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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

No. 1367

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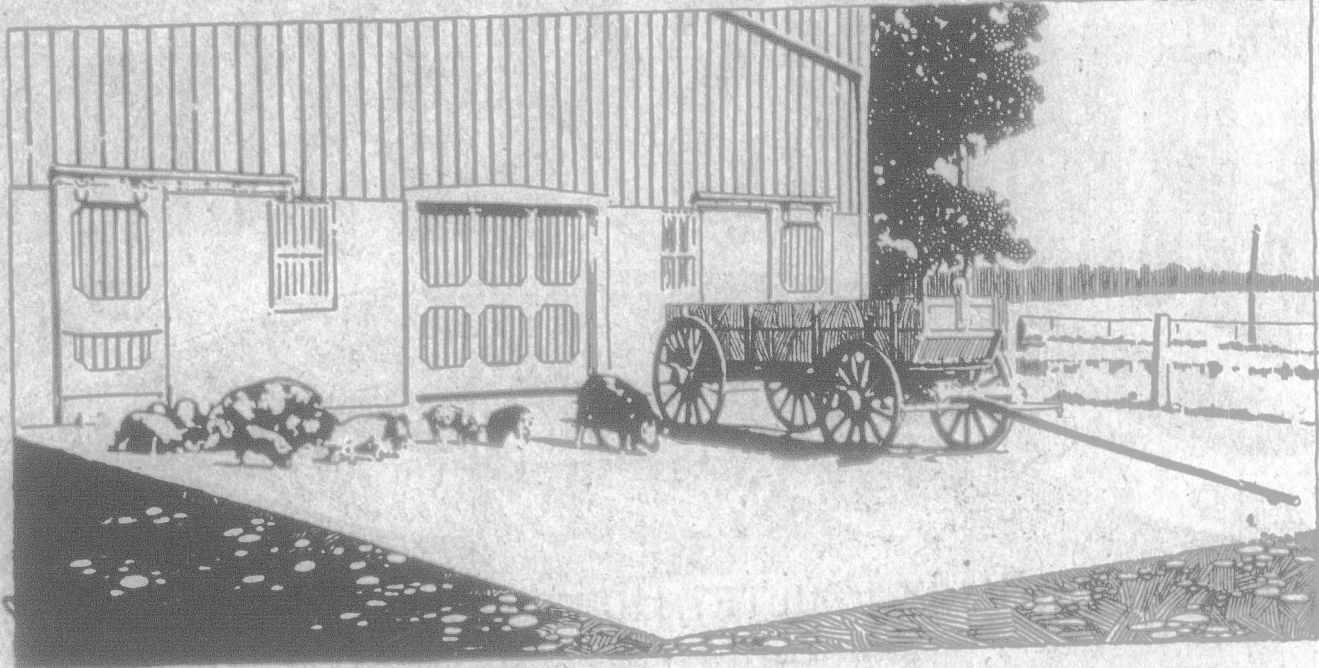
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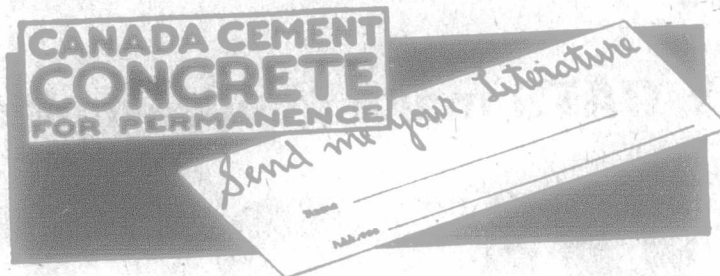
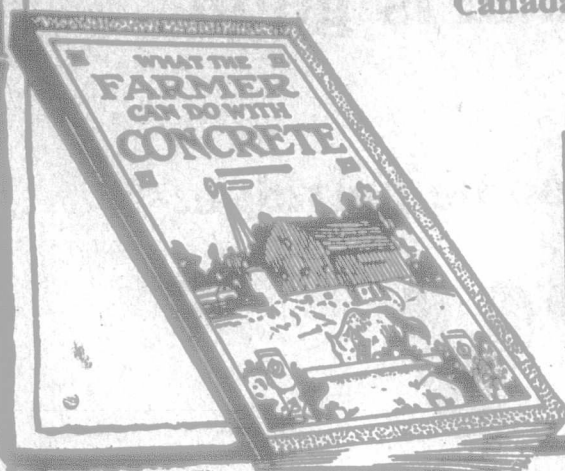
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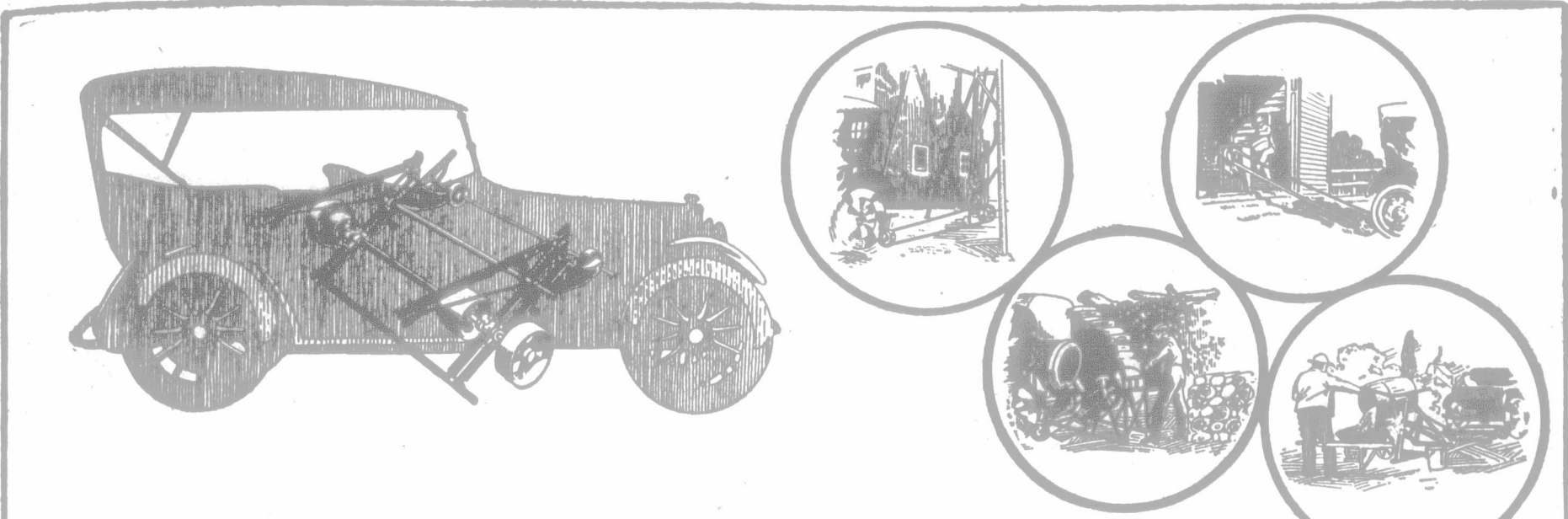
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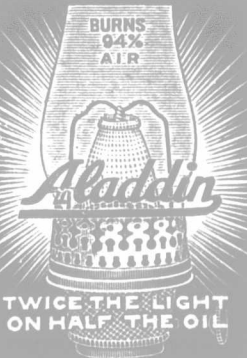
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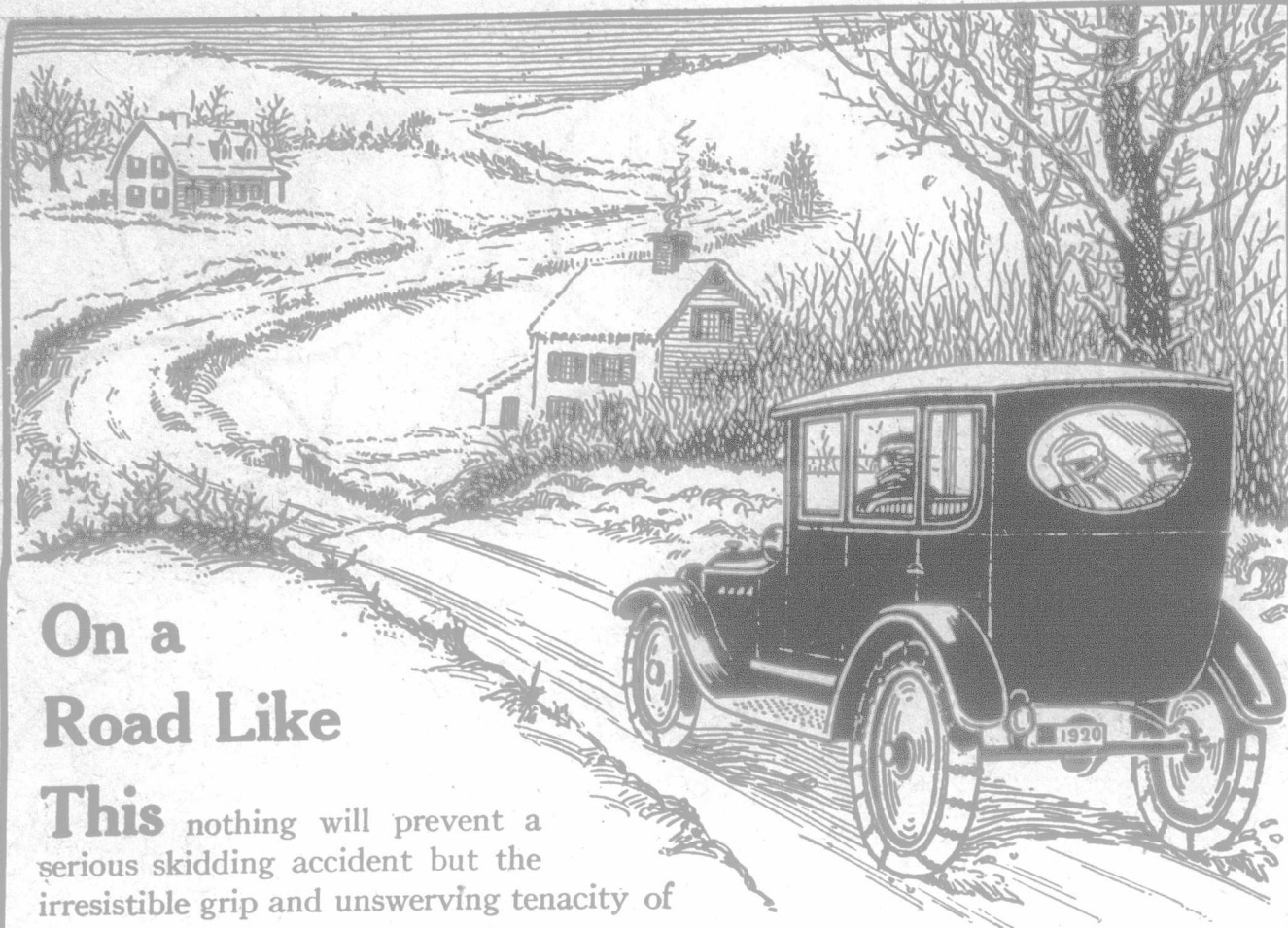
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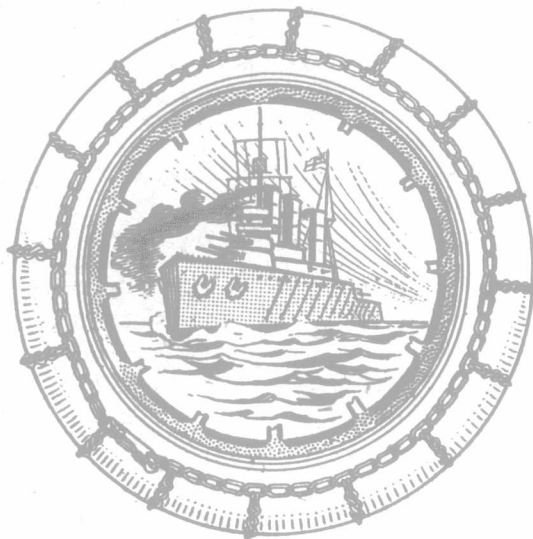
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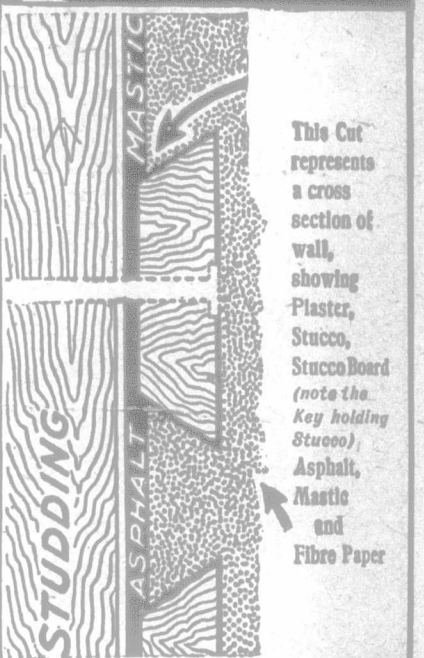
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LIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 5, 1918.

