11 down. Receipts for last week were 37,800 head, as compared with 21,564 head for the week before, and 40,400 head

for the same week a year ago.
Sheep and Lambs.—Some sharp advances were made on sheep and lambs last week. Monday the best native lambs sold at \$15.75; Tuesday top was \$16; Wednesday the best brought \$16.50; Thursday's top was \$16.75, and Friday

the bulk made \$17.50. Canadian lambs sold about a quarter under the natives. The fore part of the week showed culls selling from \$13.50 down, and by Friday the best seconds brough up to \$14.75. Yearling wethers reached \$14, best wether sheep were quoted from \$10.50 to \$11, and top ewes ranged from \$8.50 to \$9, with a desirable kind up to \$9.50. The grand champion load of show lambs were Southdowns, fed by C. E. Meggs, of Paris, Ontario, and sold for \$31 per cwt. Receipts for last week were 28,000 head, being against 24,411 head for the week before and 18,500 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.-Last week opened with best veals selling at \$22, and culls ranged from \$17 down. Demand the next three days was light, and as a result prices were on the decline. Thursday buyers got the best veals down to \$20 and \$20.50, and Friday, under a keen demand, trade was considerably improved, best lots selling up to \$21.75. The latter part of the week showed few culls bringing above \$15, and grassy kinds ranged from \$8 down. Receipts for last week were 4,400 head, as compared with 3,360 head for the week before, and 2,450 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, Monday, December 15, numbered 256 cars, 4,409 cattle, 500 calves, 3,723 hogs, 2,244 sheep and lambs. Slow draggy market at prices much the same as previous Monday but lower by fifty cents than midweek. Quality poor. Few good christmas cattle. Top 16c. to 18 cents for four steers, 1,050 pounds each. Cows and bulls steady: calves weaker; sheep steady. Lambs strong. Choice 16 to 17 cents. Few at \$17.50.

Choice 16 to 17 cents. Few at \$17.50. Hogs \$16.50, fed and watered.

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

Manitoba Barley.— (In store, Ft. William), No. 3, C. W., \$1.57; No. 4 C. W., \$1.42½; Rejected, \$1.28; Feed \$1.28; Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Ft. William) No. 2 C. W., 88c.; No. 3 C. W., 85c. Extra No. 1 Feed 84½c.; No. 1 Feed 83½c. No. 2 Feed 80c.

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

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

No. 3 yellow, \$1.60

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

No. 2, \$2.60. Buckwheat.—(According to freights outside), \$1.30 to \$1.32.

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

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

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

\$45; snorts, per ton, \$52; good feed hour, bag, \$3.15 to \$3.50.

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

Straw.—(Track Toronto), car lots per ton, \$14 to \$14.50.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto: City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flats, 25c.; calf skins, green flats, 60c.; veal kip, 40c.; horse hides, city take-off,

Country Market.—Beef hides, flat, \$8 to \$10. cured, 28c., part cured, 25c.—green or frozen hides 23c.; deacon and bob calf, \$2.50 to \$3; horse hides, country take-off, No. 1 \$8 to \$10; No. 2, \$6 to \$8; No. 1 sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$3.50; yearling lambs, \$1.75 to \$2.25; horse hair, farmers' stock,

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool as to 35c. to 40c. quality, fine, 40c. to 60c. Wool, washed, fine, 65c, to 75c.

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

Country Produce. Butter again advanced on the whole-

sales during the past week, selling as follows: Choice creamery pound prints at 69c. to 70c. per lb.; cut solids, 66c. to 67c. per lb.; and best dairy at 62c. to 65c.

Eggs.-Both new-laid and cold storage eggs kept stationary in price, with a slightly easier tendency, selling as follows: Wholesale, new-laids, 85c. to 90c. per doz.; selects at 64c. per dozen, and No. 1's at 60c. per doz.

Cheese.—The market kept firm at stationary prices, old cheese selling at 34c. to 35c. per lb., and new at 32c. per lb. (wholesale).

Honey.—Choice comb, \$5 to \$6 per dozen; strained, 25c. to 26c. per lb. Poultry.—There was a firming tendency in poultry during the past week, due, no doubt, to the approach of Christmas. The following quotations are for live weight, delivered, Toronto: Spring chickweight, delivered, Foronto: Spring chickens, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; ducklings, 22c. to 24c. per lb.; old ducks, 15c. per lb.; hens under 4 lbs., 15c. per lb. Hens 4 to 5 lbs., 22c. per lb. Hens over 5 lbs., 23c. to 24c. per lb.; roosters, 15c. per lb.; geese, 18c. lb.; turkeys, 35c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables. Owing to the difficulties of trans-portation and the daily advance in the rate of exchange demanded by the United States, there was an advancing tendency on most of the fruits, nuts, holly etc, during the past week.

Celery is quite scarce, and advanced in

Cabbage took a bound up in price, as it too is quite scarce. Carrots, beets and parsnips also firmed

slightly. Potatoes kept stationary at \$2.50 to \$2.60 per bag.

Wholesale Quototions.

Apples.-Western boxed, \$3.15 to \$5 per box; Ontario boxed, \$1.60 to \$3.50 per box; Ontario and Nova Scotia barrels, \$5 to \$10 per bbl; baskets, 50c. to 75c. per 11 quarts.

Grapes.—Imported Emperors, \$7.50 to \$8 per keg; Spanish Malagas, \$11 to \$18

Oranges Navels, \$6 to \$7 per case; Valencias \$5.50 to \$7 per case; Floridas \$5 to \$6 per case. Pears,-Imported, \$5 to \$6 per box;

domestic;;

/Tomatoes.—Hot-house No. 1's 35c.
to 38c. per lb.; No. 3's, 25c. to 30c. per lb.
Beets.—\$1.35 to \$1.50 per bag.
Cabbage.—\$3.75 to \$4 per bbl.
Carrots.—\$1.25 to \$1.50 per bag.
Celery.—\$7 to \$7.50 per case
Cumbers.—Hot-house, \$3 per dozen.
Lettuce.—Cal. Iceberg, \$7.50 per case;
Florida Head, \$3.25 to \$3.50 per hamper;
Leaf. 30c. per dozen.

Leaf, 30c. per dozen.
Onions.—\$6.50 to \$7.50 per sack of 100 lbs.; \$5 to \$5.25 for 75 lbs.; Spanish,

\$7 50 to \$8 per case. Parsley. - Imported, \$1 per dozen

Parsnips.-\$1.75 to \$2 per bag. Potatoes.—\$2.50 to \$2.60 per bag. Turnips.—90c. to \$1 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.-There was very little interest in the horse market during the week. Some of the carters were said to be disposing of a number of animals in preference to carrying them over the winter Prices show little change from time to time, being for heavy draft horses, weighing from 1500 to 1600 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing from 1400 to 1500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; light horses, \$125 to \$175 each and saddle and carriage animals, \$150 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—The weather has been seasonable of late and with the colder temperatures has come some improvement in demand for dressed hogs. Country dressed light weights were quoted at \$22.50 to \$22.75 per 100 lbs. while abattoir fresh-killed stock sold at \$24 to \$24.50

per 100 lbs.
Poultry. — The market for dressed poultry is naturally firm at this time of year, both the weather and the season being favorable. Choice turkeys were 47c. to 48c. per lb., good being about 2c. under these prices and common being 43c. to 44c. per lb. Chickens were 28c. to 30c. per lb. for choice, and down to 24c. for good, common being 20c. to 23c. per lb. Ducks were 30c. to 35c. per lb. and geese 24c. to 27c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Some of the potatoes on

the local market lately have not been

altogether satisfactory. Prices however were firm, with carlots of Quebec stock quoted at \$2.25 per bag of 90 lbs., ex track, with 25c. per bag added for smaller lots, ex store.

Honey and Maple Syrup.—Prices are mostly nominal. White clover comb honey was quoted at 23c. to 25c. per lb. section while white strained was 20c. to 22c. in 30 lb. pails, Buckwheat strained honey was 18c. to 20c. per lb. Maple syrup was about \$1.30 to \$1.40 per gal, tin.

Eggs.-All sorts of prices being demanded for fresh eggs and many qualities far from fresh eggs and many quantees far from fresh are being sold as fresh. Some stores were asking \$1. to \$1.20 per doz., retail, but dealears were quoting what they called strictly new laid at 80c. to 90c. per doz. Selects were quoted at 65c., No. 1 stock at 57c. to 58c. and No. 2 stock at 53c. to 55c.

Butter.-No change took place in the market for creamery during last week, Supplies of new made creamery are light and little enough stock is arriving from the country while quite a few shipments are going out from stock. Finest creamery was quoted at 68c, to 68½c, per lb, for held stock and 67½c, for current receipts while fine creamery sold at 66½c, to 67c. and dairy at 62c. to 63c.

Cheese.-Holders of choice September and October makes were quoting 30½c. to 31c; for colored and 1c. less for white. Grain.—No. 2 Canadian Western oats were quoted at \$1.02 while No. 3 and extra No. 1 feed were \$1 and No. 1 feed 97c. and No. 2 feed 95c. per bu, track

Flour.—The market holds steady and Manitoba spring wheat flour was quoted at \$11 per bbl., in jute bags, for country points, ex track, Montreal freights, and to city bakers., less 10c. per bbl., for spot cash. Ontario winter wheat flour was \$10.20 to \$10.40 per bbl., in new cotton bags, ex store. White corn flour was steady at \$9.80 to \$9.90 per bbl., in jute bags while ree flour was selling at \$8 to bags, while rye flour was selling at \$8 to \$8.25.

Millfeed.—Carlots of bran were being sold at \$45.25 and of shorts at \$52.25 per ton, including bags, ex track, with 25c. per ton off for spot cash. Barley meal was \$72 to \$74 per ton for pure, mixed grain mouille being \$68 and dairy feed \$56 per ton.

Baled Hay.—Prices continued steady, being \$24 to \$25 per ton for No. 2 timothy hay, \$22 to \$23 for No. 3 and \$21 to \$21.50 for clover mixed.

Hides.-The hide market was fairly active, with steer and cow hides at 32c per lb., bulls at 25c., calfskins at 75c. and kips at 40c. per lb. Lambskins were \$3.35 each and horsehides \$10 each.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$13.10 to \$13.45; medium, \$13.15 to \$13.40; light, \$13.10 to \$13.35; light light, \$12.75 to \$13.25; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$12.50 to \$12.90; packing sows, rough, \$12.00 to \$12.50; pigs, \$12 to \$13.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago; beef steers and she-stock, mostly 25c. lower, calves, steady to 25c. higher; best feeders, about steady; others, big quarter lower; bulls, steady.

Victory Bonds.

Following were the value of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, Decmber 13: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 99 to 99¼; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 99 to 99¼; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 101½ to 101¾; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 102½ to 102½; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 103½ to 103¾.

Former Mayor Mitchel of New York, was at a dinner about office-seekers.

"A good man had just died," he said, and with unseemly haste an office-seeker came after his job.

"Yes, sir, though the dead man hadn't been buried, yet this office-seeker came to me and said, breathlessly:

"'Mr. Mayor, do you see any objection to my being put in poor Tom Smith's place?""

"'Why, no,' said I. 'Why no, I see no objection if the undertaker doesn't'." Washington "Star."

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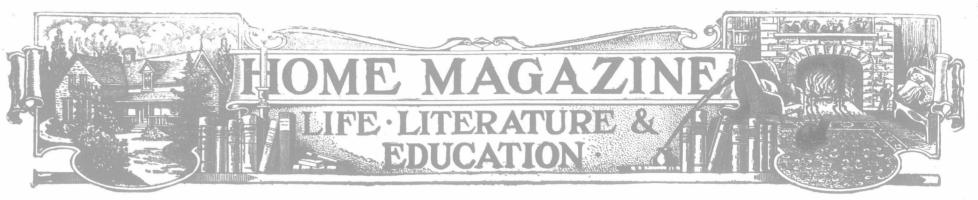
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Places.

By SARA TEASDALE.

Places I love come back to me like music, Hush me and heal me when I am very tired:

I see the oak woods at Saxton's flaming
In a flare of crimson by the frost newly
fired,

And I am thirsty for the spring in the valley

As for a kiss ungiven and long desired.

As for a kiss ungiven and long desired.

I know a white world of snowy hills at Boonton,
A blue and white dazzling light on

everything one sees,
The larches and hemlocks and maples

sparkle,
Their ice-sheathed branches tinkle in
the sharp thin breeze,

And iridescent crystals fall and crackle on the snow-crust

With the winter sun drawing cold blue shadows from the trees.

Violet now, in veil on veil of evening, The hills across from Cromwell grow dreamy and far;

A wood-thrush is singing soft as a viol
In the heart of the hollow where the
dark pools are;

The primrose has opened her pale yellow flowers

And heaven is lighting star after star.

Places I love come back to me like

music—
Mid-ocean, midnight, waves buzz
drowsily;

In the ship's deep churning the eerie phosphorescence

Seems like souls of people who were drowned at sea; And I hear a man's voice, speaking,

hushed, insistent,
At midnight, in mid-ocean, hour on

hour to me. Scribner's Magazine.

Hearing was out of the question, except

the loudest of the music "The maids called me at half-past two that June morning,-mistaking the slept no more, and rose at half-past three. As I began to dress, the twenty-one guns were fired, which must have awakened all the sleepers in London. When the maid came to dress me, she said numbers of ladies were already hurrying to the Abbey. I saw the grey old Abbey from my window as I dressed, and thought what would have gone forward within it before the sun set upon it. My mother had laid out her pearl ornaments for me. The feeling was strange of dressing in crape, blonde and pearls at four in the morning. Owing to the delay I have referred to, the Poet's corner entrance was half full when I took my place there. On reaching the gallery, I found that a back seat was so far better than a middle one that I should have a pillar to lean against, and a nice corner for my shawl and bag of sandwiches. The sight of the rapid filling of the Abbey was enough to go for. The stone architecture constrasted finely with the gay colours of the multitude. From my high seat I commanded the whole north transept, the area with the throne, and many portions of the galleries, and the balconies which are called the vaultings. Except a mere sprinkling of oddities, everybody was in full dress. In the whole assemblage I counted six bonnets. The scarlet of the military officers mixed in well; and the groups of clergy were dignified; but to an unaccustomed eye the prevalence of court-dresses had a curious effect. I was perpetually taking whole groups of gentlemen for quakers till I recollected myself. The Earl Marshal's assistants, called Gold Sticks, looked well from above, lightly flitting about in white breeches, silk stockings, blue laced frocks, and white sashes.

The throne, an armchair with a round

back, covered, as was its footstool, with

cloth of gold, stood on an elevation of four steps, in the centre of the area. The first peeress took her scat in the north transept opposite at a quarter before seven: and three of the bishops came next. From that time the peers and their ladies arrived faster and faster. Each peeress was conducted by two Gold Sticks, one of whom handed her to her seat, and the other bore and arranged her train on her lap, and saw that her coronet, footstool and book were comfortably placed. I never saw anywhere so remarkable a contrast between youth and age as in those noble ladies. None of the decent differences of dress which, according to middle-class custom, pertain to contrasting periods of life seem to be admissable on these grand court occasions. Old dames, with their dyed or false hair drawn to the top of the head, to allow the putting on of the coronet, had their necks and arms bare and glitter ing with diamonds; and those necks and arms were so brown and wrinkled as to make one sick; or dusted over with white powder which was worse than what it disguised. I saw something of this from my seat in the transept gallery, but much more when the ceremonial was over, and the peeresses were passing to their carriages, or waiting for them. The younger were as lovely as the aged were haggard. One beautiful creature, with a transcendent complexion and form, and coils upon coils of light hair, was terribly embarrassed about her coronet. She had apparently forgotten that her hair must be disposed with a view to it: and the large braids at the back would in no way permit the coronet to keep on. She and her neighbour tugged vehemently at her braids: and at last the thing was done after a manner, but so as to spoil the wonderful effect of the self-coroneting About nine the first of all the peeresses. gleams of the sun slanted into the Abbey, and presently travelled down the peeresses. I had never before seen the full

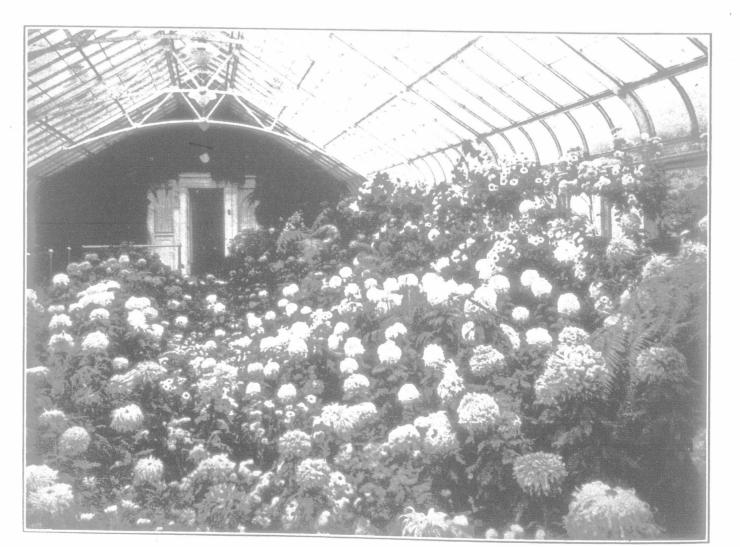
effect of diamonds. As the light travelled, each peeress shone like a rainbow. The brightness, vastness, and dreamy magnificence of the scene produced a strange effect of exhaustion and sleepiness. About nine o'clock, I felt this so disagreeably that I determined to withdraw my senses from the scene in order to reserve my strength for the ceremonial to come. I had carried a book; and I read and ate a sandwich, leaning against my friendly pillar, till I felt refreshed.

"The guns told when the Queen had set forth: and there was renewed animation. The Gold Sticks flitted about there was tuning in the orchestra; and the foreign ambassadors and their suites arrived in quick succession. Prince Esterhazy, crossing a bar of sunshine, was the most prodigious rainbow of all He was covered with diamonds and pearls; and as he dangled his hat, it cast a dancing radiance all round.—At halfpast eleven the guns told that the Oueen had arrived: but as there was much to be done in the robing-room there was a long pause before she appeared. burst from the orchestra marked her appearance at the doors, and the anthem I was glad' rang through the Abbey. Everybody rose: and the holders of the first and second rows of our gallery stood up so high that I saw nothing of the entrance, nor of the Recognition, except the Archbishop of Canterbury reading at one of the angles of the platform. The 'God Save the Queen' of the organ swelled gloriously forth after the Recognition. The services which followed were seen by a very small portion of those persent. The acclamation when the crown was put on her head was very animating: and in the midst of it, in an instant of time, the peeresses were all coroneted,all but the fair creature already described. In order to see the enthroning I stood on the rail behind our seats, holding on by another rail. I was in nobody's way and I could not resist the temptation,

Among the Books. A Historical Incident.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada has resurrected many stories of the Royal family, hence the following description of the coronation of his Royal great-grandmother, Queen Victoria, may bear repeating at this time. It is taken from Harriet Martineau's Autobiography.

was at her Coronation: and great is the wonder with which I have looked back to the enterprise ever since. I had not the slightest desire to go, but it was the only coronation likely to happen in my lifetime, and it was a clear duty to witness it. I was quite aware that it was an occasion (I believe the only one) on which a lady could be alone in public, without impropriety or inconvenience: and I knew of several daughters of peeresses who were going singly to different parts of the Abbey, their tickets being for different places in the building. Tickets were offered me for the two brothers who were then in London; but they were for the nave; and I had the luck of one for the transept-gallery. The streets had hedges of police from our little street to the gates of the Abbey; and none were allowed to pass but the bearers of tickets; so nothing could be safer. I was aware of all this, and had breakfasted, and was at the halldoor in time, when one of my brothers who would not believe it, would not let me go for another half-hour, while he breakfasted. As I anticipated, the police turned him back, and I missed the front row where I might have seen everything. Ten minutes sooner I might have succeded in witnessing what would never happen again in my time. It was a bitter dis-appointment; but I bent all my strength to see what I could from the back row.



Chrysanthemums, Sir John Eaton's Conservatories, Toronto.



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though every moment expecting that the rail would break. Hef small dark crown looked very pretty, and her mantle of cloth of gold very regal. She herself looked so small as to appear puny. The homage was as pretty a sight as any;trains of peers touching her crown and then kissing her hand. It was in the midst of that process that poor Lord Rolle's disaster sent a shock through the whole assemblage. The large, infirm old man was held up by two peers, and had nearly reached the royal footstool when he slipped through the hands of his supporters, and rolled over and over down the steps, lying at the bottom coiled up in his robes. He was instantly lifted up; and he tried again and again, amidst shouts of admiration of his valour. The Queen at length spoke to Lord Melbourne, who stood at her shoulder, and he bowed approval; on which she rose, leaned forward, and held out her hand to the old man, dispensing with his touching the crown. He was not hurt, and his self-quizzing on his misadventure was as brave as his behaviour at the time. A foreigner in London gravely reported to his own countrymen, what he entirely believed on the word of a wag, that the Lords Rolle held their title on condition of performing the feat at every coronation.

'The departure of a large proportion of the assemblage when the Communion Service began, afforded me a good opportunity for joining some friends who, like myself, preferred staying to see more of the Queen in the Abbey, to running away for the procession. I then obtained a good study of the peers, and of the Queen and her train-bearers when she returned to the throne. The enormous purple and crimson trains, borne by her ladies, dressed all alike, made the Queen look smaller than ever. I watched her out at the doors, and then became aware how fearfully fatigued I was. While waiting in the passages and between the barriers, several ladies sat or lay down on the ground. I did not like to sink down in dust half a foot deep, to the spoiling of my dress and the loss of my self-respect but it was really a terrible waiting until my brothers appeared at the end of the barrier. The crowd had rendered our return impossible till then; and even then, we had to make a circuit. I satisfied my thirst and went to sleep; and woke up to tea, and to keep house with my mother, while everybody else went out to see the illuminations. I did not; but was glad to go to bed at midnight and sleep eight hours at a stretch, for

Chrysanthemums.

measured one the other day; it was twenty-six inches around".

—He spoke of a chrysanthemum flower—a single, fluffy golden globe of petals, round as a cabbage head, and quite as large as the most of them.

Of course it had been petted and coddled in a greenhouse; it had grown in the est of soil; all the "sprouts" had been trimmed away-the flower-buds, too, so that but a single one was left to a stalk And it had been fed; liquid manure of just the right richness had been poured into the soil at regular intervals from the moment the first tiny knot of a flower-bud was seen, and never once had it been forgotten that the chrysanthemum likes a drink of tepid soft water every day of its life, and twice a day should the atmosphere chance to become hot and dry, -plenty of water, too, enough to go right

down below the farthest tip of the roots. Such treatment is called for by all chrysanthemums, with the exception, perhaps, of the bud-eliminating process, as, unless wanted for show-purposes, the smaller flowers, with more to a plant, are usually more appealing.

November and December are preeminently the months for these beautiful flowers. By New Year's they are practi-cally "over"; then comes up the question

of what to do with the plants. In a nut shell here is what to do: Rest them. Cut away the entire top of the plant and put the pot in a cool, dark place in the cellar. Give no water at all, unless the soil seems to be getting dust dry. This gives the plant a chance to sleep, as it were; for most plants need rest or sleep just as much as do human beings and animals. Don't you believe Then look out of doors and see how nicely all the roots are sleeping under their blanket of snow or frozen ground. When they are awake they begin to put

shrubs and trees become covered with

a mantle of green.

In March bring the chrysanthemum pots up to a warm window, and begin again to pour on tepid soft water once every day or so. In a very short time young shoots will appear all over the surface of the soil. Leave these until they are about four inches long, then cut them out, with a piece of root adhering to each, and put into small pots. If you are an expert at starting cuttings, you may, of course, cut some of the shoots and start them in very clean, moist sand, transplanting to small pots when thoroughly rooted.

Afterwards shift from pot to pot according as the smaller one becomes filled with roots.

Chrysanthemums now come in white, yellow, pink and bronze. A very beautiful species that will grow in the garden until snow-fall has pink flowers and leaves that turn quite purple as the season advances.

His claim to right of way!

Did it not give a glimpse, perhaps, Into the busy public's heart— This kind regard for one so frail, This little chap with bushy tail, Upon the crowded mart?

Hope's Quiet Hour.

Adorn the Doctrine.

Exhort servants to be obedient unto their own masters, and to please them well in all things; not answering again; not purloining, but showing all good fidelity; that they may adorn the doctrine

lavishly with costly and fragrant ount-ment. The disapproval of the onlookers mattered little to her when she heard her Master's quickly spoken words of commendation.

Most of us spend hours and days and years in a commonplace round of small duties. If we are to adorn the doctrine of our Master in "all" things, it must be done in countless trivial matters, or life will slip away while we are waiting for the great occasion we hope to meet in grand fashion.

Isn't it a comfort to know that God is great enough to care for every little thing that concerns His children? Our Lord-who knew the "Father's hearttold us that each little sparrow is tenderly cared for; and that we, who are "of more-value than many sparrows," are so dear



Art Gallery, Toronto.

Forty-first annual exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy of Arts, at the Art Gallery (The Grange), Toronto. Photo shows main hall, looking north. Second picture from left (below) is entitled "The Blue Print," by G. R. Reid, R. C. A., Toronto. The seventh canvas from the left (above) is a war picture, "Prisoners," by F. H. Varley, Toronto, painted for the Canadian War Memorial collection.

The Children's Poem.

The Squirrel Pedestrian. (The following incident occured in Boston recently, and is related by an eye-witness. EDITOR.)

By Louella C. Poole.

From the old granary's green retreat He nimbly hopped to join the throng Crowding the city's thoroughfare, And with bright eyes and fearless air He picked his way along.

And faces stern relaxed in smiles, Eyes softened: none would least dis-

turb Or hinder him, watching the mite Hurry along—his way by right— To reach the pavement curb.

And there to let the autos pass, He waited camly with the rest, His fluffy tail, erect, outspread, Like an umbrella o'er his head, His paws pressed to his breast!

The noisy stream of traffic ceased: Then swiftly o'er the crossing ran-Adown the Common's gravelled mall, To shelter in the elm trees tall-This small pedestrian.

of God our Saviour in all things.—Tit. II. 9, 10.

St. Paul's exhortation to servants (slaves) is applicable to all Christians. There is something very far wrong with our religion if it does not make us kind and courteous in everyday life, faithful and honest in daily business. For the sake of the Great Name we bear, let us try to "adorn" the doctrine of God our Saviour in "all things"—in small things as well as in great. It is our chief business to witness for Christ, to be mirrors reflecting Him. If we are unfaithful witnesses, distorting His image so that the world's idea of Him is confused, then we shall block our daily prayer: "Thy kingdom come!" by our unloveliness.

Let us look at Him who is "altogether lovely," and try to be like Him. Let us do the things He cares about. Look at the invited Guest in the house of the Pharisee. He is evidently disppointed because the usual courtesies of a host have been rudely omitted. The hot and dusty feet are not bathed, there is no welcoming kiss, the anointing oil for the head is not provided. The Master evidently does not think these usual courtesies are trivial matters, for He openly rebukes the Pharisee for leaving undone the things he would certainly have done if he had desired to honor the Guest he had invited. The woman, who was scorned as a "sinner" by the haughty

to our Father that even the very hairs

of our head are numbered.

In these days, when we are taught by scientists that even the earth, which looks large to us, is only a speck in the vast universe; we may feel that our little every-day cares and troubles are too insignificant to be of any importance to the King of Kings. And yet, if we stop to consider, we must know that He either has time for everything that is of interest to us, or else He has no time to spare for our concerns at all. Among all the innumerable millions of creatures of the universe we could have no chance to gain His attention if it were not that He is infinite in His thoughtful care for all.

If we are to be like our Father-Who feeds the ravens and tenderly cares for the common sparrows, Who clothes the wayside flowers in beautiful robes and gratefully accepts each love-offering of sinners,—then we must be sweet-tempered and obliging on week days as well as on Sundays. We must not reserve our best manners for strangers, but wear them at home for the pleasure of our own family. We must be faithful, when only our heavenly Master is watching, and so adorn the doctrine of Christ in all things.

If we can only realize the ever-present Lord, if we see Him in each of His brethren, we cannot help being courteous and kind. We couldn't be rude or disobliging to Him!

A few days ago I had the pleasure of attending a big "inter-church" meeting, which filled Massey Hall, Toronto. The chairman assured us that the meeting was not intended to help forward the cause of "Church Unity." But, whatever might be intended, it surely could not fail to further that great cause. The speakers might differ in their religious opinions, but they all were one in expressing loyalty to Christ

Nearly a year ago I wrote a "Quiet Hour" on the burning question of Church Unity, and it went astray in the mail. Some day I hope to make another attempt. But at least I can say that we are growing more willing to see the point of view of Christians who differ from us. Instead of pointing cannon at them from behind our grim line of defense, we are trying to get into touch with them in order to unite our forces against our common foe.

In to-day's paper I read that British shell-fire could pierce the strongest armor-plate yet invented. There is one Name which can reach the heart of every true Christian, through the heaviest armor-plate of denominational exclusive-In Christ Jesus there is neither Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist or Roman Catholic. meet in Him if we disagree in a hundred other matters. It is not our businessas Christians-to adorn the doctrine of our own particular communion, but to adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour. He is the Commander-in-Chief of all the regiments, and we can't be loyal to Him unless we are willing to reach out in ready fellowship to His friends—and He has friends in many regiments of Christian

A beautiful spirit can discover glory in the most unattractive kind of service. Florence Nightingale once declared that the work of angels was not scattering flowers—any rascal could do that—but that a real angel was ready to scrub dirty floors and carry slops. The great pioneer nurse herself was not afraid of service. Nothing that could make her suffering patients comfortable was "menial" in her opinion.

The world needs Christ, and we must do our best to make His beauty visible to troubled nations. One of the speakers at the inter-church meeting in Massey Hall, told of his recent trip through many lands. He said that China, Japan, India and other countries were eagerly seeking for light. Heathen religions could not give needed help. If we—who call ourselves Christians—were faithful reflectors of our Master's beauty of holiness the people who do not know Him would soon be won. When we show them ugly selfishness, instead of attractive loving kindness, they turn away—turn away from our Master.

It has been beautifully said: "The face is made every day by its morning prayer and by its morning look out of the windows which open upon heaven." Let us see to it that our first look every morning is through a window which opens upon heaven. If our face is to shine like the face of Moses—the friend of God—then we must speak to Him face to face as a man speaks to his friend.

"Come to me, Lord, when first I wake, As the faint lights of morning break."

I opened my hymn-book to find a verse to close with, and the book opened at the hymn which begins with those two lines—a hymn of invitation to our Divine Guest. Was that accidental, do you think? I think those words must have been intended as a special message from your Friend to you.

DORA FARNCOMB.

Gifts for the Needy.

A donation of five dollars from an unknown friend arrived this week. The postmark was "Essex, Ont.," but I have no clue to the identity of the giver. A package of papers arrived to day. On Sept. 18, I sent a MSS, to the "Advocate"

office which failed to reach its destination—perhaps I forgot to stamp it. I think that a donation of \$2.00 from "Puslinch Friend" was acknowledged in that last "copy."

Dora Farncomb, 6 West Ave., Toronto.

The Ingle Nook

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

EAR Ingle Nook Friends.—I want to talk about some things from which lack of space shut me off in Dec. 4th issue.

Weren't you glad to see that one of the things specifically mentioned by Premier Drury as slated for immediate attention, was the improvement of the common school? And surely he put the matter very forcefully when he said that the development of these schools is even more important than that of the Universities, because 90 per cent of the people have to depend upon them for all the educational instruction they will ever get. He did not mean, of course, that the Universities should be neglected in the least, but only that they should not be pushed on at the express of the public school.

If the "People's Government" in Ontario does nothing more than carry out this idea, it will have justified itself, for really, "when you come to think of it", education—right education for everybody—is the solution of almost every problem that now confronts the world.

We need to get away from the notion that education has to do only with books. Books are, of course, very essential,—in the best of them may be found the boileddown wisdom of the ages,-they not only instruct, they inspire; but one may very well read, indeed, and very little anything else. . . . To be truly educated means to know how to live to the fullest and sanest degree: To know enough about the body and the laws of health to keep physically fit and mentally buoyant. To have the judgment trained so that one will know the wise path from the foolish one. To have the imagination and sympathies developed so that one can put oneself in "the other fellow's shoes",-the secret of all unselfishness. To know enough about other countries and peoples to make one humanitarian. To know enough of many things to keep many doors of interest open, while, at the same time, specializing upon the one thing for which one is best fitted, and by which one makes one's living. To realize that useful work is the only way to happiness.—Is not all this to be "educated" and to find the hours filled with interest and the days all too short to accomplish the things one wants to do?

7ERY truly it has been said that we are always in the state of "becoming"—our education never ends continued all through our lives, a little "in spite of us", a great deal more rapidly if we try, there is nothing like keeping wisely busy to bring about advancement. At the same time we must remember that it is very important to get a good start. Many a man or woman travels along all through life on the dead monotonous level, simply through having had no impetus in early years. Many another man or woman leads an interested, energetic usefulperhaps brilliantly useful-life, because of the inspiration given away back in the little home school by some teacher who understood her responsibility and had vision and the power to inspire.