1367

EDITORIAL.

Watch for the "Christmas Number" next week.

Don't forget the seed corn for next year's planting. "A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

When the fall work is done, cut down on the grain ration to the horses, but keep one team in condition for ordinary jobs.

Don't waste straw; mixed with silage and allowed to stand for a while it makes very suitable rough feed, and it saves the hay.

Stock up with feed for the winter. Nothing can be gained by waiting, unless one is assured his supply of shorts at the local mill.

Some little commonwealths in South America and in Europe are talking war. The grown-ups should make them behave and put a stop to war forever.

Dry, well-ventilated piggeries are a good insurance against crippled pigs. Exercise in the yard, and roots added to the ration also tend to ward off the trouble.

Forty Victoria Crosses have been won by Canadian soldiers. This is a distinction which commands the respect of all, and an honor which the people of this country like to see conferred.

Sir George Foster has been reported as saying that the objection to daylight saving was limited to certain farm papers. Sir George, evidently, does not travel much in the country, where this pet scheme of his is very unpopular.

Conductorettes on the street cars in Hamburg, Germany, refuse to give up their jobs unless the State will guarantee them husbands. There ought to be plenty of German husbands on the market now, for there will be no great outside demand for them.

Use your local club for the discussion of current topics, and matters pertaining to agricultural advancement. Many reforms can be brought about through the medium of an organization when the individual would not have sufficient influence. In unity there is strength.

The Minister of Militia is reported as saying that some of his farmer friends wanted to assassinate him because their sons were drafted. The Minister apparently cannot remember back of April 20. About one year ago (election time, by the way) a solemn pledge was given, but promises were scattered about so promiscuously that all of them could not be fulfilled—hence the trouble. If no such exemption promise had been given, we doubt if the Minister's life would have been so imperiled.

Canada is first of all an agricultural country. Out of the soil must come the wealth that will pay a large share of our war debt, and keep the Dominion in good health financially. It is necessary that agriculture be advanced as rapidly as possible and made a good paying occupation. To this end Governments should make liberal appropriations and encourage experimentation and research so those on the land may acquire the information they need. Experimental farms and agricultural colleges have been obliged to move cautiously in order to keep within their allowances. Extravagance should not be tolerated, but it is a short-sighted that withholds money from institutions that are doing good work, especially when we see the public treasury drawn on for less necessary enterprises.

Stock Up With Feed

Anyone who looks into the feed situation cannot help but conclude that it is good policy to stock up with feed this fall. A great quantity of our concentrates come from the United States, and transportation is a problem during the winter months. Many might be adverse to tying up any quantity of money in feeding stuffs when there is a possibility of prices dropping, but the situation is such in Europe that the demand for concentrates over there will tend to keep values up so there is little probability of losing money by purchasing now. If the winter is open, supplies may move freely, but we have seen what a little snow and frost can do to the railroads in their present impaired condition. The Feed Division of the Live Stock Branch has been active and has located a quantity of different kinds of feed. They advise farmers to organize or use the clubs already in existence for the purpose of obtaining supplies of this kind. Don't skimp the live stock this winter when prices are stable and the future looks promising; secure the needed feed and bring them through the winter in a thrifty condition.

What About Military Training in the Schools?

We understand that School Boards throughout the country are simply ignoring the circular sent out by the Canadian Defence League, asking them to petition the Minister of Education for Ontario in behalf of military training in the schools. While the School Boards are wise in not signing the petition, they are lax in their duties in that they do not draw the rate payers' attention to it, and organize the country against such ridiculous propaganda. These matters should be discussed and dealt with as they deserve. The circular states that 182 Boards representing 30 per cent. of the attendance in Ontario have petitioned the Minister in support of military training. It is the duty of those representing the remaining 70 per cent. to inform the Minister that they will have none of it. The word "propaganda" has become a common one, but the practice has become common too, and all classes must be on the look-out for these subtle influences which, if allowed to proceed unobstructed, may bring about conditions very objectionable to our Canadian form of democracy. Farmers should express their views through the press and direct to the authorities. It is no time to object when an undesirable thing has been saddled on to us. Prevention is better than cure.

Is "Daylight Saving" Popular?

We have given "daylight saving" a good trial. No doubt it has helped to conserve power in the towns and cities, where the lights were turned on an hour later than usual, but with the war over we should get back to normal conditions. More than that, this daylight saving has made a longer afternoon for golfing, tennis, motoring, and other outdoor sports. It has made a longer evening for the townspeople who could adapt their hours of labor to suit their convenience without interfering with production. With the farmer, it is quite different, and some action should be taken at once to see that this now unnecessary legislation is not re-enacted.

Sir George Foster, who piloted the bill through the House, was reported recently as saying:

"In Canada, from what we can gather, nearly everybody is satisfied with the experiment just completed, and will welcome the re-enactment of the measure next session. The only objection appears to be limited to certain farm papers."

Is the objection to daylight saving "limited to certain farm papers?" We believe not. Reference was made to this matter in our issue of November 7, and a number have been good enough to express their opinions,

a few of which may be found in the Farm Department of this paper. In keeping with the spirit of the times, little objection was raised to anything the authorities thought would help us in winning the war, but we don't want to see war conditions permanently saddled on to the agricultural population of this country in order to please another class to whom it makes no particular difference so far as their production is concerned.

Farmer's clubs, as well as individuals, should take some action and let the Government know that objection to daylight saving is not "limited to certain farm papers." There are too few farmers in Parliament to give that body a clear and broad conception of agriculture and what it needs, so use your pen and let the Minister of Agriculture, as well as your own representative, know what your opinions are on matters concerning the industry.

Our Annual Christmas Present

Next week there will be mailed to you our annual Christmas present, or, in other words, the "Christmas Number." Every year the staff of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" spend months in preparing this special issue, and every year they try to make it better than the last; whether we have succeeded in this effort we are leaving it to our subscribers to judge. A Christmas present to be most enjoyed must come as a surprise, or at least the recipient is not supposed to know what the parcel contains until the wrapping is taken off; for this reason we do not care to say very much about the contents of the Christmas Number, but it is only fair that readers should have some little idea as to what they may expect. We feel sure that the cover page will prove attractive and pleasing, for it depicts the spirit of the times and the spirit that has backed up our boys and helped them to "carry on" so successfully "over there." In illustrating throughout we have spared no trouble or expense, and our only hope is that our readers will be pleased with it.

Owing to the tremendous importance of the livestock industry at this time, more space than usual has been devoted to it, and stockmen will find interesting and instructive articles in the text of the forthcoming number. Both light and heavy horses are discussed by men who know horses; the beef breeds of cattle receive honorable mention, and the President of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers, Ltd., has written an interesting article on sheep and the sheep industry. In dairy there are two articles you cannot afford to miss, for they are written by men long associated with dairying in Canada. If interested in poultry, learn how the modern hen has evolved and what a modern hen really is. This story is well told by the Dominion Poultry Husbandman. A horticultural article carries the reader into the future and sums up the situation so far as it is possible in these uncertain times. Besides the splendidly illustrated articles dealing with live stock and branches of farming, there will be found a review of the railway situation in Canada, written by the Comptroller of Statistics of the Department of Railways and Canals. One of the important subjects of the day is "reconstruction." Read what the President of the Canadian Council of Agriculture and the Ex-President of the Manufacturers' Association say in regard to this. A phase of reconstruction is the settlement of soldiers and others on the land. A story, "What Pioneering Means," has been prepared to help those who may go forward to make a new home for themselves, while an article about New Ontario will convey some idea of the possibilities wrapped up in that great expansive country to the North. If there is any member of the family or community who is not so cheerful as you think he should be, get him to read "The Silver Lining." These are only a few of the features that will be found in the Christmas Number, which will be mailed to you next week.

The Home Magazine section, as usual, will prove

The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

Published weekly by THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine", Winnipeg, Man.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques and parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland, Scotland, Newfoundland and New Zealand, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries, 12s., in advance.
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12. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Descriptions of New Grains, Roots, or Vegetables not generally known. Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished on other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
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attractive and interesting, both in text and illustrating. A feature will be several prize-winning essays discussing community war work, community building, women's work on the farm, farmerettes, rural schools, literature, etc. That all-important subject "cookery" will have a prominent place, and the children's department is receiving special attention. Don't miss the Christmas Number.

A Good Omen

The number of soldiers in the overseas forces who have expressed a desire to make farming their occupation when they return, argues well for the future of the industry. Out of 240,000 men interviewed, 43.9 per cent., or 105,457 are willing to turn to the land, either as farmers or apprentices. Many of these, no doubt, have had factory or office experience and desire to map out their own destinies amid rural surroundings. While the drift has been cityward during the last 25 years, the lure of the land is still exerting itself, and many would, no doubt, be glad to go back if they had the capital with which to start. If country homes could be equipped with modern conveniences with a smaller outlay of money than is now necessary, still more would be glad to move their families out to the country and to a better life and healthful surroundings. Even in a city, many of our homes are being equipped with conveniences that are being made pleasant for the women of the household, and we predict that rural progress in this respect will be as rapid as the city's. The land calls to many, but young men who have come to town, or cities, and have paid for their education, and their wives, and their families, must attempt the change. A good omen is that many of these men, and their wives, are turning to the land as a better life and healthful surroundings.

What the dwellers on the earth in this twentieth century want is the ability to take a broader, more general view of things in general and of their fellowmen in particular and to put the emphasis on that which is of benefit to society at large and not on that which may

A Time for Thanksgiving

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Upon that Monday, a few weeks ago, when we heard that the fighting had been finished in Europe, I heard a man say that, having been away on a visit for a few days and returning that morning, he found that his wife had also gone off, he knew not where. "The coincidence struck me quite forcibly," he said with some feeling, "there was peace this day, at home and abroad."

We may not all have so much reason for gratitude as our friend we have quoted but it's safe to say that all of us are feeling more thankful than we were a year ago. Or six months ago, for that matter. That time was the time our "backs were to the wall" and "everything was looking blue but the sky," as I heard a dyspeptic say once.

But since then the clouds have pretty well rolled away and if it ever was in order for this old world to hold a Thanksgiving service, now is the time. So much is happening all at once that we can hardly take in the circumstances, but some day we'll realize how close we came to world-ruin in 1918 and how much we owe to the bull-dog spirit of Great Britain and the nations who were her partners in the greatest struggle for freedom this earth ever saw.

We mention Great Britain particularly for without her the war must have been lost. In a recent copy of *Life* there is a picture of Uncle Sam with his hand on John Bull's shoulder and saying to him, "Where would we have been by this time John, if it hadn't been for your navy." And that's the point. There would have been no Thanksgiving services in the countries of the Allies this fall, if the British Navy had not existed, or if it had existed as a less powerful institution than it has proven itself to be.

The fact of the matter is that Democracy and our higher Civilization have had such a close call that it is easy to attribute our escape and victory to any one of a number of causes. So it comes to this, that instead of having one particular thing to thank for our deliverance we have perhaps a dozen.

Each year, after harvest, we have been in the habit of appointing a day for a national demonstration of gratitude for the benefits we have enjoyed throughout the year and especially for the field-crops that have just been gathered into the barns. So this year, more than ever in the past, it seems in place for us to remind ourselves of what so easily might have happened to us as a nation and as individuals, but which did not happen, the reason for our good luck not being altogether clear to us yet.

The greater part of Canada has been given crops that have hardly ever been equalled and never surpassed. The natural feeling under the circumstances is one of gratitude to the Universal Power that is the source of life and everything that exists, but the expression of that gratitude doesn't do a great deal for us if it doesn't get further than thoughts or words. It must express itself in action. At a time when so many of the nations of the world are at the point of starvation it looks as though it was up to us to give them part of what we have and to do it now, without waiting for the higher prices that we may think the future has in store. Price or no price it won't hurt us to give a little of our surplus to those who have nothing, and through no fault of their own.

In the last four years the women and children of Europe have suffered more than have the men, but no one can blame them for being the cause of the general misery. To help these fellow-creatures of ours is the one practical way to observe a day of Thanksgiving.

The Governments of Great Britain and the United States seem to be remembering the command: "If thy enemy hunger feed him," and are getting ready to send supplies to the countries with which they have lately been at war. Some people object to this but the future will prove that it's never a mistake to treat the other fellow as we'd like him to treat us if we were down and out. During the past few weeks it has been the habit with some of us to congratulate ourselves on the fact that those who have been sacrificed in this war have not died in vain. But they would have died in vain if mankind had failed to learn the lesson of tolerance and forgiveness. The world will never reach the millennium if it has been striving after so long, until all men become brothers in the truest sense of the word.

So when the chance comes to us to give something out of the supply we have been storing up for ourselves we don't want to pass it over. Opportunities are going to be plentiful in the future or I'm mistaken. As farmers we don't seem to have acquired any remarkable reputation for generosity since this war began, although it brought with it a certain amount of prosperity for the most of us. We have even been credited with an unwillingness to subscribe to the country's Victory Loans. The secretary of our United Farmers of Ontario says the reason the farmers have held back is because they object to the tax-exemption clause. I can't help thinking the secretary must be a man with a considerable sense of humor. Any one who says we farmers are so fond of taxes as all that must be trying to do some joking, it's pretty evident. No, that wasn't the trouble. But a good many farmers can get more than five and a half per cent for their money and the idea of the Victory Loan has become an extent a thank offering never occurred to them. I have an idea too, that some of them were a little loath to give their money to the Government that was to be used for a general application of the Military Service Act, and so forth, these were in the minority.

What the dwellers on the earth in this twentieth century want is the ability to take a broader, more general view of things in general and of their fellowmen in particular and to put the emphasis on that which is of benefit to society at large and not on that which may

enrich themselves as individuals. They used to say in Rome until it became a proverb, "The times are changed and we are changed with them." Sooner or later this has to become true of us, so the sooner the better. Let's get into the procession. We won't count for much while our interest centres on the man who signs our checks. Each for all and all for freedom and Progress. It's humanity's ideal and that the work and sacrifice of the past four years will make it real, who among us will doubt.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH M. A.

One of the surprises which the amateur woodsman receives when he gets into the woods is the little noise which is made by many large animals as they travel through the woods and the great commotion made by the smaller species. A mouse often makes enough noise for a bear, and a bear only enough noise for a mouse; a deer may go along almost noiselessly and a squirrel makes noise enough for two or three deer. But there is one of the larger mammals which travels so silently that those who know it best often refer to it as "The Shadow of the Northern Woods"—the Canada Lynx. Its manner of appearing and disappearing reminds me of the Cheshire Cat in "Alice in Wonderland," the main difference being that I have never seen it grin. It appears suddenly where it certainly was not a moment before and then it doesn't seem to go away, it fades away. Its ability to behave thus is due to two things—its large soft feet and its gray-brown coat which blends into its surroundings. One day at the end of June, I was sitting on a log making little chirp-like sounds to call up some Hermit Thrushes which I heard in the vicinity. Some few yards away was a large fallen tree and while I was looking at it a Lynx suddenly appeared with its fore-paws on the tree and looking me right in the face. For perhaps ten seconds it stared at me and then faded away. Not a sound did it make either in its coming or going. It had evidently been attracted to the spot by my squeaking and as I was perfectly motionless it had to take a good look to make out what I was.

The Canada Lynx is called by various names—Gray Wild-cat, Bob-cat, Loup-cervier and Lucivee. The name Bob-cat is also shared by the Wild-cat or Bay-Lynx and the term Lucivee is undoubtedly a corruption of the French-Canadian Loup-cervier ("Deer-wolf"). In summer its pelage is grayish-brown, shading to a dull white beneath and in winter its coat is much paler and grayer. It is distinguished from the Wild-cat, a closely allied species with a more southern range, by its larger feet, by having the tip of the tail entirely black, and by having no bars on the inside of the legs. It is about three feet in length and an average weight is twenty-two pounds.

The range of the Canada Lynx covers all the wooded portions of the Dominion with the exception of the south-western peninsula of Ontario.

This species travels about a good deal more than is the case with most of our mammals, and particularly in the winter ranges far and wide in search of food. The Lynx population also rises and falls in cycles of about ten years, and while these periodic fluctuations are ascribed by the trappers as being due to migrations, Seton who has studied the matter carefully concludes that the decrease in population is caused by starvation due to a failure in the supply of Varying Hares. These Hares increase for a period of several years until they become very abundantly, when the Lynx has good hunting. Then disease carries off the Hares by thousands so they become extremely scarce and consequently at these times the Lynx starves.

The voice of the Canada Lynx is a series of "me-ows" of varying intensity. In its "howling song" the final "me-ows" are terrific screeches.

The mating season is early in March. The young are from one to four in number and are born in a hollow log or in a cavern among the rocks about the middle of June. They are light fawn in color with brown stripes and rows of brown spots above, and it is interesting to notice that in their markings they resemble the Ocelot. Thus the young give us a clue to the relationship of the genus Lynx which is not furnished by the adults. When they are about three months old the young follow the mother and they set off on their travels, usually accompanied also by the father. The family keeps together until March.

Not only do its large feet enable the Lynx to tread silently in the summer but in the winter they are of the greatest service to it in acting as snow-shoes to carry it over drifts or on a thin crust over deep snow in which lighter animals with smaller feet flounder about.

This species is a good swimmer and unlike most cats takes readily to the water.

The main food of the Lynx is the Varying Hare though it also feeds on mice, ground birds, and many other small animals, and also sometimes kills deer.

For some reason the Lynx has great enmity towards the Fox and will attack and kill this animal whenever it has the opportunity. On those occasions that have been witnessed the Fox has put up a good fight but was no match for the Lynx.

We hear many stories of the Lynx attacking man, but there is no authentic account of such an occurrence except under two circumstances—the Lynx was a mother accompanied by her young or it was wounded. The yarns about the Lynx dropping from a tree upon a man passing beneath are simply pure stuff and are in line with all the other accounts of the ferocity of our larger wild mammals, the truth being that none of them will attack a man unless wounded, cornered or in defence of their young.

THE HORSE.

Care of Harness and Vehicles.

That the life and appearance of, and the satisfactory service given by harness and vehicles, depend greatly upon the care and attention they receive, is a fact that none will dispute. At the same time, one is astonished at the utter want of care these articles receive in many cases. This want of care is noticed more in the common, every-day work harness, etc., than in harness and rigs of the better class, that are used only on special occasions. In order that the best and most satisfactory service may be gotten from a set of harness, whether it be plow, general-purpose, wagon, road, carriage or other harness, it is necessary that it be cared for by some sort of system. A periodical supply of oil must be given, in order to keep the leather pliable and comfortable for the horses as well as for the teamster. The oil that the leather contains when the harness is new soon escapes, and the leather becomes dry and inclined to crack, unless a fresh supply of oil be given. Harness that is in daily use should be oiled at least once in three months, and the method of oiling should be thorough. While the application of oil under practically any circumstances is better than none, the best results can be obtained only after the leather has been properly prepared.

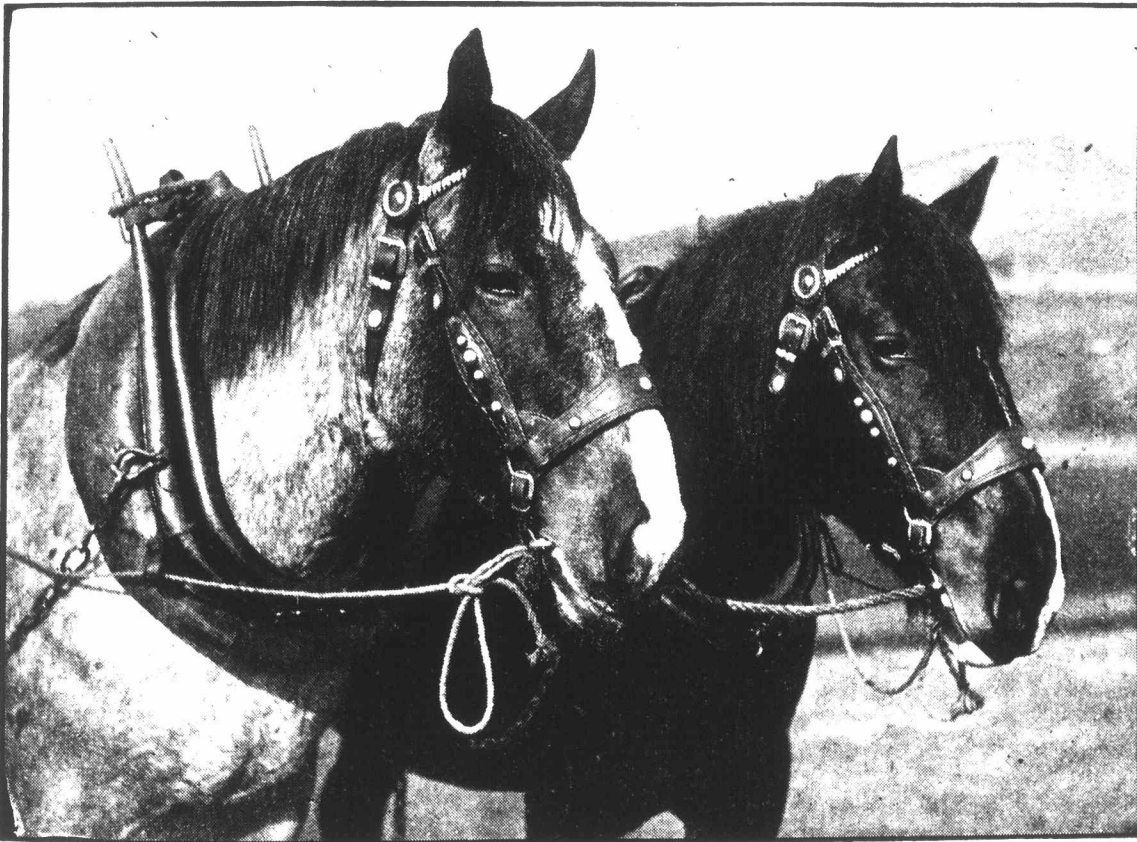
The harness should be taken to pieces, every strap unbuckled and put into a tub of warm water—not hot water, as this practically burns the leather and renders it more or less useless. After soaking until all the dirt and other foreign substance is softened, say two or three hours, each strap should be well rubbed with a sponge or cloth, and, if necessary, a dull knife should be used to scrape the dirt off, and then hung up in a moderately warm place to dry. It should not be hung close to a stove or other artificial heat where it would dry quickly. The process should be slow. In warm weather the temperature of an ordinary building is sufficient, but

motion and prevents rust. When the leather and metal of harness receive such care they will last longer, look better, and be more comfortable for both horses and drivers.

Any person who has had occasion to change the size of a set of harness that has been neglected, will appreciate the advisability of giving reasonable attention to it. The care that harness mountings require, depends greatly upon their nature. For ordinary work harness on the farm, where time is often valuable, the plain, ordinary black mounting that requires little attention is probably the best, but where appearance is looked for, probably none can equal brass. We are not taking into consideration very expensive harness, on which the mountings may be gilt, or gold plated. Brass-mounted harness properly cared for looks as well as gold, but if not given considerable attention it looks worse than common black. Brass tarnishes very quickly, hence requires burnishing frequently. Silver-plated, solid nickel or nickeline mountings look well and do not require so much attention. Hard rubber mounting is very fashionable, especially in light road harness. It looks plain but is good and satisfactory.

In order to keep any harness at its best it is necessary that it be not left hanging unprotected in the stable; the dampness that there necessarily is in any stable, and the gases formed by the excrements, have an injurious effect upon both leather and mountings. It is better to keep the harness in a separate compartment removed from the influences, but where this is not expedient, a closet (not a dark or damp one) should be used if possible.

As regards vehicles, they, of course, should be kept under cover when not in use. They should be kept as clean as possible, as the varnish and paint are injured by allowing mud or other dirt to remain on them for a long time. They should be kept well painted, not only that they may look better, but they last much longer, as paint prevents the admission of air and water into the joints, hubs, rims, runners, etc. Owners can pur-



A Scottish Plow Team

in cold weather some artificial heat is necessary. When almost dry it should be given a thorough coat of oil. There is probably no oil more suitable for this purpose than neat's foot oil, the addition to which of a small quantity of lampblack improves the appearance. Oil manufactured for the purpose and called "harness oil" is kept for sale by most harness-makers and hardware dealers. This is a composition and usually gives good results. After being oiled, the straps should be again hung up in a moderately warm place, and the oil allowed to gradually penetrate the leather without evaporation, which will occur if the temperature be too high. One coat is usually sufficient for harness that has had proper attention, but if the leather absorbs the oil readily and still looks dry, a second or even a third coat may be profitably applied. After a few hours all unabsorbed oil should be rubbed off and the harness put together. If it be desired to have the harness look well, it should now be given a coat of harness dressing, which can be procured from the dealers mentioned. This gives a gloss to the leather, and tends to prevent evaporation of the oil and prevent the entrance of moisture. Another preparation that can be purchased from harness-makers, namely, "harness soap," can be readily applied with a sponge without taking the harness to pieces, and, if regularly done, say once weekly, it keeps the harness looking well all the time. As it contains a percentage of oil it keeps the leather pliable, hence harness that is "soaped" regularly does not require oil so often as a set that is not. The buckles and all parts where metal moves or metal, should be given a little machine oil each time the harness is oiled. This lubricates, facilitates

chase prepared paints, put up especially for the purpose, and apply it themselves to common vehicles once yearly. It is probable the owner will want a better looking job done on his buggy or carriage, and if so he will get a carriage painter to do it. So far as practicable purposes are concerned, probably his own job is just as good, but does not look quite so well, but either should be done regularly, not yearly in all cases, but as soon as the wood on any part of the vehicle begins to show.