Realizing all this, we must see how necessary it is to have the best and wisest teachers that can be found in the public schools. Teachers, as well as parents, certainly mould the children more than

And when we have found the best and wisest teachers that can be got it is surely up to us to see that they are not hampered by lack of equipment.

Of course the Consolidated School is the solution of the improvement of the rural school. Its advantages are unquestionable. It opens the way for experts—specialists—on the teaching staff. It broadens the "section" to the "community". It demands better (more sanitary) buildings, better equipment, better everything,—all of which the children should have.

The only block, so far, has been the expense, not only of building and equipment, but of keeping up the vans to carry. the children, morning and evening, and it must be confessed that, for the present, this is something that must be well considered. In the long run, however, it appears that the Consolidated School must pay, even in dollars and cents. Wherever one is established, one of the teaching staff should certainly be an expert in agriculture and animal husbandry; or such a man might be engaged to go from school to school within a certain radius. With such teaching it is not hard to imagine the improvement that might be brought about in the whole crop and animal receipts of many a community even within a generation. Proportionate, under right stimulus, must

be the advancement in other things. At all events, surely the obstacle is not insurmountable. There was a time when many farmers thought the country could not afford a telephone and the rural mail-box; now very few would care to be without either. It may be the same way with the Consolidated School. People did such wonderful things during the War that they learned their strength and now are afraid neither to conceive big things nor to carry them through. Perhaps the Women's Institutes and U. W. will help, and everyone knows what they accomplish. Perhaps the Dramatic Clubs will help.—Oh there is little cause for anyone to complain of the tameness of things nowadays,—there is so much to

I am not greatly enamoured of the idea of having the school and the Community Hall all in one. It seems to me that it is better for both children and teacher to be away, out of school hours, from the atmosphere in which they spend all their days. But I may be mistaken. The opposite certainly would be true if the school were so attractive that both teacher and children loved the spot with all their hearts,—loved it enough to make them want to come back at nights.-And certainly the financial saving in having school and Community Hall in one would be very great. Perhaps, after all, the idea is well worth working out. I should like to hear your idea about it.

SPEAKING of Community Halls of course brings up the question of community work in general, and may remind some of you, who attended the Women's Institute Convention at London, of Miss Chapman's suggestion that adjoining communities should "mix up" more It seems to me that that is an idea well worth working out, and not only for the reason she stressed,—that by such sociabilities the number of "old maids" and "old bachelors" might be lessened,—there is another that counts for quite as much.

"Oh yes, we have a good time here," said a village woman not long ago, "and the people are all nice, but we get almost sick of looking at each other. No matter what we get up it's the same old crowd. A visitor to this place is a perfect godsend."

—There you are.

It's not necessary only to get all the girls and boys paired off, but also to keep everybody interested, and so happier,—all the middle-aged men and women, who are doing the real work of most places, and all the old men and old women, whose hearts are as young as ever they were.

I have lived in both country and city, and I know the advantages of both: for although there are advantages in the country that the city does not have, there are also disadvantages in the country that the city does not have, and vice versa,—which all goes to show, I suppose, that we can't have everything all at once. We can, however, have a greater share of everything all at once if we try hard, and I don't think we should let a single chance slip that means reasonable broadening of our interests. That means greater happiness.—and we work so much better when we are happy, don't we? Upon the whole I think the country can -if it will-have more advantages all

the way round than the city, but one thing the city certainly has as yet "over" most country places, is the continuous ripple of interest that comes of meeting new people.—You never go into a drawing-room of an evening without running the chance of becoming acquainted with someone who may prove a close friend. For we really do go in "circles," as Pierre de Coulevain said, do we not? And we know our own almost as soon as we meet them.

Now this continual meeting of new people is just what the inter-community movement promises for the rural districts and now that there are railways and motor-cars everywhere the thing should not be hard to manage. Try an exchange of concerts, and, perhaps, library books; have inter-community debates and games and folk-dances; plan for a big picnic, with speakers, every summer; have ice carnivals every winter (unless the Gulf Stream is driving away the ice!) and give prizes for the best costumes from each community. Couldn't you, also, work up a dramatic company in each community, and have it go about during the winter, when the farm-work will not be interfered with, to all the communities within certain radius—each company to be entertained at supper (with speakers) before or after the play?

. All these sharpen people up, give them more poise, and fit them better for other broader public work which must be done.—"Must be done," for the world is no longer a series of isolated villages—it has become one closely connected whole, and no individual in it can any longer, rightfully, live unto himself.

I had written the above, right down to the last sentence, when I went to hear a lecture given by Prof. Conklin of Princeton University, who had come here under the auspices of our Western University. I wish I could give you every word of his two lectures—they were so fine. Towards the close, however, he elaborated upon the same thought that had made me write the last sentence of the paragraph immediately preceding this. -Henceforth, he said, because the means of transportation have become so perfect, we must learn to consider man's duty to man. nation must learn to co-operate with nation, else this whole planet is in danger of dire calamity. At this very time, he said, there are newspapers in the con trol of big interests that are deliberately trying to stir up hatred against and strife with other nations. (If you keep informed on current events you will not need to be told their names.) This sort of thing, he declared, must stop, else war will be inevitable within a very few years. Men must learn what real brotherhood means, and be more anxious to serve than to acquire, else they must pay the penalty.

—But how will such a lesson be learned except through the heart?

Now I must stop. This will reach you before Christmas—the *heart* time, and so I wish you a Merry Christmas.

JUNIA.

Where To Send.

Those who wish to send parcels of clothing and food directly to Southern Alberta, should address them to the "Alberta Provincial Police Headquarters, Lethbridge, Alberta," marked on outside of package "For Relief Work," A distributing center has been established at this place, and all possible measures are being taken to prevent over-lapping. Be sure to prepay express charges. Mrs. McAra, Regina, sends us word that the situation is well in hand at that place. She thanks the many of you who sent parcels and money, mentioning especially "E. A. J.," who sent \$10.00, and "Mrs. C. G. S.", who sent \$1.00, neither giving any further address.

Worth Thinking Over.
"That is religion to me—Christ-likness."—Gipsy Smith.

"If we are ever going to develop a decent human civilization here in Canada we shall have to hold some higher ideal than the base commercial one of taking all we can get from our fellow-citizens."—A. Stevenson. London (Ont.) Normal School.

"Premier Drury has shown the

world the bigger th tion."—F

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s-the heart time, Merry Christmas. JUNIA.

Send.

to send parcels of rectly to Southern ess them to the olice Headquarters, ' marked on out-Relief Work,'' A is been established possible measures event over-lapping. ress charges. us word that the and at that place. of you who sent entioning especially \$10.00, and "Mrs. 1.00, neither giving

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oing to develop a lization here in ve to hold some the base comng all we can get zens."—A. Stevenormal School.

has shown the

world that agricultural minds are bigger than farms or even produc-tion."—F. M. Chapman, in "Maclean's."

Prevention of Accident.

One of the recent items of news in the newspapers was that Mrs. M. Godette, of Quebec, poured mythelated spirits on her kitchen fire and was fatally burned. It cannot be too often repeated that coal oil, or spirits of any kind, should never be poured directly on a smouldering fire. In a flash the fire may run up into the can and explosion-probably fire to the house and death to the unfortunate blunderer—be the result. If such helps must be enlisted to get the fire going, pour the liquid on some splints, quite away from the stove, then thrust the splints among the kindling. Also, when a coal-oil stove is used, care should be taken to keep it very clean and in good repair. This will help to prevent explosion, an accident that occasionally

happens with disastrous consequences. Another item in a recent paper records the death of a farmer from drinking wood alcohol. Wood alcohol is a poison. Could not some women's organizations petition that its name be changed, and that the label of the bottle in which it is contained be stamped with the death's head that should designate all phials in which poisons are contained? Every little while one reads of someone who has taken wood alcohol in mistake for an alcoholic beverage, and paid the pen-alty. Now that "liquor" itself is prohibited there is more danger than ever of such accidents. They should be prevented.

Seasonable Cookery.

Meatless Mince-meat. ½ cup chopped 1 cup cooked rice, raisins, 2 cup molasses, ½ cup chopped & cup sugar, cup chopped suet, dates, 1 chopped apple. 2 cup coffee, 1 chopped apple.

Salt and all kinds of spices to taste. Let simmer for 2 hours.

Maine Doughnuts.

1 teasp. soda, 1 cup sour milk, salt, ginger and 1 cup sugar, nutmeg, 1 tablesp. butter, Flour to roll soft. Fry in deep fat, smoking hot.

New England Doughnuts.

1 egg beaten in 1 dessert-spoon 1 rounding cup thick sour cream, sugar, 2/3 cup thick sour 2/3 teasp. vanilla, milk. 1/3 cup sweet milk, 1/3 teasp. salt, soda dissolved in the milk.

Knead lightly and roll ½ inch thick. Make into doughnuts and fry in hot fat, turning many times. Roll in powdered sugar when done. This makes 3 doz. doughnuts, and they never soak fat if the fat is hot enough when they are put in.

Fig Pudding.

½ lb. chopped suet, ¾ cup sugar, ½ lb. (scant) figs 2 well-beaten 1/2 lb. (scant) figs eggs, added finely chopped, 2 heaping cups bread crumbs soaked in 1/2 cup milk

Mix well and steam four hours. Serve with hard or foamy sauce.

Christmas Nuts and Fruit.

Stuff dates, figs, and prunes (soaked) with walnuts, fondant, or peanut butter, . Heat peathen roll in sugar. . . . Heat peanuts or almonds (scalded and the skins rubbed off,) in butter, then salt slightly. Serve hot or cold. Make a tutti-fruiti by putting dates, figs and nuts through a grinder. Soften the mixture with lemon juice, press into small cakes and roll in sugar.

Mock Pickled Peaches.

Take 11/2 lbs. sugar and 1/2 cup vinegar and boil with 1 tablesp. whole cloves tied in a bag, and 3 sticks cinnamon. When the sugar is dissolved and the syrup has cooked 5 minutes drops in some large fine apples, peeled, cored and quartered just enough to fill the surface of the syrup well. Cook until transparent and take out with a skimmer. Cook the syrup down until thick and pour over.

The Scrap Bag.

Cooking Turkey.

Break the breast bones of the turkey carefully before cooking, and be sure to tie the legs and wings neatly to the body. Let the oven be very hot at first to sear the outside and keep in the juices, then lower the heat somewhat. Baste fre-

To Avoid Slipping.

Walk so that the weight will fall chiefly on the ball or front part of the foot and you will greatly lessen the danger of falling on smooth icy roads or streets.

Keeping the Feet Warm.

Wear insoles cut from an old felt hat, or piece of thick cloth or flannel during cold weather, and you will find a great difference in the comfort of your feet If subject to cold feet at night wear loose bed-socks, knitted (do not need a heel) or made of soft flannel. A doctor said the other day that every woman should wear woollen pull-overs that come right down to the ankles, when out of doors during cold weather.

Care of Shoes.

Nothing shows the lack of care sooner than shoes, and when they are carelessly treated they retaliate by looking their ugliest. Our footwear should always be treated with every consideration, and the difference between "treed" and "untreed" shoes cannot be too much emphasized This applies not only when the shoes are in constant use but when putting them away. The winter shoes should be brushed and wiped clean. Calfskin and other heavy leathers should be rubbed with mutton tallow. After the grease has soaked in they should be wiped off with a piece of flannel. Kid shoes should be rubbed with cream and shiny leathers preserved with oil. Each shoe should be "treed" or stuffed with newspaper, then wrapped separately in tissue paper and boxed. The original shape of the light slippers can be maintained by stuffing them with cotton or tissue paper before they are wrapped up in tissue paper and packed away in their own boxes.-Sel.

The Windrow

A marble bust of the Prince of Wales is to be erected in the new Parliament Building at Ottawa.

Adverse critics of the Bulgarian Peace Treaty say that dissatisfaction of the Bulgarians against the allotment of territory made by the Supreme Council in favor of Greece, Roumania and Serbia, is fomenting the beginning of a new war in the Balkans.

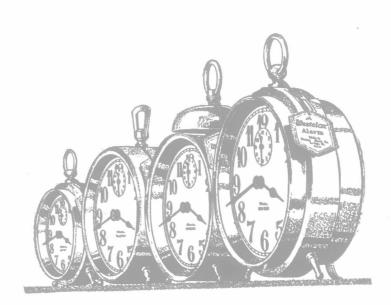
Field-Marshal Viscount Allenby has been appointed to succeed Sir Reginald Wingate as High Commissioner for Egypt. He is regarded as a man of great tact and wisdom, he understands the Arabs and other orientals, and his war record in Palestine was as unsullied as victorious.

* * * * A book containing nine of Shakespeare's plays was recently sold in Philadelphia for \$100,000. It was published in London by Thomas Pavier in 1619, belonged to Edward Gwynn, a well-known English collector of the 17th century, found its way into Germany, returned to England in 1902, and came to Providence R.I., subsequently being brought to Philadelphia. It bears Edward Gwynn's name on the cover.

Community work is being taken up in the United States with a right good will.
The program—serious and gay—includes: Building up of libraries, etc.; club houses, baths and comfort stations community singing, pageants, dramatics folk-dances and dinners; athletics and promotion of physical efficiency; larger use of the schools, parks, churches, etc.; development of hospitality and good fellowship everywhere.

Soldier, Actor, Farmer.

Some of our readers may remember a number of poems by Rupert Mar (the actor farmer of Glengarry Co., Ont.) which appeared in these pages before the War. Corporal Mar first visited Canada



Westclox

WHEN you wind and set Big Ben at the same job a high-priced watch held down

The responsibility is even greater! Your alarm not only must keep time but it must

call you on time.

Westclox are good timekeepers and alarms combined. They're handy, dependable household clocks. More than one in a home is getting to be the rule. Several clocks save many steps.

We're doing our best to meet the big demand for Westclox. But we must keep a close eye on quality. For it was quality that created this demand.

Western Clock Co.—makers of Westclox La Salle & Peru, Ill., U. S. A.

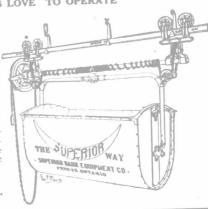
Clean Your Stables with a Superior THE CARRIER THAT BOY'S LOVE TO OPERATE



My Superior Litter Carrier Equipment is so scientifically designed that a Boy will accomplish with keen delight in one quarter the time what is now to you a vexatious drudgery for a strong man. Moreover, your Boy can do more work, he can retain the entire fertile properties of the stable manure—deposit it on the land and maintain a clean, sanitary barnyard with one handling. YOU will be interested in my SUPERIOR CARRIER — investigate its merits—write me personally for descriptive Folder.

MAUDE, Manager

G. P. MAUDE, Manager SUPERIOR BARN EQUIPMENT CO. ONTARIO FERGUS



LEARN AT HOME

We have a complete system of 18 lessons on dressmaking. These lessons teach how to cut, fit and put together everything from plainest waist to most elaborate toilet. You can learn at home in spare time. Cut down the high cost of living by making your own garments henceforth. If you do not want to be a professional dressmaker, the cost to learn is so small that it will pay you to take this course if only to do your own sewing. Write for free booklet, which gives full information and terms. Address

Ellison Dresscutting Co: DEPT. L.



Perfect hearing is now being restored in every condition of deafness or defective hearing from causes such as Catarrhal Deafness, Rehared or Sunken Drums, Thietened Drums, Boaring and Histing Sounds, Perforated, Wholly or Partially Deatroyed Drums, Discharge from Ears, 6to.

Wilson Common-Sense Ear Drums "Little Wireless Phones for the Ears" require no medicine but effectively replace what is lacking or defective in the natural ear drums. They are simple devices, which the wearer easily fits into the ears where they are invisible. Soft, and and comfortable. Write today for our 168 page FREE book on DEA. MESS, giving you full particulars and testimonials.

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THE **MOLSONS**

Incorporated in 1855 Capital & Reserve, \$8,800,000 Over 100 Branches

The man or woman who does not save part of his or her earnings is by no means getting the best out of life. A Savings Account with The Molsons Bank is a considerable help towards happiness, content-ment, independence and freedom from worry.

The Keystone Dehorner



The Department of Agriculture has found that dehorning cows adds to their milking value. The KEY-STONE DEHORNER is mentioned in the 1915 report (page 131) as the most effective instrument for the purpose. Write for booklet.

R. H. McKENNA
219 Robert Street Toronto

Wanted at the ONTARIO HOSPITAL, London, Ontario, 15 Holstein cows, purebred or good grades.

Apply to the Farmer

Apply to the Farmer.

Prompt Returns From Shipments



When you ship Grain, Butter, Cheese or Fruit, put through The Merchants Bank a Draft on the buyer. This is the business way of securing prompt and satisfactory settlement.

It saves time and possible loss.