Wheeled rigs should, of course, be oiled regularly. The ordinary method of oiling rigs, viz., taking the wheel partly or wholly off the arm, putting a greater or lesser quantity of oil or grease on, and then replacing the wheel, is both dirty and slovenly. It pays to take a little more time at this job. The axle should be jacked up, the wheel removed, and, with a cloth, all oil or grease should be rubbed off the arm and axle, if any be there. The same should be done to the hub, boxing and nut in fact, all old grease or oil, no matter where it is, should be removed, and a little fresh applied and the wheel put on. If this care be taken there will never be an accumulation of dirty, black grease or oil, mixed with dust, hay seeds or other dirt on the hub or nut, to soil any and everything that comes in contact with it. The hubs, nuts, etc., of a vehicle should at all times be free from such an accumulation, and it requires little time and attention to keep them so. Of course, in light rigs it is necessary to keep the arms and nuts supplied with washers of the proper size, and to keep all nuts well tightened, in order to prevent noise and rattle.

W.H.P.

LIVE STOCK.

The Outlook For Wool Prices.

More or less uncertainty is prevailing at the present time on the wool market. Since the commencement of the war the demand for wool has increased the price of that product a good deal. The 1918 clip was purchased at a high figure, and now that there will be a falling off in the demand for woolen goods to fill army orders the manufacturers who have stocks on hand are fearful for the outcome. Wool prices in Canada have been considerably higher than in those great wool-producing countries of Australia and New Zealand. With more shipping available, which will bring wool from these countries to the world's market, it is reasonable to expect that prices will drop to about the level of that received in the above mentioned countries.

However, at that there will be a margin of profit for the wool grower. From present indications there is little reason to believe that the bottom will fall out of the wool market.

In regard to the wool trade, Norman Stansfield, acting Chief of the Sheep and Goat Division, is of the opinion "that dealers will not buy wool at the prices of last summer, because they know that manufacturers will not be able to pay consistent prices if they have to manufacture for civilian trade in competition with the accumulated stocks of controlled wool which are held throughout the world. There seems to be no question but that the price of wool will decline. It is generally considered that the decline will be to a price approaching that of the controlled wool held in Australia and New Zealand, but it must be remembered that these prices are approximately sixty per cent. above the prices of June, 1914, and that the cost of transportation must be added to this. How soon this stock of wool will come on the market appears to be a question of transportation. Therefore, it would seem that the decline in the price of wool will not be to the low level that prevailed in 1913 and 1914, but that when the market becomes stable again it will be approximately sixty per cent. above the 1914 price. It would seem, then, unwarranted nervousness to imagine that the price of wool for some years to come will revert to the level of June, 1914, prices."

Mr. Stansfield, who is in close touch with the trade, does not see any reason for pessimism on the part of wool growers. Even if prices do come down considerably below that received for this year's clip, there is still good money to be made with sheep. During the past few years there has been a considerable increase in the sheep population of the Dominion. The price for both wool and mutton has, no doubt, been an incentive to sheep raising. Considering the area of our country and the conditions suited to sheep raising, many more sheep might advisedly be kept. For the labor entailed in handling this class of live stock, and the investment necessary for buildings and equipment, there is no class of stock which gives an equal return. The dog nuisance has been responsible for a number of breeders going out of sheep raising, and has prevented others from adding this class of stock to their farms. However, legislation is tending to alleviate the dog nuisance. While sheep men need not expect to continue to receive over seventy cents per pound for wool, it is generally believed that for at least a few years the price of wool and mutton will be such as to render sheep raising a profitable branch of farm work.

Britain's Pigs Are Shrinking

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":
Between June, 1917, and June, 1918, Britain has lost 199,887 of her pig population, and the latest instructions from the Government's Food Ministry is to kill off all possible stocks before Christmas because feeding stuffs are not available for our porcine races, and it is officially considered a far better thing for England, and Scotland, and Wales, to endure bad bacon from America than it is for America to send us any feeding stuffs to raise our commercial fat and store stock with. Below I set out the live stock returns, as coming upon pigs, and made by our Boards of Agriculture:

England and Wales.		
	1918	1917
Brood sows	289,510	254,290
Other pigs	1,107,530	1,664,250
Totals	1,697,070	1,918,540
Decrease 221,470, or 11.5 per cent.		
Scotland.		
Brood sows	16,071	14,794
Other pigs	111,541	118,151
Totals	127,615	132,945
Decrease 5,330, or 4.01 per cent.		
Ireland.		
Breeding sows	1,604	1,710
Brood sows	104,782	104,027
Six months old and over	115,259	129,074
Under six months	752,740	712,661
Totals	974,385	947,472
Increase 26,913, or 2.8 per cent.		

Complete loss on United Kingdom's pig population, 199,887.

Our commercial pig trade has slumped tremendously in a few weeks. Suckers (six to eight weeks old pigs) are now only worth 5s. and 6s. apiece; strong stores do, however, make £3 to £4, and breeding gilts are worth up to £11 and £12, but all young stock is under a cloud.

ATBION.

Sheep Racks

The time of the year has arrived when it is necessary to feed the sheep in the pen. Several of our readers have asked for plans of feed racks and troughs for the sheep pen. There are a number of different kinds used by shepherds and each has its good points. The nature of the rack will depend somewhat on the lay-out of the pen. Some sheep pens are so constructed that it is necessary to go in among the sheep to do the feeding. This should be avoided as much as possible, as a certain amount of fodder will fall on the backs of the animals and become lodged in the wool. It is necessary to have sufficient trough space so that there will be no necessity for crowding. If the pen is small, it may be necessary to construct the rack or trough around the outside of the pen. Another position, and one which is generally favored, is to place the feed trough across the centre of the pen in such a way that it forms a partition or a division of the pen. The accompanying illustrations show three different styles of feed racks. In constructing a rack the aim should be to prevent feed from getting on the fleece of the animal. Figure 3 shows a rack which is in common use. The objection to it is that portions of the feed are bound to fall on the animals' necks. It is preferable to have the sides of the rack perpendicular, rather than spread farther apart at the top than at the bottom. Having the bottom wider than the top, as shown in Figure 2, is very satisfactory. The sides of this rack are on hinges and open to receive the feed, such as hay or pea straw, and are then closed over the feed and tied together. There is no possibility of the wool becoming contaminated by dirt from this style of rack. Number one shows a rack with perpendicular sides which may be placed down the centre of the pen. The shepherd can commence feeding from the farthest end, thus using the rack as a passageway and so avoid having to go among the flock.

Projections are often built out from the feed rack to form a trough for grain. This proves very satisfactory. If grain is to be fed in a separate receptacle from the hay, a V-shaped trough set on legs, which raise it 16 to 18 inches off the ground, is used. Care should be taken to make the trough deep enough so that the grain will not be wasted over the sides. A flat-bottomed trough, raised off the ground, is also in common use.

The perpendicular slats of the rack may be twelve inches from centre to centre and made of one by two inch stuff thus leaving ten inch spaces. For very large sheep this space may be a little narrow. If so, it is advisable to place the slats farther apart.

Will Live Stock Prices Remain High?

Prices of live stock have had an upward trend during the past four years. Now that hostilities have ceased what are the future prospects of the live stock industry. The unprecedented demand for meat resulted in the price advancing. Will that big demand continue or will there be a falling off in demand resulting in reduction of prices? These questions and many others are being discussed by live stock men. Reports indicate that some classes of live stock have decreased during the war owing to the high prices tempting breeders to sell. With all classes of feeds bringing a high figure it did not take much persuasion to induce a breeder to cash his hay and grain and reduce his herd so as to save labor. That is what many did, instead of increasing the herds and flocks, they kept them sold down all the time, and who could blame them when the demand for the grain was as great as it was for live stock. The shortest road to cash returns appeals to all. This is one reason why for some time at least the meat market will not be over stocked.

A greater reason for believing that the market for meats will continue firm is the depletion of European herds. Some one must supply meat to those people and what country is in a better position geographically to meet that trade than Canada?

Growing a surplus of roughages and grain as we do, we are in a position to produce meat as cheaply as any country, and our location gives a comparatively short haul to the European markets. Not only will meats be required to feed the people during the commencement at least of the reconstruction period but breeding animals will be needed to build up the now depleted herds, thus affording a double market for our live stock.

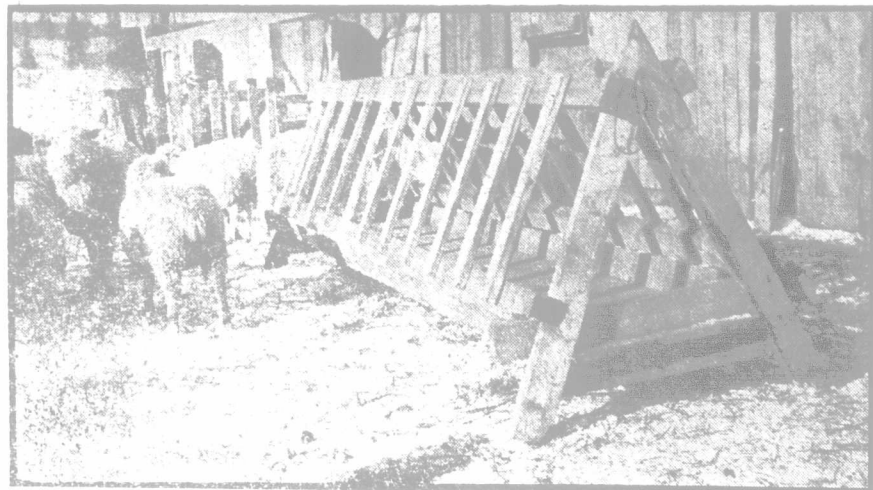


Fig 2—A Sheep Rack that Gives Satisfaction.

Other countries will be competing for this trade and no doubt but that quality of products will be a deciding factor. Canadian bacon has in the past stood the test on the world's most exclusive market. The finished steers of export calibre, weighing fourteen hundred, pounds and over, have found ready sale in England, but have we the quantity of the high quality products to meet the present trade? Have we been selecting and culling the breeding stock so as to raise the average quality of the animals?

Some undoubtedly have, but there are many who showed little interest in breeding and improvement, so long as they secured a good price. During the war the meat trade took stock at a high figure which would in normal times be discriminated against.

We have gotten out of the way of producing the heavy fat bullock that was in demand in England in pre-war days. The trade has lately been calling for lighter weight stuff but it wanted it finished. The price and availability of feed has resulted in stock being loaded into the market before it was prime. Marketing a half finished bullock not only hurts the trade but it is poor business for the individual stockmen. Cattle are purchased largely on a graded basis, and it is high time that hogs were purchased more according to quality. To secure and hold a trade the products must not only be of uniform quality but it must be available in

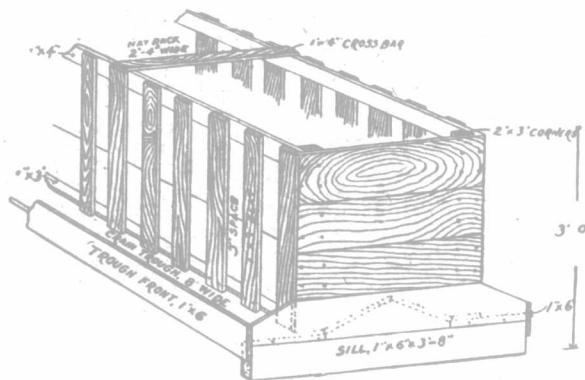


Fig. 1—Rack and Feed Trough Combined.

quantity. The products of our flocks and our herds should continue to bring high prices. There may be a slight depression but it should not, all things considered, be sufficient to seriously affect the industry. The breeder of mediocre stuff will be the first to suffer. The breeder who, for years has been gradually bringing his herd up to a high standard, will continue to reap his reward. There is no time like the present, to commence to grade up and improve. Start now to use better sires at the head of the herd and flock.