Head Office: Montreal. OF CANADA

With its 131 Branches in Ontario, 42 Branches in Quebec, 1 Branch in New Brunswick, 2 Branches in Nova Scotia, 30 Branches in Manitoba, 44 Branches in Saskatchewan, 74 Branches in Alberta and 9 Branches in British Columbia, serves rural Canada most effectively.

WRITE OR CALL AT NEAREST BRANCH.

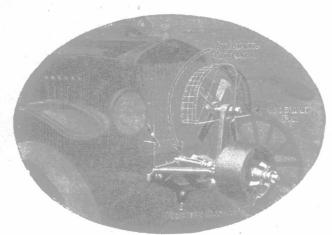
Offer a son of DUTCHLAND COLANTHA SIR MONA, out of LAKEVIEW WINNER 3rd, a 26.57-lb. daughter of COUNT HENGERVELD FAYNE DE KOL. This bull is eleven months old and a good one. For extended pedigree and price, write:

E. F. OSLER

Bronte, Ontario

Imported Scotch Shorthorns for Sale—three imported bulls, one yearling one two-year-old, and our three-year-old herd sire; also a choice two-year-old Orange Blossom of our own breeding and three well-bred bull calves about a year old. Would consider exchanging an imported bull for Scotch females.

R. M. MITCHELL, R.R. No. 1, Freeman, Ont.



Your "Ford" will Work This Winter

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FACTORIES 44-46-48-50 PEARL ST. **TORONTO**

UNITED STATES FACTORY DETROIT, MICH.

SCREW MACHINE PRODUCTS TORONTO, CANADA

OFFICES
119 ADELAIDE ST, WEST TORONTO

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FARMERS OF ONTARIO

GENTLEMEN:

TORONTO, DECEMBER, 13th, 1919.

This letter is to the farmer who has not bought a McGill Autopower. Thousands have; and we believe that the only reason why every farmer who owns a Ford does not own one is because he has not seen one working, or is skeptical that it will not do what we claim for it.

To prove our claims, we offer a fifteen days' free trial, no money down, no expense to you, and after you have seen what it will do, how you can grind a load of grain in your own barn on a gallon of gasoline, in about the same length of time it would take you to bag it ready for the mill; or run the car with the attachment on up to your woodpile and saw wood as fast as you wish to; or run a straw cutter to its fullest capacity, or any one of the various power jobs you have to do on your farm; when you realize the handiness of this power plant, its efficiency, then start paying for it on terms to suit your convenience

Write a post card now for your Autopower, we will ship immediately.

Yours very truly,

KNIGHT METAL PRODUCTS LIMITED



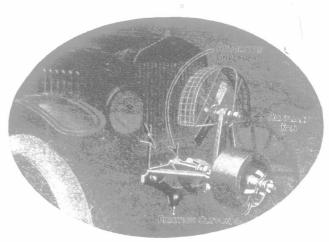
Knight Metal Products Limited

Screw Machine Products TORONTO, CANADA

44-46-48-50 Pearl Street

United States Factory Detroit, Mich.

Offices: 119 Adelaide Street West, Toronto



in 1904, when, as a member of the company of the late Sir Henry Irving, he accompanied the actor-knight on his final tour of Canada and the United States. Four years later Mr. Mar took up farming in Glengarry Co., but in 1915 he and his sixteen-year-old son joined the 2nd army troop recruited at Ottawa. On the eve of crossing to France in November of 1916, Corporal Mar met with an accident which prevented his with an accident which prevented his going into the trenches, but he gave entertainments which netted \$10,000 for the boys at the front. He received letters in appreciation of his work from King George and Queen Mary, and was personally congratulated by the Duke of Connaught. Recently Corporal Mar returned to his farm, but he will leave it during the winter to undertake a series of recitals throughout Canada.

Current Events

Viscount Admiral Jellicoe and Lady Jellicoe have spent the last fortnight in Canada.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, ex-Minister of Agriculture and President of the United Grain Growers' Company, visited New Brunswick last week. The visit is thought to foreshadow a drawing together of the farmers in the East and West.

Hon. Messrs. Drury, Mills and Bow-man are much impressed with the possi-bilities of Northern Ontario. During their trip many delegates approached them, asking for better roads, better fire regulations, and extension of the T. & N. O. Railway.

R. H. Halbert, Pres. of the U. F. O., was elected to the Commons for Northern Ontario over Neil D. McKinnon, Independent Unionist.

Farmers in the Lake St. John region, Upper Quebec, are co-operating to build and operate a railway from Normandin to the Saguenay River at deep water. Another group is co-operating to build a railway from Mont Laurier to a point on the C. P. R. near Maniwaki in the County of Ottawa, thence on to Temiscaminque.

Premier Drury of Ontario, in an address at North Bay, forecasted local option for taxation, so that land-tax only, with exception for improvements, might be arranged for when desired.

The Board of Commerce declared, at Winnipeg, that profiteering is not nearly been chars also declared that thousands of children and invalids of the poorer classes are being starved for want of milk in order that the foreign butter, cheese and condensed milk demand may be taken advantage of. Alderman Wiginton, of Winnipeg, suggested an embargo on butter as a remedy.

A mass meeting of Jews was held in Massey Hall, Toronto, Dec. 9th, to protest against the massacre of Jews in the Ukraine, and to appeal for help. On the platform were speakers of every denomination, including Bishop Reeve (Ang.), Father Minehan, Mayor Church, and Mr. H. H. Dewart.

Provincial Medical Officers of Health, I. W. S. McCullough, Toronto, has warned the physicians of the Province to keep watch for sleeping sickness, and report all cases to the Department.

The Farmers' Club of Mt. Elgin, Ont., is raising a movement to kill off sparrows, rats, mice and other pests of the farm.

The soft coal strike in the United States ended and the mines began shipping on Dec. 15, the miners having accepted Pres. Wilson's terms of 14 per cent, increase and investigation into grievances.

Deputy Bentini in the Chamber of Deputies, Rome, declared the Socialist group in favor of a Republic in Italy.

Many Sinn Feiners, including Thomas Kelly, M.P., were arrested in Ireland on Dec. 11th.

A bill providing for local option in

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"Exactly. It couldn't be helped, you

prohibition will be introduced in the British House of Commons as a private

Viscount Milner, Sec. for the Colonies, is now in Egypt with the 17 members of the Commission appointed to investigate the unrest in that country.

The Peace Treaty, declared by Senator Lodge to be "killed" so far as the United States was concerned, after the Senate's triple vote of rejection, was not so easily put out of business. Almost immediately afterwards articles appeared in nearly every paper in the United States urging compromise, and papers of all complexion look forward to ratification of the Treaty at the present session of Congress.

Serial Story

"His Family."

BY ERNEST ! OOLE.

(Serial rights reserved by the Farmer's

Advocate and Home Magazine.) Synopsis of Preceding Chapters.

The central figure in this story is Roger Gale, sixty years of age when the story begins. He had grown up in the country, but at seventeen had drifted to New York, where he finally got into business, became fairly prosperous, married, and became the father of three daughters: Edith, who, when the story opens, has been married for some years, and is the too devoted mother of four children; Deborah, a teacher, principal of one of the big schools of the city; and Laura, the wild, capricious one, who announces her engagement to a young man named Sloane. With time, at last, to rest somewhat on his oars, Roger Gale finds himself, at sixty, a somewhat lonely widower living a life apart from that of his children. He realizes suddenly that he does not even know them. He determines to "find them out", and the story is carried on in a fascinatingly interesting way. Chapter IV gives a conversation between Deborah and her father, in which her suspicion of young Sloane as a suitable life-partner for Laura is unconsciously intimated. Chapter V VIII tell of the birth of Edith's child and Laura's very fashionable wedding which has almost taken all of Roger's bank deposit, so that he has to go to work harder than ever in his Clipping Bureau. Looking into the character of his children he sees his youthful self in Laura's burning curiosities and venturesome spirit, his later self in Edith's dropping of all outside interests for the sake of her family, and he realizes the truth of his wife's words, "you will live on in our children's lives." In Chapter IX through Deborah's distress over the execution of "Joe" a hot-blooded Italian lad who had been one of her pupils, Roger begins to see that there is much that is "personal" in his daughter's work, and to endorse her idea that the solution for most of the woes and mistakes of life is a good education for every child. She invites him to visit her school, and he consents. He is astounded at the great, surging institution over which his daughter presides, settling disputes and solving problems not only in the school but in all the strange, foreign, tenement district besides. Chap XI introduces John, the brave cripple boy (who is living in a house reeking with tuberculosis), and Isadore Freedom, "the flame," who has found a position as librarian. Chap. XII Roger decides to help John. Shortly afterward

is in love with her.

Deborah breaks down in health and is

attended by Allan Baird, the doctor who

CHAPTER XIII. Deborah's recovery was rapid and de-termined. The next night she was sitting up and making light of her illness. On the third day she dismissed her nurse, and when her father came home from his office he found gathered about her bed not only her stenographer but both her assistant principals. He frowned severely and went to his room, and a few minutes later he heard them leave. Presently she called to him, and he came to her bedside. She was lying back on the

pillow with rather a guilty expression.
"Up to your old antics, eh?" he re-

see. It's the last week of our school year, and there are so many little things that have to be attended to. It's simply now

"Humph!" was Roger's comment. "It's now or never with you," he thought. He went down to his dinner, and when he came back he found her exhausted. In the dim soft light of her room her face looked flushed and feverish, and vaguely he felt she was in a mood where she might listen to reason. He felt her hot, dry hand on his. Her eyes were closed, she was smiling.

"Tell me the news from the mountains," she said. And he gave her the gossip of the farm in a letter he had had from George. It told of a picnic supper, the first one of the season. They had had it in the usual place, down by the dam on the river, "with a bonfire—a perfect peach—down by the big yellow rock-the one you call the "Elephant." Roger read the letter he could feel his daughter listening, vividly picturing to herself the great, dark boulders by the creek, the shadowy firs, the stars above and the cool, fresh tang of the mountain

"After this little sickness of yoursand that harum scarum wedding," he said, "I feel we're both entitled to a good

long rest in mountain air."
"We'll have it, too," she murmured.
"With Edith's little youngsters.
They're all the medicine you need." He paused for a moment, hesitating. But it was now or never. "The only trouble was now or never. "The only trouble with you," he said, "is that you've let yourself be caught by the same disease which has its grip upon this whole infernal You're like everyone else, you're tackling about forty times what you can You're actually trying not only to teach but to bring 'em all up as your own, three thousand tenement children. And

this is where it gets you." Again he halted, frowning. What next?
"Go on, dear, please," said Deborah, in demure and even tones. "This is very

interesting. "Now, then," he continued, "in this matter of your school. I wouldn't ask you to give it up, I've already seen too much of it. But so long as you've got it nicely started, why not give somebody else a chance? One of those assistants of yours, for example—capable young wo-men, both. You could stand right behind

'em with help and advice—''
''Not yet,'' was Deborah's soft reply. She had turned her head on her pillow and was looking at him affectionately. 'Why not?'' he demanded.

"Because it's not nicely started at all. There's nothing brilliant about me, dear-I'm a plodder, feeling my way along. And what I have done in the last ten vears is just coming to a stage at last see a chance it count for something. When I feel I've done that, say in five years more—"
"Those five years," said her father,

"may cost you a very heavy price." Deborah faced his troubled regard, her own grew quickly serious.

"I'd be willing to pay the price," she

replied.
"But why?" he asked with impatience.
"Why pay when you don't have to? Why not by taking one year off get strength for twenty years' work later on? You'd be a different woman!"

"Yes, I think I should be. I'd never be the same again. You don't quite understand, you see. This work of mine with children-well, it's like Edith's having a baby. You have to do it while

you're young."
"That works both ways," her father growled.

"What do you mean?" He hesitated: "Don't you want any children of your

Again she turned her eyes toward his then closed them and lay perfectly still "Now I've done it," he thought anxiously She reached over and took his hand. "Let's talk of our summer's vacation,"

A little while later she fell asleep.

Downstairs he soon grew restless and after a time he went out for a walk. But he felt tired and oppressed, and s he had often done of late he entered a little "movie" nearby, where gradually the pictures, continually flashing out of the dark, drove the worries from his gaze. Then he fell into a doze. He was angrily around. Something broadly yield; the season was poor for all fruit

Crop and Trade Conditions Throughout the Dominion

Complete Reports Submitted on Conditions in the Various Provinces of the Dominion at Annual Meeting of the Bank of Montreal will be of Special Interest to Mercantile and Farming Communities.

Montreal, Dec. 18th, 1919.

At the Annual Meeting of the Bank of Montreal complete reports were submitted by the Superintendents of the Bank, dealing with trade and farming conditions in the various Provinces of the Dominion. These reports cover the particular operations carried out in the various sections of the country, and on this account become of very special interest to the mercantile and farming communities desirous of keeping in touch with the important developments that are occurring throughout Canada.

We quote from the different reports as follows:

Quebec.

The cut of lumber during the past season was not as large as usual. Practically all stocks have been sone shipped out. Prices were high. conditions show improvement, and and larger cut is looked for this winter.

The demand for pulpwood from the United States was uneven, but stocks have been well disposed of, and high prices are expected to be maintained.

The paper mills of the Province continue working to capacity, the demand for newsprint and better qualities of print papers exceeding the supply.

Manufacturing in nearly all lines has been generally satisfactory, although production is still limited by scarcity of skilled labor and raw materials.

Hay and cereal crops were average. Root crops were large, but potatoes suffered from rot. Pasturage was good, and dairy products will show an increase.

With the exception of asbestos, there is little mining done in the Province. Asbestos prices are good, and shipments are well maintained.

The fur business has been good, and boot and shoe manufacturers find difficulty in supplying the demand.

Shipbuilding continues active, a number of large steel vessels having been launched from different yards during the year.

The wholesale and retail trade was most satisfactory; collections were good and failures show a decrease.

There have been no exceptional expenditures during the year by the Dominion or Provincial Governments and municipalities have limited disbursements to necessary works. Practically no railroad construction was undertaken.

There is very little speculation in real estate; values and rentals are both high. General conditions, both in cities and rural districts, are good, with no apparent slackening in trade since the termination The housing problem is of the war. everywhere acute, and those dependent on a fixed income are seriously affected by the abnormal cost of all necessaries.

Ontario.

Manufacturing in Ontario has been limited only by shortage of supplies and disturbances in labor. credits for goods sold to Europe have stimulated manufacturing, and domestic demands have been insistent. New industries have been started, and a number of successful manufacturing concerns in the United States have been making enquiries with the intention of locating in Ontario.

Ontario farmers have been steadily bettering their position in recent years, installing modern equipment and improving their modes of living. The past year has been one of fair crops with high prices. A wet spring was followed by mind. For a half an hour they held his an exceptionally dry summer, and grain crops, with the exception of fall wheat, roused by a roar of laughter, and straightening up in his seat with a jerk he looked good; corn and tomatoes were a record

except grapes. Cheese production showed a falling off. There is a shortage of hogs; sheep raising is on the increase. The cattle situation is somewhat unsettled, owing to the limited amount of feed available for carrying through the winter.

The production of lumber has been seriously reduced owing to shortage of labor. 1919 has been an excellent mar-keting year with heavy sales to Great Britain and the United States, and a steady domestic demand for all classes of lumber. Prices have been unusually high, there is no accumulation of stocks on hand, and notwithstanding the scarcity of labor and increased costs of operating, the year has been a successful one. Pulp and paper have been in large and increasing demand, with soaring prices for

Mining production during the year has been curtailed. The demand for nickel fell off after the Armistice; strikes lessened the silver output. Both these situations are improving, and larger production has taken place at the gold mines.

Both wholesalers and retailers reportit easy to sell goods. Credits are shortened and bad debts negligible.

Larger expenditures were generally made by municipalities this year in an effort to overtake works postponed during

Population shows a general increase, with a tendency to drift to urban and manufacturing centres.

Values in real estate are steadily in-So little building took place during the war that there is now a general shortage, particularly in dwelling houses, and in consequence there is much activity in real estate and an improvement in the building trades.

There has been a continued extension in hydro-electric power during the past year, and works at Nipigon and Chippewa as well as at other places less important, will within the next two years add very largely to the available power for manufacturing and other purposes throughout

Generally speaking, the year has been one of great activity throughout the Province.

Overseas Record.

"The record of the staff of the Bank overseas showed that 1,405 members of the staff had served with the colors. Of this number 1,182 had survived, of whom 663 have already been reinstated. Of the total who joined the colors it was Sir Frederick's sad duty to record the fact that 223, or 16 p.c., gave their lives for their country. In paying tribute to them, Sir Frederick said:

"No words of tongue or pen can fully express our pride in, or our admiration for, these gallant young crusaders. It must suffice to say that their names are not merely written in the records of this Bank and in the history of the Empire they served so well, but 'live on far away, woven into the fabric of other men's lives. Such dead are honored with unchallened admiration.'