Live Stock Conference

During the years of war the prices for live-stock of all classes have been considerably higher than they were during pre-war days. Now that an armistice has been signed, it is generally felt that there will be a reduction in prices. Supply and demand, to a large extent, govern the price. In many of the agricultural centres live stock has been considerably depleted, and now that the fighting has ceased it does not necessarily follow that there will be a lessening in the demand. Meats are needed in large quantities overseas to feed the people of Europe, who have been for many months on very short rations. Added to this demand is the call for live stock for breeding purposes to replenish the herds which have been destroyed on the war-torn fields of Belgium and France. Canadian live-stock men have been planning for the future. With the object of formulating some policy, a two-day conference was held in Ottawa on November 19 and 20, which was attended by live-stock producers, meat packers and officers of the Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Departments. The meeting was called after preliminary discussions had taken place with leaders in the trade who were aware of the opportunity the European market will afford to the live-stock industry of this country, and the entire North American continent, during the reconstruction period upon which the world is now entering. The Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, was present at the conference, and gave his support when the resolutions passed by the meeting were later laid before the Cabinet.

J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was in the chair, and in his opening remarks stated that "War having come to an end, it is necessary now for those of us who might be considered as having to do with formulating a policy for Canada's Government, and Canada's farmers to confer and plan means of helping pay Canada's national debt."

To show the decrease in live stock in the countries of Europe, H. B. Thomson, Chairman of the Canada Food Board, gave the following figures:

	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
France.....	2,366,000	2,258,000	2,815,000
Italy.....	996,000	138,000	354,000
Denmark.....	345,000	46,000	1,873,000
Sweden.....	599,000		352,000
United Kingdom.....		2,788,600	948,200
Germany.....	2,200,000		19,306,000
Holland.....		200,000	162,000

For Austria-Hungary no figures are available, but the shortage is estimated as extremely serious.

H. S. Arkell, Live Stock Commissioner, who has labored unceasingly to assist in promoting the live-stock industry of Canada, was in attendance at the conference, and in his address mentioned that "The needs of Europe with the restoration of peace, the national war debt resting upon Canadians, the dependence of this country upon agriculture, and especially upon live stock, suggest the job we have on hand. Greater than ever during the war period will be the demand upon us for food supplies. Our understanding is that Canada has an opportunity in filling the needs of Great Britain and Europe such as she never had before. Mr. Hoover, the head of the Food Administration in the United States, has already done much to establish the position of the United States in this market. This action now gives the United States a position which Canada should not ignore. This meeting of representative breeders and packers is called to co-ordinate farmers, live-stock breeders and packers in a common business program and a harmonious understanding. We will endeavor to get the Government to endorse what is concluded here. We should avoid recrimination. Our job is ahead of us. We should concentrate our efforts in the earnest support of each body by the other. If we don't make a job of the live-stock industry in Canada with the opportunity we have at the present moment, I don't believe we shall ever do so."

After considerable discussion on the details of ways and means for agricultural expansion in this country, and of ensuring the future of the live-stock industry, the following resolutions were unanimously approved by the conference:

1. That a policy of rural credit sanctioned and supported by Federal Governments has proven of enormous assistance to agriculture in European countries, and also has recently been adopted by the United States, and that such loans to the farmers of Canada would assist greatly in equalizing markets, improving and increasing all herds and flocks, and in the better finishing of meat animals.

Therefore be it resolved that the Department of Agriculture be empowered to immediately outline a system for the approval of and adoption by this Government.

2. Resolved that in view of the demand for agricultural products that exists in France, Belgium and Italy, the Government take steps to establish credits in Canada for these countries, which credits do not now exist and as a result the official buyers for France, Belgium and Italy cannot buy good products in Canada to-day which they otherwise would.

3. Resolved that with the view of establishing immediate commercial connection in Europe in order to secure maximum business for Canada, the Government at once appoint a representative, preferably H. B. Thomson, in the continuation of his present capacity, whose business it would be to obtain the fullest possible recognition for Canadian interests in supplying such agricultural products in consideration of the need of such that exists in Europe.

4. Resolved that the Government be requested to provide the necessary marketing facilities which will make possible the development of a permanent and extensive export trade in chilled beef and other meat and animal products, and it is specifically recommended



Fig. 3—A Type of Rack in Common Use.

er of Agriculture, was remarks stated that is necessary now for ed as having to do Canada's Government, plan means of helping

stock in the countries rman of the Canada ures:

Sheep	Pigs
2,258,000	2,815,000
138,000	354,000
46,000	1,873,000
	352,000
2,788,600	948,200
	19,308,000
200,000	162,000

es are available, but ely serious.

missioner, who has moting the live-stock nce at the conference, "The needs of Europe e national war debt dence of this country on live stock, suggest than ever during the n us for food supplies. has an opportunity and Europe such as er, the head of the States, has already of the United States v gives the United should not ignore. reeders and packers e-stock breeders and am and a harmonious to get the Govern- ad here. We should ad of us. We should est support of each ke a job of the live- opportunity we have lieve we shall ever do

the details of ways ion in this country, live-stock industry, ananiously approved

edit sanctioned and ents has proven of European countries, pted by the United e farmers of Canada markets, improving s, and in the better

the Department of mediate outline a ption by this Gover-

he demand for agri- rance, Belgium and o establish credits in credits do not now buyers for France, products in Canada

view of establishing n Europe in order to da, the Government, preferably H. B. his present capacity, n the fullest possible in supplying such tion of the need of

ment be requested to facilities which will of a permanent and beef and other meat ifically recommended

that immediate steps be taken in connection with the Government's program of shipping and railway transportation to provide adequate controlled temperature space in railway cars at the terminal harbor fronts and on ocean going vessels, such as will make possible the delivery of our meats and produce in the best possible condition on the export market.

5. Resolved that the Government give authority and the necessary financial support to the Department of Agriculture in launching a propaganda throughout Canada, first, for the maintenance and immediate increase of production, in live stock, and second, for a campaign of education for the improvement of the breeds of live stock in the country.

These resolutions were presented to Sir Thomas White, Finance Minister, who received the entire live-stock delegation in his own office. With him were N. W. Rowell, President of the Privy Council, Hon. Dr. J. D. Reid, and Hon. A.K. McLean. Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, introduced the deputation and supported its requests. The general situation was explained by Mr. Grisdale, and Robert Miller also spoke for the live-stock producers. E. C. Fox was the representative of the packing industry. Sir Thomas White pointed out that the rates of exchange were now against Canada, showing that she was extending credits to the limit of her financial ability at the present time. He, however, expressed the heartiest approval of the campaign for greater production in general, and of live stock in particular, and hinted that it might be possible to consider the establishment of credits for France and Belgium a little later on. "The war is over," said Sir Thomas. "You don't need to worry about credits, and the exchange system will gradually be restored." The shipping situation was hopeful, declared the speaker, with a large number of new ships that have been added to the world's tonnage by Great Britain, the United States and Canada itself of shipping from purely war purposes. "With regard to the present situation, when sure of the facts the Government will be willing to do anything that is feasible," Sir Thomas assured his hearers. He promised that when the plans for the proposed educational campaign were completed by the Minister of Agriculture, if they proved feasible from the point of view of the country's finances, they would have the approval of the Government. In referring to transportation, Hon. Dr. Reid informed the conference that 300 new cars would soon be ready for service.

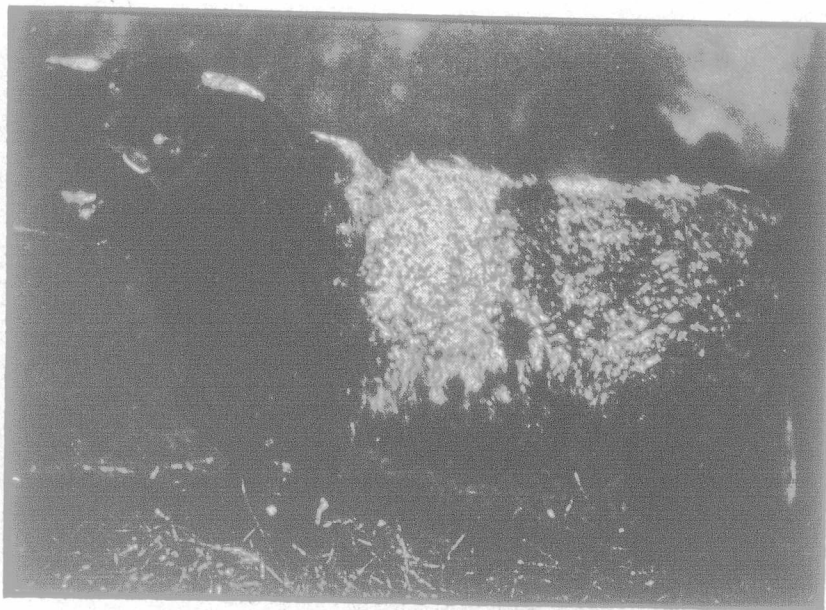
The producers were represented at the conference by the members of the Live Stock Council of Canada, including William Smith, M.P., chairman; John W. Brant, Secretary; George Pepper; Robert Miller; F. H. Auld; Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Saskatchewan; Andrew Graham, Manitoba; W. F. Stephen, Quebec, and J. D. Brien. J. H. Grisdale, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, was accompanied by H. S. Arkell, the Live Stock Commissioner, W. J. Black, Commissioner of Agriculture; F. S. Archibald, Acting Director Dominion Experimental Farms, and J. D. Spencer, Chief of the Publications Branch. G. H. Hutton, of Alberta, and Antonion Grenier, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, represented their respective Provinces. The different packing houses were all represented at the meeting.

A conference of this nature, when the various interests of the live-stock industry meet together to discuss ways and means of expanding that industry, should bear fruit. Undoubtedly the future of the live-stock industry in Canada will be dependent upon results which can be obtained during the next few years. There is a great future for the live-stock industry if everyone concentrates on its development. The resolutions endorsed by the conference when put into effect should be conducive of much good.

The Duroc Jerseys

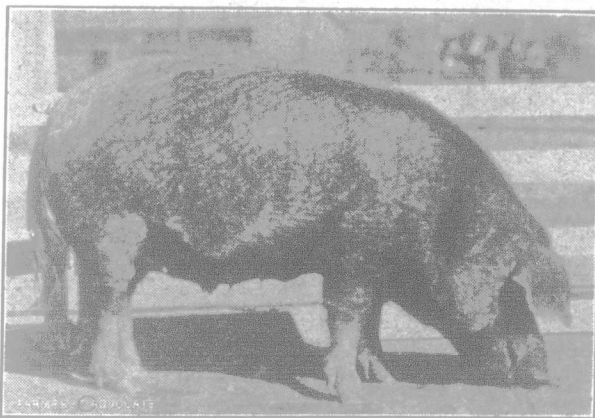
The Duroc-Jersey breed of pigs originated in America. Red pigs have been common for many years, and from the red pigs which existed in the early days no doubt the Duroc Jersey is descended. What was known as the Guinea breed of pigs were referred to more than a half century ago, in that section of Western Africa known as Guinea. It is possible that these sandy-colored pigs were transported to America through the natural channels of shipping. These pigs were large and squarely built. Red pigs were also imported from Portugal about the middle of the nineteenth century, and in 1837 Henry Clay imported pigs red in color which met with the favor of the breeders in the Eastern States. Some claim that the Duroc-Jersey pig is descended from the Sandy-colored Berkshire. Red pigs were favorites in New Jersey, where they attained a weight of from 500 to 600 pounds. The characteristics of the Jersey red pigs, as given in "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, are as follows: "Red in color with snout of moderate length; large lop ears; small head in proportion to size and length of body; bone coarse; body long; the pigs standing high and rangy on their legs." The Duroc breed of pigs is believed to have been established in 1823. The Duroc was finer in the bone and carcass

than the Jersey Red, and possessed a long, deep body and a heavy ham and shoulder. The amalgamation of the blood of these two red breeds of pigs gave the Duroc-Jersey breed of today. From the time that the breeds were amalgamated a gradual improvement in the conformation and utility of the breed has taken place. The present-day Duroc-Jersey is of less scale than the Jersey Red, has easier feeding qualities and a better quality of flesh. The aim has been to produce pigs of medium scale, instead of immense size. "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals" gives the characteristics of the breed as it is known today as follows: "The head is usually regarded as small in proportion to the size; the face is either straight or very slightly dished, and the nose is of medium length, being either short or too long; the ears are of medium size and droop forward, the top third more or less breaking over; the back inclines to considerable width in contrast to length, showing a wide



A Champion Bull in England Which Sold for Over \$3,000.

spring of rib with a slight tendency to arch though not to so great a degree as with the Poland-China. The body often shows unusual depth. The shoulders and hams are rather heavy and thickly-fleshed, the latter specially so. The legs in the modern Duroc-Jersey are short, and the bone good, yet a tendency to too much refinement is manifest. Weak pasterns are becoming too common with this breed, notwithstanding the inheritance of strong legs from the old Jersey Reds. The body as a whole, back of the ears, today resembles the Poland China more than the Berkshire. The color of the Duroc Jersey is red although the shades vary from light to dark. Young pigs are usually a bright red, and with age the tint changes; some pigs are cherry red, a popular color, while others are yellowish-red or a shade of chestnut. A very dark red or shady brown, very light or pale red, and black spots on the skin are objected to by breeders. Black spots on the belly and legs are not desired but are permissible."