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always' accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

DEGGS

BREEDING COCKERELS FROM HIGH-record hen to clear. White Leghorns \$1.50, Barred Rocks \$2 each. Guaranteed. G. W. Grieve, Parkhill, Ont.

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

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

FOR SALE—LARGE TOULOUSE GEESE—Exhibition quality. Write for prices. E. E. McCombs, Fenwick, Ont.

INDIAN 'RUNNER, MUSCOVEY, WILD Mallard ducks, White Guineas, Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red cockerels. Mrs. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

PEDIGREED COCKERELS, BARRED ROCKS \$5.00, from 260 and 254-egg hens. Ten pullets laid 2,034 eggs in eleven months. F. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

PURE-BRED SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES— Intelligent and good companions, \$8.00 each. Apply Urlas Cressman, New Hamburg, Ont.

PEKIN DUCKS, 9 TO 11 LBS., \$5 AND \$6. Light Brahmas, S.-C. Black Minorcas, Canada's best strains, \$4 each. Chas. Gould, R. 1, Glencoe, Ont.

Crate-Fattened Poultry

We are open for shipments of crate-fattened poultry. Highest market prices paid, according to quality.

HENRY GATEHOUSE & SON Fish, Oysters, Game, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables. 344-350 West Dorchester Street, Montreal

ANTED Crate Fed Chickens Also

Large Hens Alive or Dressed Write for price list.

WALLER'S 702 Spadina Ave.

ANNUAL SALE

Pure-Bred Stock

The Annual Sale of pure-bred stock (beef breeds), will be held in the Winter Fair Building, Guelph, on

Wednesday, 3rd March, 1920

The sale is under the auspices of the Ontario Department of Agriculture and the management of the Guelph Fat Stock Club.

Entries close 15th January, 1920 For further particulars apply to:

C. L. NELLES, President J. M. DUFF, Secretary, GUELPH

Une of the Best Farms

in the Eastern Township for sale, consisting of 300 acres of very fertile land, of which 90 acres is covered with very valuable timber. Brick house, cement cellar, sugar bush, large barns, silo and drilled well. Three miles from Lennoxville, Que. Price \$21,000.00. Apply to

F. M. Passow,

comic had been flashed upon the screen; and men and women and children, Italians, Jews and Irish, jammed in close about him, a dirty and perspiring mass, had burst into a terrific guffaw. Now they were suddenly tense again and watching the screen in absorbed suspense, while the crude passions within themselves were played upon in the glamorous dark. And Roger scanned their faces—one moment smiling, all together, as though some god had pulled a string; then mawkish, sentimental, soft; then suddenly scowling, twitching, with long rows of animal eyes. But eager—eager all the time! Hungry people—yes, indeed! Hungry for all the good things in the town, and for so many bad things, too!
On one who tried to feed this mob three was no end to their demands! What was one woman's life to them? Deborah's big family!

Edith came to the house one afternoon, and she was in Deborah's room when her father returned from his office. Her convalescence over at last, she was leaving for the mountains.

"Do learn your lesson, Deborah dear," she urged upon her sister. "Let Sarah pack your trunk at once and come up with me on Saturday night."

"I can't get off for two weeks yet."
"Why can't you?" Edith demanded.
And when Deborah spoke of fresh air And when Deborah spoke of fresh air camps and baby farms and other work, Edith's impatience only grew. "You'll have to leave it to somebody else! You're simply in no condition!" she cried. "Impossible," said Deborah. Edith gave a quick sigh of exasperation. "Isn't it enough," she asked, "to have worked your nerves to a frazzle already? Why can't you be sensible? You've got to think of yourself a little!" "You'd like me to marry, wouldn't you, dear?" her sister put in wearily. "Yes, I should, while there is still time!

"Yes, I should, while there is still time! Just now you look far from it! It's exactly as Allan was saying! If you keep on as you're going you'll be an old woman at thirty-five!"

"Thank you!" said Deborah sharply.
Two spots of color leaped in her cheeks. "You'd better leave me, Edith! I'll come up to the mountains as soon as I can! And I'll try not to look any more like a hag than I have to! Good-night!'
Roger followed Edith out of the room.

"That last shot of mine struck home,"

"That last shot of mine struck home," she declared to him in triumph.

"I wouldn't have done it," her father said. "I gave you that remark of Baird's in strict confidence, Edith—"

"Now father," was her good-humored retort, "suppose you leave this matter to me. I know just what I'm doing."

"Well," he reflected uneasily, after she had left him, "here's more trouble in the family. If Edith isn't careful she'll make a fine mess of this whole affair."

a fine mess of this whole affair. After dinner he went up to Del room, but through the open doorway he caught a glimpse of his daughter which made him instinctively draw back. Sitting bolt upright in her bed, sternly she was

eyeing herself in a small mirror in her hand. Her father chuckled noiselessly. A moment later, when he went in, the glass had disappeared from view. Soon afterwards Baird himself arrived, and as they heard him coming upstairs Roger saw his daughter frown, but she continued talking

"Hello, Allan," she said with indif-rence. "I'm feeling much better this ference. evening."

"Are you? Good," he answered, and he started to pull up an easy chair. was hoping I could stay awhile—I've been having one of those long mean days-"I'd a little rather you wouldn't,"

Deborah put in softly. Allan turned to her in surprise. "I didn't sleep last night," she murmured, "and I feel so drowsy." There was a little silence. "And I really don't think there's any need of your dropping in to-morrow, she added. "I'm so much better honestly.

Baird looked at her a moment. "Right—O," he answered slowly. "I'll call up to-morrow night.'

Roger followed him downstairs. "Come into my den and smoke a cigar!" he proposed in hearty ringing tones. Allan thanked him and came in, but the puzzled expression was still on his face, and through the first moments of their talk he was very absentminded. Roger's feeling of guilt increased, and he

cursed himself for a meddlesome fool.
"Look here, Baird," he blurted out, Eustis, Que. I "there's something I think you ought to

Allan slightly turned his head, and Roger reddened a little. thing about living in a house chock full of meddling women is that you get to be one yourself," he growled. "And the fact is—" he cleared his throat—"I've put my foot in it, Baird," he said. "I was fool enough the other day to quote you to Edith."

"To what effect?"

"That if Deborah keeps on like this she'll be an old woman at thirty-five."

Allan sat up in his chair: "Was Edith here this afternoon?"

"She was," said Roger. "Say no more."

Baird had a wide, likable, generous mouth which wrinkled easily into a smile. He leaned back now and enjoyed himself. He puffed a little cloud of smoke, looked over at Roger and chuckled aloud. And Roger chuckled with relief. "What a Roger chuckled with relief. decent chap he is," he thought.

"I'm sorry, of course," he said to Baird. "I thought of trying to explain-

"Don't," said Allan. "Leave it alone. It won't do Deborah any harm—may even do her a little good. After all, I'm her physician—

"Are you?" Roger asked with a twinkle. "I thought upstairs you were dismissed."

"Oh no, I'm not," was the calm reply. And the two men went on smoking. Roger's liking for Baird was growing fast. They had had several little talks during Deborah's illness, and Roger was learning more of the man. Raised on a big cattle ranch that his father had owned in New Mexico, riding broncos on the plains had given him his abounding health of body, nerve and spirit, his steadiness and sanity in all this feverish city life. "Are you riding these days?" he inquired.

"No," said Roger, "the park is too hot—and they don't sprinkle the path as they should. I've had my cob sent up to the mountains. By the way," he added cordially, "you must come up there and ride with me."

"Thanks, I'd like to," Allan said, and

with a little inner smile he added dryly to himself, "He's getting ready to meddle again." But whatever amusement Baird had in this thought was concealed behind his sober gray eyes. Soon after that he took his leave.

'Now, then." Roger reflected, with a little glow of expectancy, "if Edith will only leave me alone, she may find I'm smarter than she thinks!"

To be continued.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Removing Stain from Table.

What will remove a white stain, caused by a hot plate, from a fumed oak table? W. M. F

Ans.—Fold a sheet of blotting paper a couple of times (making four thicknesses of the paper), cover the place with it, and put a hot smoothing iron thereon Have ready at hand some bits of flannel, also folded, and made quite hot. As soon as the iron has made the surface of the wood quite warm remove the paper, etc., and go over the spot with a piece of paraffine, rubbing it hard enough to leave a coating of the substance. with one of the hot peices of flannel rub the injured surface. Continue the rubbing, using freshly warmed cloths, until the whiteness leaves the varnish or polish. The operation may have to be repeated.

Sale Dates.

Dec. 16, 1919.—Urba Johnson Straffordville, Ont. Holsteins. Dec. 18, 1919.—Southern Counties

Ayrshire Breeders' Club Sale at Woodstock, Ont. Dec. 18, 1919.—Brant District Holstein Breeders' Sale, Brantford, Ont.

Jan. 8, 1920.—North & South Bruce Shorthorn Breeders' Sale, Paisley, Ont. N. C. McKay Walkerton, Sec'y

Jan. 15, 1920.—Ontario Duroc Jersey Breeders' Sale, Chatham, Ont. Jno. Noble, Essex, Sec'y. Feb. 4, 1920.—Miller & Dryden.—

Shorthorns. Feb. 18, 1920.—I. N. Howe, R. 2, Mossley, Ont. Holsteins.
March, 3, 1920.—Guelph Fat Stock

Club, Guelph, Ont. J. M. Duff, Sec'y.

Forestall Colds, Chills and Influenza

Take

Use Bovril in your cooking. It flavours, enriches, nourishes more.

The Body-build ng Power of Bornil has been proved by independen scientific experiments to be from 10 to 20 times the amount of Bornil taken.

WANTED

Married Couple for Farm Convenient to Toronto

Man to act as working foreman, and must have thorough knowledge of general farming and stock raising. Wife to be capable housekeeper and dairy woman. Highest wages paid to couple filling requirements. Also good residence with modern improvements and other allowances. Write, giving full particulars and references as to past employment, to

Box 68, Farmer's Advocate London, Ont.



good pedigreed dam. Write J. A. Campbell, Glanworth, Ont. SCOTCH COLLIE PUPPIES—MALES TEN dollars, females five. Bred heelers. Wm. Stock, Tavistock, Ont.

WANTED — EXPERIENCED SINGLE MAN to work on farm by the year. Highest wages to willing worker. Robt. Houston, R.R. No. 5, Chatham, Ont.

WANTED—SINGLE FARM HAND TO ENGAGE by year; must be able to do all kinds farm work. Apply, stating experience, age and wages expected, to David A. Ashworth, Denfield, Ont., Middlesex Co.

SALESMEN WANTED

Lubricating oil, grease, paint, specialties. For immediate or spring delivery. Part or whole time. Commission basis. Men with car or rig. Deliveries from our Ontario station. Riverside Refining Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Winter in Algonquin Park.

As a winter panacea for coughs and colds Algonquin Park cannot be equalled. Two thousand feet above the sea it is always dry and cold, and usually bright, and no matter how cold it is the man with a sweater will never suffer. Days spent in snow-shoe tramps, through primitive forests, in the breathless flight of the toboggan or ski, and in the ring of steel against the ice-bound waters of some lake; together with evenings spent in social converse around the cosy warmth of an old fashioned log fire; these slip away unnoticed but those who have once experienced them return to their avocations with renewed energies, with hardened muscles, and a grateful memory that forever blots out all thoughts of the relaxing South. The "Highland Inn" owned and operated by the Grand Trunk Railway offers comfortable accommodation at reasonable rates. For all particulars apply to N. T. Clarke, Manager, Algonquin Park Station, Ontario.

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BY A. C. W

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Ans.

The Old Iron Plow.

BY A. C. WOOD, AUTHOR OF "OLD DAYS ON THE FARM."

It has not been used this many a day. It is rusted, broken, and in the way, It was cast aside long years ago, It belonged to the past—it had to go.

Yet the pioneer farmer, gray and old, Will not let that rusty old plow be sold, Though ofttimes the junkman has happened past

And envious eyes at the old plow cast.

To him it is junk to be bought by weight-To be scrapped is the stern decree of fate-He cannot understand why such delay In shifting old metal from out the way.

But the pioneer in his walks around His fertile acres is sometimes found By that plow-and lingers with thoughful brow-

He sees more than metal in that old plow. It brings back memories of days gone by, When life was before him and hope was

high, When his step was light and his arm was

strong, When the world seemed gay as a robin's

It recalls a far day when he gained a prize, And the joyous glow in his young wife's

When told he won "First" at the plowing match

From the many plowmen who faced the scratch.

A vision appears of a blue-eyed boy Whose coming had brought to his home much joy;

He sees him a child and remembers how His first-born had toddled by that old plow.

And in thinking back to a bygone day, When the tree-stumps stood in bold array On his fields—he cannot forget, somehow, The homage he owes to that strong old

And though he is aged and bent and gray And nearing the end of life's little day, He still firmly clings to this solemn vow, "While I live they shall not 'scrap' that

Ouestions and Answers. Veterinary.

Lame Bull.

Year and a half old bull seems lame at times, but until recently I could not find anything wrong with his limbs. Now feet are sore and swollen considerably

Ans.—The symptoms indicate foul in the feet. Keep him in a thoroughly clean, dry, well-ventilated box stall. Keep poultices of warm linseed meal to the feet until the acute soreness disappears. Then cleanse thoroughly, and if there be any raw surfaces between the cloats or on the coronet, dress three times daily with 1 part carbolic acid and 30 parts sweet oil.

Miscellaneous.

Shavings for Bedding.

I have access to a supply of shavings from a planing mill. Will they be harm-

ful to the soil if used as bedding? J. M. Ans.—Shavings are used a good deal for bedding, and we do not know of any harmful effects having occurred from applying them to the soil. They will not supply quite as much humus or plant food as could be obtained from straw.

Cutting Wood off a Rented Farm.

1. I am on a rented farm, and the agreement states that I must draw the wood each year for the owner. Is he privileged to sell? If he does, can I be made to draw more this year?

2. Has the owner a right to cut wood for sale out of a bush while I have the farm rented, nothing being said to the contrary in the lease.

3. I have a mare about 12 years old that gets very poor in the winter. The veterinarian thinks it is chronic indigestion. What should I feed her?

Ans.—1. We would consider that you

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

lette CHRISTMAS

IVE a man what he wants—a Gillette Safety Razor! There is no worthier gift to be laid on the altar of Friendship at this season than the razor which helps a man so satisfactorily 365 days in the year—366 days next year!

\$5.00 the Set

Whoever receives a Gillette Safety Razor set from your hands will value it highly. The very appearance of a Gillette set stamps it with quality, even before the fortunate owner has learned by actual experience the sleekness of the skin only possible after a Gillette shave.

Few men are expert with the strop or hone. With Gillette shaving there is need for neither. Instead, the Gillette owner enjoys the perfection of a double-edged, waterthin, factory-sharpened edge for every shave, and there are 24 such edges in every set.

While selecting Gillette Safety Razor sets for your friends and family, don't overlook your own needs!

> The best dealers in every locality sell the Gillette Safety Razor, 596



tenant had an agreement that no wood was to be cut off the place during the term of his lease.

3. It is sometimes difficult to keep an dressing. Do not feed much hay. An occasional feed of boiled oats, a little oilcake, and roots are good feeds to add to the ration. The grain should be fed ac- livery and, in the case of females, service cording to the amount of work done.

Reciprocity in Swine Breeding.

arrangement should be of benefit to the American Berkshire Record. Berkshire breeders in Canada.

1. Animals from the United States, American bred or imported from Great old horse in condition. Have the teeth examined, as it is possible that they need must be recorded in the American Berkshire Record in the name of the Canadian purchaser. American certificate of registration must give date of sale and decertificate, if bred. It is understood that animals, on entering Canada, must be recorded in the Canadian Swine Breeders' Record.

2. Animals from Canada, Canadian-bred or imported from Great Britain,

would be obliged to draw only the amount of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Associa- of registration must give date of sale and would be obliged to draw only the amount of wood used as fuel on the place.

2. We can see no reason why the owner of the place cannot cut and sell wood off his own property, unless the wood off his own property, unless the transfer had an agreement that no wood off his own property that no wood off his own pro

3. It is understood that the recording of ancestors to complete pedigrees is to be discontinued immediately by the American Berkshire Association and the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association, respectively.

4. It is further agreed that the Canadian Swine Breeders' Association will not accept for record animals far-rowed in the United States, unless such animals are first recorded in the American Berkshire Record.

5. It is further agreed that the American Berkshire Associations will not Many of the Canadian breed associations will not sold to a resident of the United States must be recorded in the Canadian Swine Breeders' Record in the name of the Canadian Swine Breeders' Record in the name of the American purchaser. Canadian certificate Record.

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Advocate

J. A. Campbell, MALES TEN Wm.

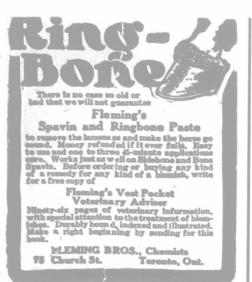
SINGLE MAN r. Highest wages ston, R.R. No. 5, HAND TO EN-le to do all kinds perience, age and hworth, Denfield,

NTED specialties. For art or whole time. car or rig. De-ton. Riverside

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Grand Trunk accommoda-For all parrke, Manager, ntario.



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

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2,50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

ABSORBINE. JR., for mankind, the antiseptic liniment for Boils Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins.

Altays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. W.F. YOUNG, Inc.; 258 Lymans Bldg., Montreal, Can.

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. Halse Grange, Brackley, England

Exporters of all Breeds of Pedigree Live Stock.

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

ALLOWAY LODGE STOCK FARM

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

ROBT. McEWEN, R.4, London, Ont.

SUNNY ACRES ABERDEEN-ANGUS

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

P. O. and 'phone Railway connections; Lindsay, C.P.R. and G.T.R.

Aberdeen-**Angus Cattle**

Suffolk Down Sheep or Clydesdale Horses JAMES BOWMAN, ELM PARK, GUELPH, ONT

Aberdeen - Angus Meadowdale Farm

Forest Ontario.

Alonzo Matthews Manager

H. Fraleigh



Kennelworth Farm Angus strongest offering we ever had, all are sired by Victor of Glencairn and a number are ready for service. Prices reasonable. Peter A. Thompson, Hillsburg, Ontario.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus

Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Show-ring quality. THOS. B. BROADFOOT, FERGUS, ONT.

Shorthorns and Oxfords For Sale I wo young bulls, one a choice roan grandson of

GEO. D. FLETCHER, R.R. No. 1, Erin, Ont.

When writing please mention Advocate.

Gossip.

Rideauvale Holsteins.

Of the various Christmas advertisements appearing in that number, few are more interesting than Mr. Carson's advertisement of Rideauvale Holsteins. Mr. Carson's splendid herd now numbers in the neighborhood of fifty head, and while it is only a couple of years since the first purchase in breeding females was made, it will be noted that at the Central Canada Exhibition, held at Ottawa in September, individuals from the herd carried away both the junior and senior female championship honors, the latter also winning grand champion of the show. The winner of this honor being Flora Tensen, one of the very first cows purchased by Mr. Carson. She came to the herd along with several other cows from Western Ontario, including Countess Plus, Duchess of Norfolk and others Countess Plus is also a big, strong cow of show individuality, and Duchess of Norfolk is probably one of the best producing young cows in the herd. Still another outstanding young cow which came to the herd shortly after its foundation, is Riverdale Forum Segis. She has style and exceptional size to her credit. and looks as if she might be one of Rideauvale Farm's very first thirty-lb. cows. Pontiac Jesse Hengerveld 3rd, still one more which figured among the first purchases, has early proven her worth in producing one of the sweetest 1919 heifers of the season, in fact, in type she very much resembles Rideauvale Duchess Ladoga, the senior calf by Princess Sylvius Ladoga, which carried away the junior championship at Ottawa this fall. These females are representatives of the herd throughout, and to mate with them Mr. Carson was fortunate in securing the young herd sire Sir Pontiac Clyde Pietje 36466. This youngster won the second in a strong class of senior calves at Ottawa this fall, and his sire is Woodcrest Sir Clyde, senior sire in service at Avondale Farm, Brockville. On the dam's side, the breeding of Sir Pontiac Clyde Pietje is also in keeping, she being Avon Pontiac Allie, one of the youngest 32-lb. cows ever developed at Avondale Her exact record for seven days being 32.22 lbs. of butter, for thirty days 127.42 lbs. of butter both of which were made at five years of age. It is also interesting to note that she produced as a four-year-old, 29.49 lbs. of butter in seven days, and 113.61 lbs. in thirty days. As a three-year-old she made 36.37 lbs. in 7 days, and at two years 22.50 lbs. Thus it will be seen that she increased her record by several pounds each year from the beginning of her first test as a twoyear-old, which is a pretty good sign that even as yet she has not reached her limit in the way of production, as there are a number of cows in the herd bred early to Sir Pontiac Clyde Pietje. Mr. Carson is expecting some calves in the very near future, and if one may rely on breeding, it is safe to prophesy they will be choice.

Ouestions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Power for Pumping.

1. What size engine would be required to force water a distance of 400 feet with a raise of 60 feet? Would you recommend a windmill or gasoline engine for this work? Could the water be drawn instead of forced? Are oil engines giving as good satisfaction as gasoline? Are

they any more expensive to operate?
2. What distance apart should signs be put up around our woods in order to keep hunters and trappers out? Would it be necessary to put them all around the W. H. M. farm?

Ans.—1. A 2-horse-power engine should force the water the distance required. If the water comes within 20 feet of the height of the cylinder, the water may be drawn by a suction pump. A windmill is a cheap form of power, but a person should have a large supply tank to tide over a calm spell. A gasoline engine will pump the water when you want it. Oil engines are giving good satisfaction, and, while we have no data relative to the cost of operating, we imagine that the cost would be about the same as a gasoline

engine.
2. The signs should be put up at no greater distance apart than will permit a man seeing one at any point approaching the woods. They should be put around the property where trespassing is

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL

Ottawa Winter Fair

OTTAWA. ONT.

January 13, 14, 15, 16, 1920 \$18,000.00 in Cash Prizes

Write to the Secretary for Prize Lists, Entry Forms and information.

Entries close December 30th

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

W. D. JACKSON, Secretary Carp, Ont.

A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to returned soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over. 59 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations, and settlers' rates, write

H. A. MACDONELL,

BENIAH BOWMAN.

Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines, Director of Colonization, PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.

LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT.

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

MARTINDALE GUERNSEY "THE QUALITY HERD OF THE QUALITY BREED"

A Guernsey sire on your farm will raise the standard of your herd in way of production—both milk and butter. The records of our breeding cows run as high as 17,104 lbs. of milk and 1,100 lbs. of butter for the year.

WE HAVE A FEW YOUNG BULLS. PRICES RIGHT.

McSloy Bros., Martindale Farms, St. Catharines, Ont.

20 Bulls—SPRUCE LAWN—100 Females—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Yorkshires, Herd headed by Imported Golden Challenger 122384. A Rubyhill bred by Earl of Northbrook, by Ascott Challenger, bred by L. De. Rothchild. Special bargains in farmers' bulls. Cows and heifers in calf, yearling and heifer calves. Yorkshires either sex. T. W. McCamus, Cavan, C.P.R., Millbrook,

Newcastle Herd of Shorthorns and Tamworths for Sale—5 choice bul calves, 5 to 6 months old, several heifer calves, all sired by Primrose Duke 107542, heifers and young cows bred to him; good dual-purpose cows. A choice lot of Tamworths of both sex and various ages; young sow or two bred to farrow in Sept. or Oct., all from noted prize winners Long-Distance 'Phone.

MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS We have on hand at present, four young bulls ready for service (two reds, two roans), but the herd sire sort: they are all got by that great sire Flower King No. 90447, and from D. BIRRELL & SON, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Crassbury Control of our Good Crimson Flower and Butterfly dams. Greenburn C.N.R., Pickering G.T.R. THE HAWTHORNE SHORTHORNS AND CLYDESDALES

Herd headed by "Gainford Select'" =90772 = by "Gainford Marquis" (imp.). Heifers and cows in calf to him. and six bulls, mostly by our former sire "Royal Choice." Clydesdale mares and fillies, imported and Canadian-bred. Leicester sheep. Prices moderate.

ALLAN B. MANN, Peterboro, R. R. 4, Ont.; The Hawthornes, C.P.R. and G.T.R. Shorthorns and Clydesdales est dams and sire's dam have milk records averaging over 9,000 pounds. Six bulls of serviceable age; also a few females. One extra choice yearling stallion by Imp. Dunure Beaulieu.

Write STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay. Ont. ROBERT, MILLER, Stouffville, Ont, Has EIGHT of the best young bulls that he fully bred. Also several cows and heifers, some of them with calves at foot, others in calf to Rosemar's Sultan, the Grand Champion bull at head of the herd. Everything of Scotch breeding. The prices are very reasonable, and though the freight is high, it will be paid.

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRES **COTSWOLDS** Blairgowrie Stock Farm Cows in calf and calf by side Also heifers in calf and others ready to breed. Bulls of serviceable age.

JNO. MILLER (Myrtle Stations, C.P.R., G.T.R.) ASHBURN, ONTARIO

Irvin Scotch Shorthorns

preme—by Gainford Marquis Supresent three young bulls of serviceable age and one younger, all sired by our herd sire and from Scotch bred dams. Good individuals and the best of pedigrees. Also pricing a few females.

J. WATT & SON, ELORA, ONT.

SCOTCH BRED SHORTHORN FEMALES

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

SHORTHORNS AT A SACRIFICE 3 bulls 16 to 25 months, must be sold. Shropshire ram lambs and one shearling. Prices reasonable.

Wm. D. Dyer, Columbus, Ont., Brooklin G. T. R., Myrtle, C. P. R. Maple Lodge Stock Farm Shorthorn Cattle and Leceister Sheep "Hean Dorothy Star" 1919 1 red bull calf, dam and grandam R. O. P. cows, 13 months and two roan calves younger. For sale now. Lucan Crossing 1 mile east of tarm. Miss Charlotte Smith, Clandeboye, R. R. I, Ont.

Walnut Grove Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering choice young males and females from the best Scotch families and sired by Gainford Eclipse and Trout Creek Wonder Ind. If wanting something real good, write, or come and see us. DUNCAN BROWN & SONS, Shedden, Ont., P. M. M. C. R.

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sired by Gainford come and see us.

The Trapper.

BY ROBERT G. HODGSON (BOOKLET RIGHTS RESERVED). TRACKS AND SIGNS.

It is very important, if a person is to make a success of trapping on any sized scale, that he knows the tracks and signs of the animals he undertakes to capture, their habits and general peculiarities. Of course, this is not absolutely necessary, for the person who only catches a few pelts a season of the less suspicious animals, and this is mainly the reason why he does not meet with more success, because he does not understand the small things that go to make one successful.

Many are under the impression that it is not worth while to learn these, but you will find always that it pays for you to learn as much as you possibly can at whatever you go at. Understanding the tracks and signs and habits of the animals will not only make you more successful in trapping, but will prove invaluable to you if you should ever go into the raising of fur-bearing animals, which has all possibilities of becoming a great industry in the near future. A knowledge of nature and her animals will always be a means of satisfaction and pleasure to you, and will help you to understand many things you formerly did not. "Knowledge is power," and you, therefore, want to learn all you can.

An Indian or a professional trapper can tell you by looking at an animal's track in the snow, many things about that animal that almost pass your comprehension. They can tell you accurately by looking at a track what animal it was, male or female, how long ago it passed there, whether running or walking, often where going, and many other things you would not believe possible. They have learned to read the signs of nature as you or I would read a book, and while the average person may not be able to gain as much knowledge as these experts—it is not necessary—they can learn a great deal by close observation.

Some knowledge is so easily acquired that any one can do it. For instance, almost any one can tell you, if they see a den, and the odor of skunk is very prominent, that the den belongs to a skunk. Yet if no odor were noticeable, most people would be at a loss to know for sure what animal was in the den. One sure means of finding out is to reach your hand down in the burrow as far as possible, and grasping a handful of dirt from the bottom of the burrow, draw it up and look at it. If you find black and white hairs in the dirt (which you are sure to do if the den is occupied by a skunk), you will know it is occupied by a skunk.

In the same manner you will know a raccoon is making his home in a tree, if you run across a tree on which the trunk s much scratched up and worn smooth. When you run across the remains of a rabbit or partridge, you recognize a wood land tragedy, and can in most cases tell from the signs or tracks left what animal

it was that caused it. Floating weeds, grasses and bullrushes in a stream in smooth, shallow water tells you this particular place is one of the feeding grounds of the musk-rat; or smooth, half depressions in the snow on the bank of a stream tell you a muskrat has been out having a frolic, and has been following his favorite form of pastime-sliding.

These, and many similar signs we so often run across on streams, in woods and fields, we soon learn to recognize and identify with accuracy, and the more we observe and study them, the better we will come to understand them, and the more successful we will be in our trapping operations.

Now we come to the tracks, which are as easy, if not easier, to understand than

many of the signs.

The mink and weasel "trail" is identically the same but for size, as the latter is much smaller than the former. The tracks are always in pairs, the left imprint being a little ahead of the other. The weasel's trail you will find in fields, swamps, along fences, old buildings, through hollow logs in the woods, etc. The trail of the mink will invariably be found along the banks of streams-he is especially fond of the smaller ones.

A skunk when walking makes a trail much the same as a mink, in that the tracks are paired off, but the left imprint is behind the right and not ahead, as in the case of the mink. Also, they are more than a length of the track ahead,

Spruce Glen Farm Shorthorns

A number of good young bulls and a few extra good heifers for sale. You should see them. JAMES McPHERSON & SONS Dundalk, Ontario

GRAND VIEW FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Lord Rosewood = 121676 = and by Proud Lancer (imp.). Have a few choice bull calves and heifers left, sired by Escana Favorites, a son of the famous Right Sort (imp.). W. G. GERRIE C.P.R. Station on farm. Bell 'Phone. BELLWOOD, ONTARIO

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS AND COTSWOLDS

Six-year-old Cotswold rams These are big lusty fellows and in good condition. I also have four Shorthorn bulls of serviceable age. Write for prices and particulars. Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.; Myrtle, C.P.R. WM. SMITH, M.P., Columbus, Ont

Spring Valley Shorthorns —Herd headed by Sea Gem Pride =96365 =. Present offering includes two real herd headers. One imported in dam, the other by Sea Gem's Pride and from a show cow. A number of other good bulls and few females. Write for particulars. Telephone and telegraph by Ayr. KYLE BROS, R. 1, Drumbo, Ont.

Mardella Dual-purpose Shorthorns

8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers, All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or 'phone. THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R. R. 3, Ont.

When the Cows are Stabled

dirt and filth stick to the flanks and udder and fall into the milk pail. Clip the parts every three or four weeks, wipe off in a jiffy before milking and get pure wholesome milk. A Stewart No. I Ball Bearing Machine will clip the parts in 5 minutes. Also good for clipping horses and mules. Lasts a lifetime. Get one from your dealer or write direct to us.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY

Dept A.161 12th St. and Central Ave., Chicago, II

IN one of the large Canadian cities there is a Captain of Industry, He is the head of a great concern making a useful article and employing thousands of people. He started business without either capital or influence.

One day, in a moment of confidence, he said: "My success dates from the day that I started to look things in the face." Then he said:

"At one time I was in the habit of doing all the pleasant and easy things that came up and putting off the unpleasant things. If I had a customer who was not satisfied—had a kick coming, in other words—I would put off seeing him until to-morrow. If there was something disagreeable to do-something I hated to tackle-I could always find an excuse for putting it off. The first thing I knew I was in a tangle that nearly put me down and out. Then one day I said to myself: "Here, young man, these things

must be done. Now do them!' Since that day I have always done the hard and disagreeable things first."

Then this successful man rubbed his chin thought-"And do you fully — "And do you know," he continued, "that there wasn't one of those things half as

hard to do as I thought it was going to bel" All over the land, men and women, yes, and children too, are suffering because Someone was unwilling to face the disagreeable fact that men do not live forever. Families are losing their lands and their homes because Someone was unwilling

dependent upon him. It is a strange thing that a man will often insure his crops against hail, or his buildings against fire, which may NOT happen, and neglect

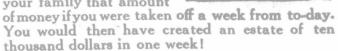
to acknowledge the fact that he might die, or

become old or unable to provide for those

to insure his life against death and old age either one of which is SURE to happen.

You may say, "Life Insurance is all right—but I have other forms of saving." Yes, that may be true. But how long will it take you to save enough to provide for your family-say five or ten thousand dollars?

Will it take ten years or fifteen years? Many things can happen to you Think of in that time. the advantages of Life Insurance. Suppose that today you took out a tenthousand-dollar policy that would guarantee your family that amount



That's what Life Insurance means. Suppose that you live for twenty years, or longer, would it not be a great thing to know that at the end of that time you would receive The Imperial Life Assurance Company's cheque for the proceeds of your savings.

Think of Life Insurance from two standpoints. If you live you collect the money to do with as you like-just when you will need it mostwhen you are old and want to take things easy. If you should not live, you have done what a good man should do, and that is provide for those who look to you for protection.