A Champion Duroc-Jersey.

The Middle West appears to furnish the environment to which the Duroc-Jersey is particular adapted. The breed has also met with favor in the warmer climate of the South. The breed matures early. At six months of age individuals quite easily weigh near the 200-lb. mark. As a rule the breed is classed as a lard type of hog, and as a feeder ranks high. It does well on pasture, and in slaughter tests holds its own with other breeds. Duroc-Jerseys are crossed with other breeds and the progeny feed well. The breed is very prolific. Throughout the Central States the Duroc-Jersey is to be found in large numbers. As yet it has not gained a very strong foothold in Canada, owing no doubt to the fact that Canadians cater to the bacon trade. At our leading exhibitions a few herds of Durocs are usually to be seen, and while they are not of the strictly bacon type they are a good commercial breed. Their quiet disposition, early maturing and easy feeding qualities are strong points in their favor.

Is it not worth while to have the herd tested for tuberculosis annually? Tuberculin can be obtained free from the Veterinary Director-General at Ottawa if you send him the name of the veterinarian who will make the test and, also, the number of cows to be tested.

THE FARM.

What Farmers Think of Daylight Saving

It was reported late in October that the Government were well satisfied with the result of the Daylight Saving Act, and that a similar Bill would be introduced next session. Sir George Foster, who fathered the Act under which we worked this season, said that the only objection to the measure appeared to be limited to certain farm papers. We are publishing here a few of the statements from readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to show that the objection is not limited to certain farm papers.

Daylight Saving a Failure.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The new time has proved to be like a lame back—not much good to the farmers. Last harvest time I noticed that the dew in the morning kept right to the standard time and had not the slightest idea of changing, no matter what laws the Government made. Farmers were handicapped by the new time. They were paying harvest help for an hour or two in the morning when nothing could be done. Then, if something went wrong with the machinery they would have to quit work in the middle of the afternoon, (the best time of day for harvesting) and go speedily to town for repairs in order to get there before the closing hour. Instead of saving time the Daylight Saving Act wasted time for the farmers. For the majority of farmers the new time was a failure in our locality.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

LOUISE COLLINS.

Daylight Saving Time in N. B.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I would say, as a farmer, that it is almost an impossibility to carry on farming profitably in the Maritime Provinces using daylight saving time. In the first place, we have Atlantic standard time, which is one hour faster than the Standard, then add one hour to this to bring it to daylight saving time, will give the hired labor about six or seven hours' work in the field during hoeing, haying and harvesting. For instance, a man with a large acreage of potatoes cannot start his teams cultivating, hoeing or spraying, until ten o'clock or later, owing to dampness, which means a loss of three hours or more a day per team for five or six weeks; while during the best time of the day for such work, the teams are standing idle. The same applies during haying and harvesting.

Again, the farmer finds it very inconvenient to get up to feed the teams at five o'clock, by the aid of the lantern, and the best part of the day going to waste. On the other hand, if we work on the Standard time, with railroads, schools, stores, churches, etc., adopting daylight saving time, we also find it very inconvenient.

I think the above reasons go to show that daylight saving time is far from being beneficial to the farmer, and does not by any means aid "More Production."
Carleton Co., Ont. A POTATO GROWER.

A Plea for Standard Time.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The article in your issue of November 7, re daylight saving, and your invitation for an expression of opinion is timely. The article expressed the minds of the farmer so well that very little need be added. Perhaps, in no place has "daylight saving," so called, worked out in practice worse than along the head waters of the Bay of Fundy, where there is so much fog and moisture. Naturally, a hay-growing country, every available minute of sunshine is needed to get the hay crop into the barns in the best condition. Owing to the presence of heavy dew and fog, hay that was in cock could not be spread out to dry until the afternoon, and the afternoon was far too short to make hay, with the result that it had to be put in cock again, and the same process gone through the following day. Added to that it was very disconcerting to the hired men to see their chums from town enjoying car rides while they were toiling in the hay fields, that is where the men were induced to remain the extra hour that is called "daylight saving."

No doubt, as your article suggests, daylight saving will be asked for again, and the powers that be will grant it, (for whoever heard of a Government refusing a request from the city?) unless the result of the Mani-toulin election will be an eye-opener to them and reveal the fact that farmers are at last beginning "to sit up and take notice." By all means let "The Farmer's Advocate" keep up the agitation for Standard time.
Westmorland Co., N. B. NEW BRUNSWICKER.

The Old Time Best.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In answer to the article in "The Farmer's Advocate" (November 7) asking us to give our opinions about Standard time and the new pleasure-giving time for the city people. I can say it is true the city folk have had one whole hour more time for recreation and motoring, and while it may be beneficial to the health of the people there, it is no earthly good to the agriculturist. This was well proven during the past summer. Many farmers tried the new time, only to go back to Standard time; this goes hand in hand with nature, which cannot be changed like the work in factories and stores. Now

I suggest the most natural thing, for the towns and cities to do is to arrange some other way to get their hours for recreation without tampering with Standard time, which has been satisfactory for so many years.
Ontario Co., Ont. B. C.

New Time a Detriment.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In your issue of November 7 I saw a request for a discussion on the change of time we experienced last summer. From a farmer's standpoint I fail to see any advantages but numerous disadvantages. At the time the change was made in the spring, a person who got up at five o'clock in the morning was just able to do his work without a lantern, but the change in the time necessitated an hour's work in the morning with a light. Then when hoeing started it did not work so well in the morning when plants were wet with the dew; but probably the greatest disadvantage was in haying and harvest, when the farmer can only start in the field when conditions are right, which would be probably nine or half-past nine. To quit at six, then, would make a very short day. Later in the summer as the days got shorter it was not light enough to start in the field at seven o'clock and quitting at six cut off the day for the farmer again. These are some of the disadvantages we experienced when adopting new time. Let us see how it works out when we stick to the "old time," as we are so freely told to do by the "new time" disciple, if the new time does not suit us. The labor question is one of the first things that presents complications. You may have a hired man who demands to work by new time, or in hiring men by the day there has always got to be a special understanding or he may come along at six o'clock and want to quit at five o'clock your time.

Another inconvenience arising out of the use of old time is the children going to school and coming home at eleven o'clock for dinner. Then again, in the evening if you want to go to any meeting you have to quit an hour earlier to get there on time.

The plea was made that it would help food production, but the fact remains that the production that counts comes from the farm, and anything that is detrimental to the farmer's operation is detrimental to production. I hope farmers will take a lively interest in this and exert themselves through their various organizations and the press.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

J. R. Wood.

Daylight Saving Makes too Long a Day.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In the November 7 issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" I noticed an article on Standard time for the winter, which I fully agree with. Standard time is the first, last and only time that can be successfully used on the farm at any time of the year, especially where one is depending on hired help. When alone, as I have been the past two or three years, it makes but little difference what time one goes by, as you can work the hours that suit best. But not so with the hired help, at least not in the majority of cases, as they work to suit themselves and not the employer. For my part I went by new time this year, and the only time I found it of any benefit was when going out for an evening. I changed work in haying and harvest with some of my neighbors who went by new time, and I tell you we put in some long hours. As a rule, we worked as long as we could see, so as to get in all we could when it was dry. If you want to be ready for bed just do as a great many of us did in haying and harvest, viz., rise at 5 a.m. or sooner, new time, and work until dark, and if you are then in favor of new time you have me "beat".

Another thing I found very pleasant was to have breakfast about 6.15 a.m., new time, and go and help a neighbor thresh, getting dinner at 12.30 old time. The agriculturist works long hours at any time, and moving the clock on just means another hour added to his already long hours of labor. I for one was glad when nature shortened the days so we can have a little more time for recreation in the home with our families.

I have been forcibly lead to believe that man can do so much and no more, and in the case of the farmer adding an hour to his already long hours just means that many hours less of life for him. "No more new time for mine."
Ontario Co., Ont. FARMER.

New Time Hard on Dairymen.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

You have asked for the farmers' opinions on the new Canadian time. I do not approve of it, nor is there anyone in this locality who does. I run a dairy and the people in town expected to get the milk on their time, and it was impossible to run the dairy on fast time on account of the farm work. I hope we will not have that time again. Standard time is the only time for everyone.

Essex Co., Ont.

A DAIRYMAN.

Another Farmer's Opinion Re New Time.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

You ask the readers of your paper what they think of the thing the Government and the people call the Daylight Saving Act. I can never think of it in a saving way at all. I have yet to hear one farmer say he was in favor of it, or that he thought it helped production in the slightest degree.

I am going to tell you just how it affects the farmer. You will probably say let him keep the old time, but he has to do business with the people in village and city, and the railways, all of whom have their clocks one hour ahead of his. If he is going to the bank, and lives a few miles away, he must go in the forenoon as the bank closes at one-thirty in the afternoon. The farmer usually gets up at five. Are you going to ask him to get up at four, when it is dark two-thirds of the year? And if he does, what can he do in cutting his oats or drawing in his hay in that extra hour in the morning. And your hired man will think you are sure taking it "out of him," keeping him at it late at night. That reminds me of a story I heard about a lad who had been working for one of these men who are having their cows tested, and who has to be up late and early to milk four times a day. Well, this lad was asked where he worked last and he said, "In heaven." The farmer looked queerly at him, and the boy, telling the farmer's name, said, "Well, there was no night there. The farmer just sat in a chair and dozed for a few hours." Probably that yarn could be taken with a little salt, but if we want to get the best out of our hired help and keep them thinking well of farming we mustn't work too long a day.

Does it really help production—the production on the average farm? I say, "No," and I would like that "No" to fill a whole page. I say it is hindering production far more than all the back-yards of all the cities can produce. I think it ought to be voted on and let the people in that way give an expression of opinion on it. It ought to be taken up at the Farmers' Convention, in Toronto, in December, and either have a resolution passed at that meeting, protesting against the Act for 1919, or else get the various clubs in the country to voice their opinions.

Oxford Co., Ontario.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Daylight Saving An Imposition.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I noticed an article in the November 7 issue of your valuable paper commenting on the results of the so-called Daylight Saving Act. I quite agree with the Editor when he says that the new time was a detriment. Twelve o'clock noon seems the most sensible time of day to have dinner, for then we escape an hour or two of the hottest time of the day in hot weather. Also, working in the growing crops in early morning is very unpleasant because of the dew, so much so that work is often delayed on that account. I, for one, consider the new time entirely uncalled for from the farmer's point of view. I thought so little of it I kept right on

with Standard time. I moved the time-pieces an hour ahead so as to be sure and not mistake the time for trains, etc., but I know of some who did not even do that.

I think farmers' clubs throughout the country ought to discuss this question and pass judgment on it, for or against, and let their opinion be known. I consider it an imposition. It was a distinct relief to come back to the old sensible Standard time.

Middlesex Co., Ontario.

A. T. BATY.

Delighted When Standard Time Was Restored.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Is daylight saving time detrimental to the farmer's interests? Judging by the expressions of delight at the time of turning back to the Standard time, I am sure it was. While many rural homes adhered to the old time in their work, the two times were an inconvenience, and in the case of school children the daylight saving time is a decided disadvantage, as it brings them on to the road while the grass is still wet and calls them up too early in the morning. I hope someone else may be able to speak even more clearly in favor of the standard time for farmers.

Oxford Co., Ontario.

J. G. P.

Another "Opinion."

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

I am writing to give my opinion of daylight saving time. I am also writing to get more information as to how it affected other places. The only difference the fast time made to farmers here was that they went to church an hour earlier, and the children went to school an hour earlier. As far as work on the farm was concerned, they started work, stopped work and ate their meals at whatever time suited them best.

According to the opinion expressed by "The Farmer's Advocate" some time ago, (and I believe the opinion was correct) trustees could have school opened and closed an hour later if they wished, and the clergy could arrange to have religious services an hour later. So it might be said that daylight saving time made practically no difference to the farmers. Consequently, if daylight saving is beneficial to city people by giving them more time for recreation, whether that recreation consists in gardening or some healthful sport, I would say let them have it.