Give this matter a lot of thought, Mr. Farmer. Every day people are suffering because Someone refused to look the facts in the face. If you complete and mail to us the coupon in this advertisement we'll send you some interesting information about an Imperial Policy which will fully protect both you and your family

I will read your booklet if you mail it to me. But it must be understood that this does not commit me to any further action.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY of CANADA TORONTO, ONTARIO HEAD OFFICE

Branches and Agents in all important centres

l amyears of age	and
could save and invest \$each;	year
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Address	



The Breed For You

Shorthorn steers hold the high-price record for a carload on the open market in Canada. They also hold the high-price record for carlots of heavy steers, yearlings and feeders on the American open markets. They are money makers.

Write the Secretary for free publications. Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association

W. A. DRYDEN President Brooklin, Ont.

G. E. DAY Secretary
Box 235,
Guelph, Ont.

Maple Shade **SHORTHORNS**

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

W. A. DRYDEN

Brooklin

Ontario

The Get of Burnbrae Sultan =80325 =
Shorthorn Bulls For Sale
1. Successor =127444 =, white, bern March 29,
1918; dam Rosy Bud =99834 =, by Waverley

=72804 = . 2. Ravenscraig =12745 =, roan, twin, born Nov. 19, 1918; dam Meadow Beauty 3rd (imp.), by Ben. Lomond (80468).

by Ben. Lomond (80468).

3. Meadow Crown, white, twin with Ravenscraig.

4. Royal Sultan, born 15 Feb., 1919, own brother to Successor.

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

DUAL-PURPOSE

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

Shorthorns—Cotswolds

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

Woodburn Shorthorns

Two young bulls of serviceable ages.
Priced to sell.

W. S. BRAGG, Box 11, Bowmanville, Ont.

one of the other, whereas those of the mink are only slightly in advance.

Also in pairs is the track of the raccoon when he is trotting, but they are even and are not ahead of one another as in the cases enumerated above. When you run across the track of the coon in the mud, doubtless the first thing it reminds you of is the imprint of a baby's foot It very much resembles this, and every one on first seeing the track makes note of this resemblance. When walking the trail of the skunk is zigzagged shape and when he is jumping it is so nearly like that of a rabbit, two tracks straight across from one another and the other two between and immediately behind, one after the other, that they cannot be distinguished one from the other except for the difference in size.

Members of the weasel family, or Mustilodea, which comprises such animals as mink, weasel, marten, etc., in travelling in snow of any depth, usually show a tail drag. The muskrat also always drags his tail, and the mark of same will always be found with his tracks on the muddy banks of streams. The tracks themselves of the weasel family resemble one another in formation of the foot, but vary in size, the mink track being larger than that of the weasel, the marten being larger than the mink, and the fisher larger than the marten.

The raccoon and bear tracks are much alike, the track of the latter being much like the adult human foot, and they both belong to the same family

The dog, wolf, fox and coyote tracks are similar except in size, belonging as they do to the dog family.

The wildcat, lynx, mountain lion, etc. belong to the same family—feline—and therefore their various tracks are much similar, each showing four toes in the impression. The track of the lynx is larger than that of the wildcat, and that of the mountain lion larger than that of the lynx.

There are many good books on the market which deal exhaustively with this subject, and from which you can learn much. But, as a rule, you only read them and do not secure the information you would secure if actually had seen the tracks and signs. There is no manner in which you can remember better than actually seeing anything, if you desire to remember it. If you will take a day when there is a good tracking snow, and follow the track of an animal for several miles, noticing the various changes and general peculiarities, you will learn more of this particular animal on one trip than you could learn from a book in months.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Telegraphy.

Could I learn telegraphy in a railway station? How long would it take for a person to learn? Would you advise learning telegraphy as a trade? What would the expense be? What are the prospects? J. H. M.

Ans.-Many have learned telegraphy in a railway station, but there are also schools where this occupation is taught. The length of time it takes to learn it depends on the ability of the person, and the cost would be in proportion to the time spent. There is usually a demand for telegraph operators.

Division of Estate.

1. In the case of the husband dying and not leaving a will, how would the estate be divided, where husband and wife had house in both their names; the woman being the second wife? Could she claim all the property, or could the children on the side of the first wife (there being no children by the second wife) put in any claim?

2. Could the husband's brothers and sisters come in for a share?

Ontario. Ans -1 If the deed of conveyance of the house is in the names of husband and wife as joint tenants the wife, being the survivor, is solely entitled to the property, but if they are made by the deed tenants in common then her interest would be an undivided half, and as to the other half she would be entitled (after payment thereout of debts, funeral and testamentary expenses) to one-third thereof, and the children to the remaining There is money to You in the Woodlot Will take out your wood& saw it up TANK-TYPE TRACTOR

Cletrac power is never "tied up''-never idle.

It works for you every month in the year.

For one reason, there is no waste time lining up the Cletrac for belt work. No trouble keeping it "set."

For another, you can put the Cletrac over any kind of ground—mud, sand or snow. It travels on its own tracks. So you can have power anywhere you want it on the farm-for any machine.

You can take the Cletrac into the bush and snake out logs. The Cletrac will turn them into cordwood.



The Cletrac burns kerosene, distillate or gasoline. Fuel is regulated to burn less for light

The Cletrac you must know as the tractor that does every field operation without packing the soil. Its economy, its efficiency have made farming more profitable.

Winter or summer, every month, a Cletrac means more profit from your farm.

From Burpee's Seed Farms:

"One of the great advantages we found in the Cletrac was the great convenience in turning and backing into place for a hitch to the machine to be used and lining up into exact position for belt work."

"Selecting YOUR Tractor" FREE Booklet of Information

You can decide better what type of tractor YOUR farm needs after you read this book. Find out what a tractor can do for you. Write for this booklet.

> The Cleveland Tractor Co. of Canada Limited WINDSOR ONT

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING:

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

J. A. & H. M. PETTIT

Freeman, Ontario

ELMGROVE SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

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

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

Plaster Hill Dual - Purpose Shorthorns

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

ROSS MARTINDALE,

R. R. No. 3, Long Distance 'Phone. CALEDONIA, ONT.

The Salem Herd of Scotch Shorthorns

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

J. A. WATT

Elora, Ontario

BRAEBURN SCOTCH SHORTHORNS 150 Head 100 Breeding Females

Herd headed by Nero of Cluny (Imp.) I have at present twelve young bulls that are now nearing serviceable age. The majority are sired by my present imported herd sire, and we guarantee them as good individually as the get of any other one sire in Canada. They are nearly all roans, and are priced to sell. Can also spare some breeding cows in calf to Nero of Cluny (Imp.).

Brantford 7 miles. Oakland 1 mile. L. E. N. Electric R.R. Cars every hour.

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two year. Write for sales' list. Inspection of herd solicited. WELDWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

Cedar Dale Scotch Shorthorns—Pleasing Cattle and Pleasing Pedigrees—Senior sire, Matchless Duke, by Gainford Matchless, the \$12,000 son of Gainford Marquis (imp.). I have a number of choice bred heifers, and must sell a few to make room. Also have a couple of Scotch-bred bulls. Prices right at all times.

FRED. J. CURRY, Markdale, Ont. FRED. J. CURRY, Markdale, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorn Bulls and Females—I have a nice offering of Scotch-young bulls still on hand. The pedigrees are choice, the individuality is good—and the prices are right. If you want one Shorthorn female or a carload, come to Markdale.

THOS. MERCER, Markdale, Ont.

Ou Continued for Upon seco much unco ment. "We for this d high-price per cent. Last sp

DECEMBER

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Hospital for Insane, Hamilton

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

APPPY TO SUPERINTENDENT

Hamilton House Holstein Herd Sires

Our highest record bull for sale at present is a 4 months calf from Lulu Darkness 30.33 lbs. and sired by a son of Lulu Keyes 36.56 lbs. His two nearest dams therefore average 33. 44 lbs. and both have over 100 lbs. of milk per day. We have several older bulls by the same sire and from two and three-year-old heifers with records up to 27.24 lbs. All are priced to sell.

D. B. TRACY,

Hamilton House, COBOURG, ONT.

HOLSTEIN HERD AVERAGES 18,812 LBS. MILK

A herd of 13 pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 lbs. milk and 638.57 lbs. fat. Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield 10 cows in this country is under 4,000 lbs. These 13 cows p oduce as much milk as 62 cows of 4,000 lbs. the 4,000-lb. class.

Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require?

Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require?

If interested in HOLSTEIN CATTLE send for booklets—
valuable information.

they contain much

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA ST. GEORGE, ONT

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 Echb. 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. Their youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

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

HOLSTEIN - FRIESIAN **MONTROSE**

(The Home of 20,000-lb. Cows)

Present offering (at right prices), four young bulls out of R.O.P. cows with records of 20,000 lbs. milk and over. See this herd and our young bulls in particular before buying elsewhere. Visitors always welcome.

R. J. GRAHAM, - Montrose House Farms, - BELLVILLE, ONTARIO

PIONEER FARM HOLSTEINS

My present sales' list includes only bull calves born after Jan. 1st, 1919. These are priced right.

WALBURN RIVERS & SONS

R.R. No. 2, Ingersoll, Ontario

Our Country's Call.

Continued from page 2228 of Christmas Number. Upon second thought there seemed to be much unconscious irony in that announcement. "Welcome home, boys, to help pay for this depot which is being built by high-priced labor working at nineteen per cent. efficiency."

Last spring it was my privilege to observe frequently a shepherd caring for his flock. It was lambing time. A ewe had died, leaving a lamb to the tender mercies of the shepherd. He had taken the lamb to his house, and warmed it by the fire, and fed it milk from a nursingbottle. Another ewe had lost her lamb and the shepherd was trying to induce the motherless waif. The lamb would leave the foster-mother when the shepherd was in the pen and follow him all about, tottering on its long wobbly

Next day the adoption was an accomplished fact and it was hard to say which was the happiest, the lamb, the foster-mother, or the shpherd. During this whole time, the shepherd seemed to take no note of the eight-hour or ten-hour schedule, for the lambs had a most inconvenient way of appearing upon the scene at any hour of the day or night. Faithfulness and tenderness. "He shall lead his flock like a shepherd.

He shall carry the lambs in his bosom." Curious or thoughtful persons may speculate for themselves upon these two instances, to discover, if possible, reasons for the oppositeness of spirit displayed. There is much, doubtless, in the material upon which the labor was expended. Lambs are lovable things; whereas, a mixture of sand and cement has little power to stir the emotions. But whatever the causes may be, there is no doubt that the spirit in which the shepherd did his work is the spirit for which the country calls. It is good for the country that men should work in that spirit. It is even better for the workman.

Ruskin in one of his addresses says: "It may be proved with much certainty that God intends no man to live in this world without working, but it seems to be no less evident that He intends every man to be happy in his work. . . Now in order that people may be happy in their work, these three things are

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

Glenuba Dairy Farms

Offers For Sale: Three choice young cows with R.O.M. and R.O.P. records, due to freshen in Jan. and Feb., and in calf to our herd sire whose dam feb., and in calf to our herd sire whose dam the kinito start a good foundation. For price, etc, - L. D. 'Phone write- GRIESBACH BROS.,

Holstein Bulls

-A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King" grandson of the 46-lb cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also females. R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

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

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

JACOB MOGK & SON, R. R. 1, Tavistock, Ont.

Summer Hill Holsteins —We have the best bunch of Holstein bulls ever offered at our farm. Their dams have records up to over 34 lbs. of butter in 7 days. All are sired by a bull with a 34-lb. dam. One is a full brother to the Grand Champion bull at Toronto this year. Prices reasonable. D. C. FLATT & SON, R.R. No. 2, Hamilton, Ont.

Six bulls by King Scgis Pontiac Duplicate, brother to the \$50,000 bull. Three of these are number of heifers, bred to our own herd sire, Sylvius Walker Raymondale, a grandson of the great May Echo Sylvia. We now have bull calves a few months old by this sire. Let us know your wants. R. W. WALKER & SONS, Manchester Station, G.T.R., Port Perry, Ont., R.R. No. 4.

FOUR HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE

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

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

A. E. HULET,

Oxford Co., G.T.R.

Oxford Co., G.T.R.

A. E. HULET. "PREMIER" HOLSTEIN BULLS-Ready For Service. I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32,66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. of milk, with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves.

H. H. BAILEY,

Oak Park Farm,

PARIS, ONT.

CHOICE HOLSTEIN FEMALES!!

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

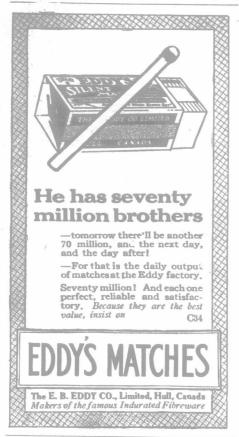
T. W. McQUEEN, Tillsonburg Ont.

needed; they must be fit for it; they must not do too much of it; and they must have a sense of success in it."

Every citizen fitted for some useful work! What a revolution in our system of education before that national ideal is attained! What changes in our standards of worth and respectability! Subject to this test, how many occupations in our complex civilization would have to be abandoned as useless or mischievous. We test the integrity and worth of a citizen by the value he places upon his vote, or by his interest and activity in public affairs. Why not measure his value by an even more fundamental test—his contribution to the well-being of the nation through his daily works. of the nation through his daily work; his occupation? For such an occupation every boy and girl in the schools must be fitted manually by being trained in some useful handicraft, and mentally by being taught the science uderlying that craft, whether agriculture or house-building or home-making; and taught also some elementary principle in economics, social science and civics. They must be taught to scorn drones and parasites in human society. They must be taught that society. They must be taught that manual labor is the first necessity of human existence; that manual labor intelligently and faithfully performed, is to be honored in principle and admired in practice. And they must be taught that other occupations are to be endured only as they contribute to the well-being of labor; in enlightening it, by education; in brightening it by amusement and recreation; in protecting it by just govern-ment; in elevating and ennobling it, through the spiritual ministry. The country's call is answered by men and women who possess the civic conscience. Such people have abandoned self-interest as the main motive, and have adopted the social obligation. And this conversion to a higher motive to be effective must be expressed not in mere benevolent inten-tion, or in philanthrophy or works of charity, but in such constant occupation as contributes directly to the material or spiritual welfare of the nation.

An honest day's work at real honest work for an honest day's pay, and plain living and high thinking. Let everybody try these remedies, the rich and the poor, the employer and the employee, him that has and him that has not. Let every body try it for a year, and see if it will





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FOR SALE

Pure-bred Ayrshire yearling bull white, red cheeks and neck. Sire Floss King. Dams, Lily May, White Lily, Lady Fancy. Sire of Dams, Hobsland Landmark (Imported) Auchenbrain Drummer Boy. Torward Point Matchless (Imported). Price F. D. B. Norwich, One Hundred Dollars. ARDEN CAMERON, NORWICH, ONT.

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

JAMES BEGG & SON St. Thomas, Ont.

Gossip.

Walnut Grove Shorthorns.

In reviewing the winnings at the previous exhibitions, such as Toronto and Ottawa, of the various live-stock breeders it is pleasing to note the success which met the entries in Shorthorns made from the splendid Walnut Grove herd owned by D. Brown & Sons, of Shedden, Ont. It will be remembered that most of the animals exhibited by "Walnut Grove" were not only young but were also bred on the farm, many being sired by the present herd sire, Gainford Eclipse. This bull is without doubt proving to be one of the best breeding sons of the great Gainford Marquis (imp.), and that he is above the average in individuality will be seen by the placing gained by him in many strong competitions this season. He is mating exceptionally well with the present breeding cows at Walnut Grove, but when it comes to a review of the pedigrees of these same cows, it will be noted that they too have everything be noted that they, too, have everything in the way of breeding to commend them. Representing as they do, families such as Marr-Maudes, Bruce-bred Mayflowers, the Duthie Rosebuds, Kilblean Beautys, Strathallans, etc., Gainford Eclipse surely has the advantage over many sires which are at the head of the average Shorthorn herd of to-day. Messrs. Brown also report trade exceptionally good, stating that they have just recently shipped their winning senior bull calf to prominent breeder near Stouffville, a prominent breeder hear Stountyne, adding that he did exceptionally well since landing home from the shows. J. J. Elliott, of Guelph, recently selected two choice Rosebud heifers, and Messrs. Snary & Sons, of Croton, purchased a synchology which was something the stound of the sto sweet Marr-Maude heifer, which was shipped about the same time. A Strathallan bull that should produce animals of the right sort, went to F. Henderson, of Fingal, and another promising youngster of the same type went to John Bradon, Brougham. They also report having received several splendid offers for the grand champion heifer at Ottawa this fall, but so far they have no intentions of letting her go out from the herd. She is due in January to the service of Gainford Eclipse. At present there is only one bull left in the stables that is of serviceable age, but a number of younger calves, nearly all of which are sired by Gainford Eclipse, will make a real strong offering for the spring trade. Breeders who appreciate good Shorthorns will enjoy a visit to Walnut Grove at all

Chimney Sweating.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"

I noticed one of your correspondents asking for information re chimney sweating. His question is anything but as he does not state if coal or wood is used for fuel, and further one is lead to suppose that both pipes and chimney are used, and both are affected. Sweating is an almost sure indication of dirty pipes, the soot in them becoming liquified with the heat. If pipes are kept clean they will not sweat. A good practice is to clean pipes at least once a month. Practically the same remarks apply to chimneys; a good practice in their case, however, is to open all dampers every morning when cleaning the ashes out of the grate, and let what fire will go up the chimney. When you have your chimney clean you will have no further trouble in keeping it clean. It is quite probable the chimney has not been also probable the chimney has not been cleaned for some time and will not be right until it is cleaned, particularly at the top, by fire or otherwise.