As for continuing, the fast time throughout the winter, I think it would still make very little difference to farmers, but would be a nuisance to city people, as they would have to go to work at a cold time in the morning; but you say that you know many farms where the new time was detrimental to the best interests of the farmers. Well, I would like to know in what way it was detrimental, seeing that farmers can start and stop work whenever it suits them best. You say interfering with the laws of Nature disturbs the equilibrium of things and someone must suffer. Now you must surely know that Standard time is not a law of Nature; it is only a human law for the sake of convenience. The Standard time for Port Huron, Mich., is an hour slower than the Standard time for Sarnia, Ont., although the sun rises and sets at almost the same moment for both places. On the other hand, Sarnia has the same Standard time as Montreal, although the sun rises and sets much earlier at Montreal than at Sarnia. Furthermore, no clock or watch has ever yet been manufactured that could keep correct sun time even for one locality. A clock keeping correct Standard time gains about thirty-one minutes on the sun between November 1 and February 15. It also gains several minutes in the summer and loses in the spring and fall. If you want to keep Nature's law in the matter of time, you will have to go back to sun-dials.

Dufferin Co., Ont.

T. M.

NOTE.—Our Dufferin County correspondent may gather some information from the accompanying articles. T. M. is evidently not acquainted with the hardships imposed on rural districts by the Daylight Saving Act.—Editor.

Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors.

Readiness for Winter

A great many motorists do not seem to mind any amount of tire trouble in the summer season because very little inconvenience is caused either to the driver or to the passengers when a blow-out, a slow leak or a puncture develops. The winter time brings another story, however, because the low temperature, snow, ice, hail and slush all contribute their quota of inconvenience to any difficulty that may arise upon the road. It is true that the same tire dangers do not beset the motorist in the winter that add thorns to his path in the summer. The snow and ice covers up a tremendous number of tacks, nails, flints and pieces of wire, and the sharp stones that cut and bruise the casing are usually below the surface. Furthermore drivers moderate their speed and do not travel at the terrific clips used in the dog days because they know what difficulty a tire change means. Before you take your automobile out of the garage this winter look well to the tires. See that all cuts have been vulcanized and that sand boils have been cleaned out. Keep plenty of air in the tubes because well inflated tires with hard round surfaces do not puncture as easily as soft, flabby, under inflated ones. Make certain also that the spare tire is in good shape and that it will perform its duty if it is called upon to replace one of the four in use on the wheels. Having

taken every precaution in the garage keep a complete set of tools for tire changing in a separate kit. These should not be placed under the front or rear seat because if a tire change becomes necessary you will find it imperative to disturb the passengers and perhaps make them get out on the cold road-side. It is preferable to keep the kit on the floor of the tonneau where it is readily accessible at all times. You can waste a lot of time and incur a lot of trouble by mislaying an essential tool. When all the implements that you require are ready to your hand the economy in time is wonderful. After a tire change has been completed see that all the tools are put back in place. A well appointed kit should contain a pump, jack, tire irons, hammer, mallet, rim nut wrench, tire talc, patches, cement, a small bottle of gasoline for cleaning, and a knife. Cars that are equipped with demountable rims usually require nothing more than a wrench to unscrew the nuts that hold the rim bolts and a pair of plyers or a wrench to loosen and fasten up the nut around the valve. Machines that do not employ demountable rims will find the other tools necessary and if you do not carry a spare tire you will think it very convenient to have the tire repair outfit handy. There are tools on the market that contract rims and there are others of different fashion that reduce the labor in tire changing but the selection of these must be left to your judgment as certain cars require certain

articles while others demand ones entirely different. All types of rims may be divided into three classes, straight side, universal and clincher. It is not our purpose to emphasize the advantages or disadvantages of each model, but rather to impress upon you that for each model there are certain quick methods which can be employed in making tire changes. It is for you to ascertain these systems in order that when a change becomes necessary you will save yourself undue exposure to the weather.

If you had trouble last winter starting your car and anticipate a repetition now perhaps you had better make up your mind to use high grade gasoline in your priming cups, or else purchase priming plugs by which gasoline can be sprigled on the sparking points. This is one good idea and there are others. If your motor is extremely loggy and it does not seem capable of burning the quality of gasoline that is now being sold throughout the country, order high grade gasoline. The finer quality is much more volatile and helps greatly in starting your motor. It will be a good idea for you to procure an engine cover made of some padded material and having a curtain in front. Also remember never to leave your car in a position where the wind can blow up into the motor through the back of the drip pan, but always face the car into the wind and lower the front curtain of the engine cover. Do not attempt to use

the time-pieces an hour mistake the time for who did not even do

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A. T. BATY.

ime Was Restored.

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T. M.

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starting your car and ps you had better make asoline in your priming lugs by which gasoline g points. This is one If your motor is ex- em capable of burning being sold throughout gasoline. The finer helps greatly in start- d idea for you to pro- e padded material and o remember never to e the wind can blow up ck of the drip pan, but d and lower the front o not attempt to use

your carburetor on the same adjustment that it possessed in the summer time. Pulling the choker is not going to help you a great deal. What you want is an immediate rich mixture for quick starting. When your battery is called upon to spin the motor a great deal you must realize that it is sacrificing its energies. Do not let the motor get too cold. If there isn't a fire in your garage perhaps you will find it convenient to hang an electric light under the hood near the motor. Even this helps to take the chill off the air. Driving is not as popular in the winter as it is in the summer, but their is no reason why it should not be. The extra precautions required for winter driving are only trifles.

AUTO.

THE DAIRY.

The London District Holstein Sale

The London District Pure-bred Holstein Breeders' Club held their fall sale in London, on Wednesday, November 27. It was an ideal day for a sale, and a large crowd gathered at the ring-side. A lot of good quality stock was brought into the ring, but the prices were not what they should have been, especially when it was considered that a number of the females were daughters of, or in calf to, such sires as Hillcrest Count Echo, Funderne King May Fayne, and Baron Colantha Fayne. These animals carry the best blood of the breed. The highest-priced animal of the sale was Annie Brook De Kol, a five-year-old cow consigned by I. N. Howe. She went to the bid of William Lamont, of Zurich, for \$330. There was little demand for males, and a number of real bargains were secured; for instance, Colantha Fayne Pietertje, a yearling calf which stood well up in his class at the Western Fair, and that is a particularly choice individual, sired by Colantha Fayne Butter Baron, went for the paltry sum of \$110. Considering the individuality and breeding of this calf, he should have brought twice that figure. Among the consigners were W. J. Ellis, I. N. Howe, Fred. Howe, T. E. Bedgood, Neil Campbell, H. Matthews, B. R. Barr, A. Taylor, R. J. Clifford, J. McMillan, J. Rouse, F. L. Aitkens, V. M. Durnford, H. Holtby, and F. Bodkin. F. H. Lipsitt was manager of the sale. T.

Merrit Moore welded the hammer, and was assisted in the ring by Messrs. Laidlaw, Johnston and Shaw. Following is a list of animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Verstella Wayne 2nd, W. H. McIntosh, Thamesville.....	\$175
King Lyons Johanna, E. Spence, London.....	120
Edna Veeman De Kol, W. Shore, Glanworth.....	200
Johanna Fayne Pietertje, George Bros., Putnam.....	110
Houwtje Lass De Kol, H. F. McNiece, Byron.....	160
Wilton De Kol, W. A. Bailey, Thorndale.....	180
Wilton Fayne De Kol, S. P. Brown, Ilderton.....	100
Lady Korndyke B., O. Norton, London.....	145
Lydia Putnam De Kol 2nd, C. Beechman, Putnam.....	130
Detta Calamity Butter Girl, C. D. Leach, Thorn-dale.....	135
Desdemona Ena, A. Winn, Grimsby.....	205
Victory Bond Korndyke, R. Kernohan, Wilton Grove.....	105
Lily Ormsby Julip, W. A. Lackie, Ilderton.....	150
Lady Korndyke, J. Saul, London.....	150
May Hengerveld De Kol, W. Shore.....	180
Maggie Korndyke Canary, C. D. Leach.....	150
Francis Hamming, J. C. Jenkins, Belmont.....	170
Rose Netherland Xanthe, J. C. Jenkins.....	155
Duchess Madolyn, A. Winn.....	210
Annie Houwtje D., W. Knott, Nilestown.....	130
Annie Brook De Kol, William Lamont, Zurich.....	330
Glenwood Dorothy Pride, H. C. Holtby, Glanworth.....	115
Baron Prilly Colanthus, S. Ireland, Lambeth.....	120
Mottle Canary Esther, H. Bynton, Strathroy.....	105
Alice Roosevelt Shadelawn, W. McElroy, Scotia Jct.....	225
Mechthilde Childe De Kol Hengerveld, A. Winn.....	300
Heifer calf, A. Winn.....	100
Schuilig Faforit De Kol, A. Winn.....	150
Mottle Olive Mercedes, Geo. Nixon, Lambeth.....	130
Sylvan De Kol Cretqui, E. Winters, Lambeth.....	115
Jennie Gano, Mr. Learn, Glanworth.....	120
Vida Dewdrop De Kol, A. Winn.....	130
Detta Netherland De-Kol, W. Shore.....	115
Vida De Kol Butter Girl, W. H. Armitage, Ettrick.....	150
Netherland De Kol Butter Girl, F. Huntley, Putnam.....	145
Ena De Kol Hartog, F. Huntley.....	135
Detta Hartog, R. Clifford, Putnam.....	120
Phoebe Teake De Kol, W. Knott.....	135
Lyons Korndyke De Kol, W. Forshee, Bothwell.....	105

The Hilliker Holstein Sale

The auction sale of registered Holstein cattle, grade cows, and horses at the farm of Fred. E. Hilliker, Norwich, Ont., on November 20, was a decided success. The pure-breds were out of high-record stock, but a considerable of the offering were young things which had not been tested, the prices received were very gratifying to Mr. Hilliker. The highest-priced animal of the sale was Seymour Johanna, a five-year-old cow, sired by Baron Mercena and out of Helen Johanna Mercedes. She went to the bid of Griesbach Bros., Collingwood, at \$380. The twenty-five registered animals brought a total of \$5,030. The grade cows were eagerly sought after, as indicated by the prices paid. The five which were sold brought a total of \$900. The following is a list of the animals selling for \$100 and over, together with the names and addresses of the purchasers:

Colantha De Kol Calamity, W. S. H. McDonagh, Port Robinson.....	\$255
Seymour Johanna, Griesbach Bros., Collingwood.....	380
Lady May Calamity, Earl Stoner, Thedford.....	175
Rouena Mercena, Lloyd Hodgson, Centralia.....	175
Calamity Jean, A. Hicks, Centralia.....	175
Shadelawn May Echo Gerben, H. H. Bailey, Brantford.....	340
Shadelawn Aulinda 2nd's Canary, Joseph Pollard, Norwich.....	210
Bessie Tidy De Kol, Mr. Essery, Centralia.....	175
Metcalfe Queen De Kol, Earl Stoner.....	200
Dona De Kol, J. B. Hanmer, Norwich.....	210
Centre View Ormsby Lad, Levi Plant, Brantford.....	130
Bessie Tidy De Kol Princess, Samuel Peer, Norwich.....	115
Dona Posch Abbekerk, M. Ballantyne, Stratford.....	265
Seymour Johanna Posch, W. S. H. McDonagh.....	255
Calamity Jean Abbekerk, Earl Stoner.....	145
Bessie Royalton Korndyke, A. E. Hulet, Norwich.....	250
May Calamity Abbekerk, Geo. Woodrow, Burgessville.....	105
Calamity Jean Colantha, E. E. Hanmer, Norwich.....	205
Dona Abbekerk De Kol, H. Ficht, Curries.....	190
Sylvia Echo Gerben, Military College, Guelph.....	200
Bessie Tidy Abbekerk, Griesbach Bros.....	160
Belle Abbekerk Posch, M. Ballantyne.....	245
Rouena Abbekerk, B. B. McCarty, Thamesford.....	165
Butter Baroness Korndyke, A. E. Hulet.....	100
Count Abbekerk Calamity, P. Slattery, Woodstock.....	115

First Dominion Dairy Conference Worth While.

NATIONAL DAIRY COUNCIL ORGANIZED—DOMINION-WIDE GRADE STANDARDS RECOMMENDED—LEGAL STANDARDS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS.