SANDY BAY FARM. Rosseau, Ont.

Soot in Chimney.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Waxy deposit may be removed from chimneys in the following manner: Soak some papers in kerosene and place them in the chimney through the flue where pipes go in. With pipes removed ignite the papers. This will burn the wax to a crispy cinder which can easily be rattled down with a heavy wire or anything pliable enough to go up through the flue. If chimney is heavily waxed keep adding more paper. As a considerable amount of fiery cinders will issue from chimney, care should be used that the roof and adjoining buildings are damp when the burning out is under-



Prospect Farm Jerseys

We have choice cows and heifers for sale, registered and high grades. 125 head of Jerseys in the herd. If you have a growing family, it is your duty to provide them with nature's greatest food in abundance, good, clean, healthful, wholesome milk. There are no substitutes for Jersey milk. Buy one and be convinced. Get the "Milk Habit." We have also for sale a fine lot of bull calves. Correspondence answered promptly. If possible, come and see them.

R. & A. H. BAIRD, R.R. 1, New Hamburg, Ontario

OIT PEILOF!

The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R. O. P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

B. H. BULL & SONS

Brampton, Ontario

Laurentian Producing Jerseys—The oldest bull we have at pres by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale.

Frederick G. Todd, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg. Montreal, P. Q. Farm at Morin Heights, F. J. Watson, Mgr.

Edgeley Bright Prince described by a son of Viola's Bright Prince is for sale. He is 3 years old, sure JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge C.P.R., Concord G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

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JERSEYS

London, Ontario

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CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD

Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show

Glenhurst Ayrshires—Imported and Canadian-bred Herd. Established 1880 come to "Glenhurst." At present we have a few young cows—the foundation kind—and all are bred to our herd sire, Mansfield Mains Sir Douglas Haig (imp). Write us also for our list of young bulls. Prices right. Satisfaction guaranteed.

JAS. BENNING (Summertown Station G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.

Homestead Farm R.O.P. Ayrshires—At the head of our herd at present we have a used on the daughters of our former sire, Garlaugh Prince Fortune (imp.). Young cows freshen this

MACVICAR BROS., 'phone 2253 Harrietsville, Belmont, R.R. No, 1. Ont.

SPRINGBANK R.O.P. AYRSHIRES

Our Ayrshires win in the show ring and they fill the pail. We hold more present R.O.P. Champion records than any other herd in Canada. Young bulls and females by present herd sire Netherton King Theodore (Imp).

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Maple Shade Farm

Imported Shropshire ewes served by best imported rams very desirable for foundation flocks.

W. A. DRYDEN.

Brooklin,

- Ontario

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I have at present a choice offering in shear-ling and ram lambs (both breeds). We were unable to show this year, but these rams are the choicest lot we ever bred. Also have four two-year-old stock rems, as well as a limited number of shearling and two-shear Dorset ewes. Prices right.

S. J. Robertson (C.P.R.) Hornby, Ont. Shropshire Sheep 40 shearling ewes, 30 two and three-shear ewes, mostly from imported stock. A few choice shearling rams; also ewes and ram lambs.

Oshawa all railroads.

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Shropshire yearling ewes bred to Bibby's 84 (imp.) ram and ewe lambs sired by him. Two Shorthorn Bulls. Two Clydesdale Stallions.
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Shropshire and Cotswold' Sheep—A fine lot of yearling rams and ram lambs, large and good quality, imported and home-bred; also ewes, all ages. Prices very reasonable. also ewes, all ages. Prices very reasonable.

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A Scotch breeder writes as follows: "The Large Black Breed of pigs is not subject to degeneration or atavism such as is common to other breeds. They are also very prolific and come early to maturity, while their conformation is just what Bacon Curers and Pork Purveyors require." We have young stock of this great breed for sale. Also very choice young bulls of English Dual.- Purpose Shorthorns.

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BERKSHIRES BERKSHIRES!

Boars ready for service and boar pigs, rich in the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161500, Grand Champion 1914, Champion sire of 1915, 1916, 1917. His decendants have won Grand Champion honors at the largest and strongest shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows of 1918 International were double grandsons of Lord Fremier's successor. We have shipped many Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to customers. Prices on request. tomers. Prices on request. HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for Fall pigs, both sexes. Several large litters to choose from.

WELDWOOD FARM Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

Uak Lodge Yorkshires

We have on hand at present the strongest selection of young sows and boars we ever bred, including a number of our recent winners at Toronto. Are also booking orders now for fall pigs.

J. E. Brethour & Nephews, Burford, Ont. Springbank Chester Whites—Sows ready to farrow, others three and a half months old, soon be ready to breed, from the best families of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Wm. Stevenson & Son, Science Hill, Ontario Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets—In Chester Whites, both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorset ram and ewe lambs, by our Toronto and Ottawa champions, and out of Toronto, London and Guelph winners. W. E. Wright & Son, Glanworth, Ont.

Prospect Hill Berkshires—Young stock, either sex, for sale, from our imported sows and boars; also some from our show herd, headed by our stock boar, Ringleader. Terms and prices right

JOHN WEIR & SON, R.R. 1, Paris, Ont. Big Type Chester Whites—We cleaned up at London and Toron-to Exhibitions, 1919. Now offering pigs from our \$05-lb. sows, and sows bred to our 1,005-lb. boar. JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

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Culbert Malott, R. R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

Bell 'Phone Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous,

A Wage's Claim.

This is the first time I have come to you for advice. I want to know if a girl of twenty-four who has done the house work on a farm since she was fifteen years of age can claim wages since she was twenty-one, or for one year only, and how much a month can she claim?

Ans.—She is not in a position, legally, to make and maintain such claim, unless there has been an express agreement for payment of wages, or circumstances such as would reasonably support an inference that she was to receive renumeration for her services. This is because of the relationship of the parties.

Life of Silo.

I overhead a discussion on silos the other day, and one party said that the life of a wooden silo, with the timber properly treated, was from 25 to 30 years, and the life of a concrete silo 20 years, as the acid in the silage would eat out the concrete. Is this right. I always believed that the concrete silo was a permanent structure. Can you or any of your readers give facts concerning the concrete silo?

Ans.-We cannot say definitely what is really the life of a concrete silo; we do know, however, of silos that were erected 15 to 18 years ago which are apparently as good as the day they were put up. The acid does not seem to have had any effect on the concrete.

Executor's Sale of Farm.

A owns a farm which at her death she wills in the following manner: The farm to be sold for cash by auction, and each child to receive his respective share. If the family, for sentimental reasons, wish the farm kept in the family and, therefore, all agree on a price, under these conditions can one member of family purchase farm and pay off the rest, or must the farm be offered at public auction?

Ontario. Ans.-It is the duty of the executor to carry out the intention of the testator as expressed in her will. The will explicitly directs a sale by auction for cash, with the result that the children would receive money instead of land; and the executor could not be compelled to convey the farm otherwise than to the purchaser at such auction. We should think, however, that it could be arranged that the member of the family who is to take over the farm be allowed to become the purchaser at the auction sale. It important as regards matter of title, also, that the requirements of the will be observed.

Telephone Wire Nuisance.

About three years ago a pair of telephone wires were strung along our road by a local telephone company. They used side blocks on 20-ft. poles, which leaves bottom wire about 14 ft. above our driveway crossing the road. I crossed said road shortly after wires were put up on top of a load of hay and was caught and nearly pulled off the load by the bottom wire. I called up the manager of the telephone company and told him about it, and he assured me it would be taken care of. Since then I have called in at our local office about half a dozen times and reported it. Last June I called up the president of the company, who expressed surprise that such a thing had not been taken care of, and assured me he would look after it. So far I do not think anyone has so much as come to look at it. What I would like to know is:

1. Is there any legal height for a wire to be above a driveway on a highway?

If so, what is it? Would I' be able to get an order from the Railway Commission to compel them to raise the wires, as I have been caught several times since the first?

3. How would it do to give the company written notice now and cut the wires next haying if they have not been raised?

Ontario.

Ans.—1, 2 and 3. It is a proper matter for complaint to the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board, and we would recommend you to lodge your complaint with the Board rather than take the course suggested in your last question.



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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.

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Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.

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Write me for courthing in Augusti ducing dams. Write me for anything in Ayrshire or Yorkshires.

DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, Ont., Middlesex Co.

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Young Sows bred for March farrow. Sows carrying second and third litters. Boars ready for service. Young stuff ready to wean.

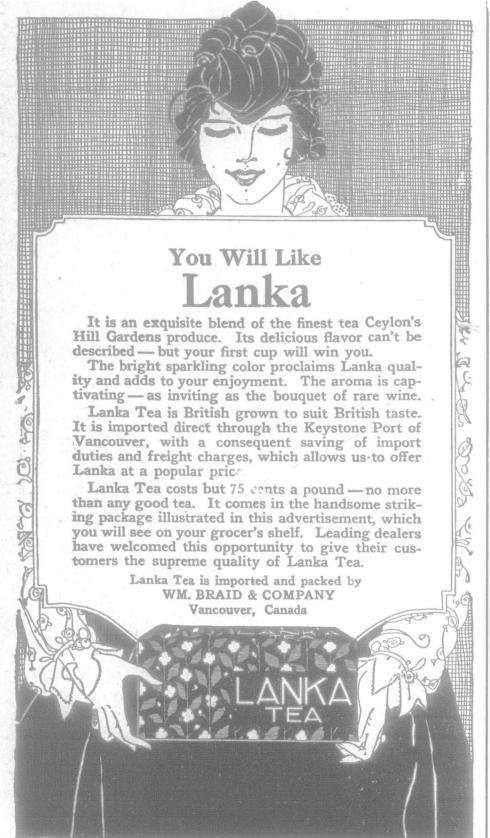
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Our School Department.

Hot Lunches in Rural Schools.

The Canadian teachers of rural public schools who have this season undertaken the innovation of serving the scholars with hot noon time lunches are at least in distinguished company. The foremost city in the United States, New York, some time ago set aside \$50,000 for a trial or demonstration in providing luncheons in the elementary schools. Perhaps the immediate incentive behind this move was the discovery in about 50 schools that from 17 to 68 per cent. of the scholars were suffering from malnutrition, or in other words, defective nourishment. Of course, it was not expected that one good, warm meal daily for five days in the week would make a healthy youngster. the week would make a healthy youngster, but it was a sort of education for everyone in the school, and indirectly for those in the home. Of course, some people pooh-poohed the idea as a new-fangled frill, but the boys and girls liked it, and naturally talked about it when they sat around their home tables, telling what they got and how it was cooked. They became home missionaries in a decidedly effectual fashion. Among the portions served out were pea soup, fish or cheese or egg sandwich, a bit of pudding, milk or cocoa, stews, fruit tapioca, cream of corn soup, peanut butter sandwich and apple betty. It is reported that a pupil could obtain a wholesome meal for as little as ten cents, covering the cost of raw materials only, the overhead outlay for outfit, etc., being covered by the civic appropriation. There are also There are also examinations of the scholars by a physician of the Health Department, talks to teachers linking up theory and lunch-room practice; monthly weighing of scholars; and last of all, mother's meetings, where domestic science teachers talk about food facts and children's needs. Now, while it would not be seriously urged as a plea for warm noon-hour luncheon that pupils in Canadian country schools are, to any general extent, ill-nourished, the trial service will no doubt contribute to their comfort and satisfaction compared with the frigid contents of a tin dinner pail washed down with cold water. A good many of our predecessors probably got along very well without such things in pioneer or much later times, but that is no reason why something better may not be on the school program of 1920. Farms were carried on once without silos or gasoline engines, and such a luxury as a bathroom in a farm house was not even a dream. The actual experience and comment of teachers with the hot-lunch idea would be appreciated by readers of the School Department of The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. One effect already noticed in some quarters is that it quickens home interest in what is being undertaken in the school and this is one of the first steps towards a policy of improvements in other particulars.

Silo Problems.

There are many people so ignorant about such a common thing as a silo that they do not know whether one starts to take silage from the top or from the

bottom. There are many things to be learned about silos, which are now so common, and we are going to mention a few problems and a few facts.

One problem which troubles many farmers is how to estimate the capacity of a silo. Your teacher can easily explain the method to you, but we are explain the method to you, but we are going to set down here the rule we follow. Take, for instance, a round silo 14 feet in diameter and 35 feet high. This is a common size. First, find the area of the bottom, which is a circle. The rule is: multiply the radius squared by 3 1/7, or in other words, the radius is 7 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this squared gives you 49 and when multiply the radius is 1/2 feet; this 1/2 feet; squared gives you 49, and when multiplied by 3 1/7, the result is 154 square feet. We now have the area of the silo. Now, to get the cubical contents of the silo, we multiply by the height, which is 35. You will see then that 154, multiplied by 35, gives you 5,390 cubic feet, which is the capacity of the silo. For practical purposes a cubic foot of silage can be estimated at 40 pounds. Near the top a cubic foot of silage will not weigh quite 40 pounds, but at the bottom of the silo it will weigh more than that; so for the entire contents one is safe in estimating a cubic foot of silage at 40 pounds. pounds. Knowing this, we can arrive at the number of tons in the silo in two-ways. If there are 40 pounds in a cubic foot of silage, 50 cubic feet will equal one ton; dividing this into 5,390, we get 107 4/5, which is the number of tons of silage in the silo under consideration. Another method to arrive at the number of tons would be to multiply 5,390 by 40, and divide by 2,000.

The question might arise in the minds of some as to why silos are built so high, making them more difficult to fill than though they were not so tall but larger in diameter. There are two answers: When the silo is high there is a greater pressure, which excludes the air and gives us a better quality of silage. The second answer is, from an inch and a half to two inches of silage should be fed off the surface each day, or the top layers would spoil. It is easy to see how, with a small herd feeding from a silo large in diameter, the surface layers would spoil and become unpalatable.

Dairy cows are fed from 30 to 40 pounds of silage per day. A good arithmetical problem can be constructed now by assuming that a herd of cows, numbering 20, are being fed 30 pounds each per day from a silo 14 feet in diameter. How many inches will the silo be lowered per

For the safety of man and beast there are two things in connection with a silowhich everyone should know. First, when filling the silo a poisonous gas is generated by the fermenting silage. If the get into the silo when this gas is present he is likely to be overcome by it. Several deaths have resulted from this very cause. The second thing that should be known is, that it is not safe to feed moldy silage, particularly to horses. It causes a paralysis of the throat, which prevents the animal from swallowing. Many horses have died from eating moldy silage.

There are many things to learn about such a common and simple thing as a silo, but we think we have told you enough for one lesson.



Coaxing Them Out of Deep Water.

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What We Teach.

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View of our block test department where we have from 18 to 25 motors all the time for students to work on. Sprague Elec-tric Dynamometer shown in center background.

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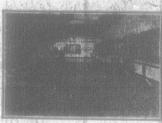
A practical working knowledge of all cars is required of each student before he can pass our final examination. This test is made in our repair department. Brazing, Welding and Tire Repairing. Thught.

These eubjects are fully covered in complete Course separate from the Auto Course. Brasing and Welding have become a most important part of the Auto Industry, and Students taking the Course are thoroughly instructed on the subject. Our Tire Repair Course is most complete and comprehensive and furnishes a valuable and comprehensive and furnishes a valuable addition to the equipment of a student entering the Auto Industry. There is always a big demand for trained, complete the trepair men.

Big Factories Endorse Our

Big Factories Endorse Our School.

The thoroughness of our methods and the completeness of our equipment are well known in the Auto Industry. The biggest factories in the Country biggest factories in the Country heartily endorse our Course. In fact, many of the leading Auto Manufacturers assisted in outlining our Course, and they give Our Students the fullest



In this room the student becomes thoroughly familiar with every type of starting, lighting and ignition





The growing importance of the tractor industry led us to include a complete tractor course with our regular auto course, thereby giving our students the broadest possible training.

Complete Training in Auto Electrica.

This is a very important feature our Course of Instruction. in our Course of Instruction. Students are made familiar with students are made familiar with every known type of starting, light-ing and ignition system. So thor-oughly are our students taught this subject that none of them have any difficulty in locating and cor-recting any trouble occurring in auto electric systems.



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