For some months dairymen have been looking forward with keen interest to the holding of a Dominion-Wide Dairy Conference, at which subjects of general interest could be discussed, and more particularly, perhaps, preliminary steps taken toward the permanent organization of a National Dairy Council. This subject has been foremost in the minds of many actively interested persons for at least the last eighteen months, and it was with a considerable amount of gratification that the announcement was received that J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, had called a Dominion Dairy Conference, a former conference, not so representative of the industry, having been held in Ottawa in 1911. The conference was held on November 25, 26, 27 and 28 at Ottawa, and was attended by about forty-five delegates representative of all branches of the dairy industry in Canada, and each of the nine provinces from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. It is no exaggeration to say that this conference will go down in the history of Canada's dairy industry as one of the landmarks of the industry and as an event of deep significance. If for no other reason than the single fact that this conference had presented the opportunity to organize a national dairy Council, the resolution of appreciation offered Mr. Ruddick and his staff for the facilities and program provided was well deserved. The conference opened with Mr. Ruddick as Chairman, and it was in no little measure to his ability that the great amount of work, accomplished after adequate discussion, was accomplished. Dr. J. H. Grisdale, Acting Deputy Minister of Agriculture, spoke in welcome to the delegates, substituting for Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, who was absent in the West.

The first session dealt with the question of legal standards for milk and milk products, some revisions being suggested by the conference after consultation with Dr. McGill, Dominion Analyst. Space does not permit publication of the recommended revisions at this time, but a future issue will contain references to them.

On Tuesday morning, C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, led the discussion of commercial grades and grading of dairy products. The speaker stated that butter-grading stations are being operated at Calgary and Edmonton, and that the grading is done on sample under special agreements, certificates being issued to identify graded samples. The "quality" marketing of creamery butter advocated by the speaker included what was designated as an economic chain, including the consumer, and his preferences, the produce merchant who caters to these preferences, the Department of Agriculture with its butter-grading and marketing services, the creamery operator who enjoys these services and, lastly, the producer who originally produces the raw material for the creamery. With reference to grade standards, Mr. Marker said experience had shown the necessity for more than two grades,

largely due to a demand from some parties for the product of a particular creamery. This led to the creation of a "special" grade. The standards for the various grades, as shown on a score-card, are the same for the three Western provinces. Weekly reports are sent to each creamery of all grading done at the butter-grading stations. The creamery securing the highest average score for the season is awarded a trophy by the Department of Agriculture of Alberta, while the butter-maker receives a gold medal. E. Bourbeau, General Cheese Inspector for Quebec, continued the discussion with reference to cheese grading in the Province of Quebec, where the work is being conducted co-operatively on a much larger scale, in 500 factories and where similar improvement is shown (although no certificate is given for the assurance of the buyer), since 1910 when the first grading was done with 30 factories. The grades adopted are "fancy" or "finest," and numbers one and two. By 1916 the improvement had become very marked, the percentage of number and two grades having fallen very markedly as compared with specials, especially where the work of education toward quality was first started. Mr. Bourbeau suggested four grades for cheese, namely, special, number one, two and three.

The progress of co-operative dairying in Quebec is shown by the fact that the first year of co-operation resulted in an annual production worth only \$200,000; last year it amounted to \$4,000,000, and this year it will amount to \$6,000,000. Out of 2,000 factories scattered throughout 1,500 townships, 600 factories are affiliated with the Co-operative Association. Seven cents per box for butter and five cents for cheese are charged for selling at auction.

J. H. Scott, Butter Grader for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, pointed out that there are 125 creameries west of Toronto and 40 creameries east of Toronto, the bulk of whose production is consumed in Ontario. Conditions vary from those prevalent in the West, and the same quality of produce is not in demand. The Ontario grading system was established to stabilize the butter market, 26 creameries having entered into the grading scheme in the spring of 1917. There were some disappointments, a number of the creameries making second grade butter dropping out, and some of the best creameries with a good trade already, not coming in. However, about 35 creameries began the grading system in 1918, but buyers have not lived up to their agreement made at the Western Ontario Dairyman Convention, that they would buy on a quality basis. So far as tangible results are concerned to date, practically nothing has been accomplished except that the machinery is now available for grading any quantity. Eastern consumers like a saltier butter than is made in the West, but Mr. Scott believed that if a universal standard were decided upon, eastern markets could be educated to mild salting. Mr. Ruddick then crystallized the discussion by inquiring as to the possibility of a national score-card for cheese and butter, and named a committee

on grades and grading. P. W. McLagan, representing the Montreal Produce Merchants' Association, criticized lack of body in the butter from the Western Provinces. Quebec butter has found favor in Montreal, but, according to the speaker, 2 to 2½ per cent. of salt is sufficient. Ontario butter has improved markedly in the last two years, but there is a lack of sweetness which is necessary to meet the approval of the British, Montreal and far western markets. The speaker favored a universal system of grading, and suggested also that graders from each province should meet each year and compare notes. So far as cheese is concerned, Quebec cheese frequently sells as an Ontario product, because of a prejudice in the British market for the latter. This shows the necessity for eliminating the provincial factor by the standardization of grades. Geo. Barr, Chief of the Dairy Division, favored a uniform scale of points for the Dominion, both for marketing and exhibitions, and presented a scale of points for consideration, with special consideration for free moisture in butter and closeness in cheese. G. G. Publow, Kingston, contended that our present cheese standards are none too high, because it has been possible for large numbers of factories to live up to them without difficulty. He also strongly favored grading. W. A. Wilson, Regina, claimed that the grading of butter without first grading cream was putting the cart before the horse, and although he favored standardization of grades, he felt that producers should be urged to produce on a quality basis just as the butter manufacturers are expected to do.

The question of dairy organizations including that of the proposed formation of a National council created considerable discussion, led by L. A. Zufelt, Dairy School, Kingston, Ont. The speaker upheld the necessity for such a council to deal with such problems as cannot be solved by local organizations. The problem of organization seemed to be centered about the scope of the council and the source of its personnel. The speaker thought the council should be representative of every branch of the dairy industry, and that it should include members of the Provincial and Federal Departments of Agriculture in some capacity, in order to make it easier to bring on desired changes in legislation before the Government.

This subject was productive of a very great deal of discussion, although it was early apparent that delegates from every province were very favorable to the formation of such a national organization. The problems to be considered were many and complex, too varied and complex in fact, to be set forth here, and it was necessary to put the matter in the hands of a representative committee who were able to bring in a satisfactory report to the delegates, outlining a scheme of organization and providing for a provisional personnel of the National Dairy Council. This recommendation was adopted and may be found at the close of this report.

The Wednesday morning session was devoted to a discussion of the pasteurization of cream and dairy

by-products. Professor H. H. Dean, O. A. C., Guelph, introduced a resolution and led the discussion. He reviewed briefly the history of pasteurization, and stated that since 1896, when the Western Ontario Dairy School took up the question, the system has been followed consistently ever since. The speaker claimed that the heating process destroys many objectionable flavors due to the driving off of volatile oils; it also increases the keeping quality and decreases the spread of diseases. Its disadvantages are that it increases the cost to a varying amount. The increased selling price will more than make up the increased cost however, according to the speaker. Further, there is a loss of fat, unless the acidity of sour cream is reduced. There is a possibility, too, that a lack of flavor will result, and occasionally a cooked flavor may be present. T. H. Lund, O.A.C., took up the question in its relation to molds and yeasts. It was found by experiment that different creameries and different chummings gave a marked difference in mold and yeast content. Pasteurized cream butter, as compared with raw cream butter, showed an exceptionally low mold content, although the difference in the yeast count is not nearly so marked. On the other hand, 120° to 130° "flash" has no effect in reducing the mold and yeast count, and may even stimulate dormant cells to growth. Yeasts are not so easily destroyed as molds, but a pasteurization at 145° for 30 minutes is sufficient to destroy all. Mr. Marker took up the question of pasteurization and the keeping qualities of butter, stating that pasteurization alone is not sufficient if it is only carried far enough to be efficient for bacteria. Enzymes, or unorganized ferments, are, at least partly responsible for deterioration of butter in storage but can be controlled by further heating, and the efficiency of this further heating can be checked by what is known as the "Storch" test. If a sample will hold up for 6 to 12 weeks it is likely to be safe in storage for 6 to 12 months. As a result of the discussion a resolution was adopted whereby pasteurization was recommended for the manufacture of all butter manufactured in Canada.

The matter of compulsory pasteurization of dairy by-products was taken up by Dr. F. Torrance, Veterinary Director-General, Ottawa. The speaker referred at length to the causes of tuberculosis in swine, with special reference to danger of infection through milk and its by-products. Evidence was presented to show that in the year ending March, 1918, 19 per cent. of hogs slaughtered at inspected slaughter-houses were diseased. All told, the total yearly loss amounts to about \$500,000, or 12 cents per hog killed. In 1910 the loss was 8.9 per cent., but in 1917-18 the loss amounted to 19.04 per cent. Evidence from Iowa showed that the cost of inspection paid by packers amounted to a decrease in price paid to the producer of 15 cents per hundred. During the discussion which followed, a former treatment of this question at the Dairy Conference in 1911, with particular reference to whey pasteurization, was reviewed, wherein it was shown by investigations in Ontario that pasteurization of factory by-products is one of three factors in preventing off flavors in cheese, since it prevents the carrying of yeast from factory to farm and hence to the cheese, in increasing numbers. It was shown that a temperature of 155° is about the limit in the pasteurization of whey without coagulating the albumen. The cost in 1912 was shown to be from 75 cents to a dollar per ton of cheese at the average factory. Now, the cost should be from \$1 to \$1.25, according to Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Inspector for Western Ontario, who reviewed the previous consideration of the question. About fifty-five per cent. of the cheese factories in Western Ontario are now pasteurizing voluntarily. Jas. Donaldson, President of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, gave an outline of the very favorable experience at his local factory, and stated the cost to be negligible. Quebec has a law, passed in 1909, compelling the pasteurization of whey, but it is not strictly enforced, although there are only about 10 or 12 factories that are not now pasteurizing. There is more difficulty in creameries. The discussion resulted in a resolution asking for compulsory pasteurization of dairy by-products for the Dominion.

E. H. Stonehouse, President of the Ontario Milk Producers' Association, led the discussion of one session devoted to the needs of the dairy industry. One of the first needs referred to by the speaker was some reliable studies as to the cost of producing milk. The labor situation also is, of course, very acute, even extremely critical. Reliable assistance is an absolute imperative if the dairy industry is to progress. The speaker thought that those who are at present in soldiers' uniform in Canada from dairy farms could and should be released immediately and allowed to assist in dairying. The dairy industry also needs more system. Some sort of reorganization must come from within the industry that will prevent the present lack of unison. Inspection standards are necessary so that the standards for one type of producer and manufacturer will be practically the same as those set for another. The Ontario Milk Producers' Association found also that it was necessary to take steps to assure their members that they could be adequately protected in the matter of test and short weight. This was done by means of a special man placed at the service of the Association by the Government to look into all complaints and report to the executive, who could then deal with it intelligently and in a manner fair to all concerned. The discussion also brought out the need for a publicity campaign to show the food value of dairy products, and also suggested an inspection system of creameries and cheese factories from a pure-food standpoint.

A resolution urging that the Government encourage the rural creameries and discouraging the tendency toward large "centralizer" creameries, was introduced by Prof. H. H. Dean. This tendency, said the speaker, strongly tends toward monopoly and frequent evidence of inferior raw material from shipping long distances, although it is conducive to a lower cost of production. The speaker thought that we are approaching the butter era of the dairy industry of Canada, and that we owe, moreover, our present station in the world markets with respect to dairy products, to the cheese industry. P. Pallesen, of Calgary, while expressing himself as opposed to cream-buying stations, thought it unfair to discourage the centralizer, especially since in many parts of the West there are places where the production is not sufficient to support a creamery. It was further stated that the keeping quality of centralized butter is superior to that of the small creamery and brings a higher price. The resolution was lost.

Many other subjects of general interest were discussed briefly or introduced into the general discussion, but the work of the conference may be briefly reviewed by a perusal of the following resolutions. Others of greater length, notably those referring to legal standards and grading standards will be given later.

National Dairy Council.

"Resolved that in order to safeguard the various branches of the dairy industry, steps be at once taken to organize a National Dairy Council."

The report of the committee named on organization was as follows:

"Your committee beg to recommend that the National Dairy Council be composed of two representatives from each province, one representative from each province to be a producer of milk, and that they add to their numbers as follows:

"Four representatives of the cheese industry, three from the East and one from the West; three representatives of the milk distributors, two from the East and one from the West; three representatives of the cream and milk producers for city trade, two from the East and one from the West; two representatives of the ice-cream manufacturers, one from the East and one from the West; one representative of the condensaries. And that these thirty-four representatives elect from among themselves a president and a vice-president, one from the East and the other from the West; also four members from the East and three members from the West, the members from the West to form a Western Executive, and the members from the East to form an Eastern Executive. The Eastern Executive will deal with matters which are of interest to the eastern district

only, and the Western Executive will deal with matters which concern only the western district. When matters of mutual interest are to be considered, both the Eastern Executive and the Western Executive will meet at the same time and communicate by wire."

The following were named by the delegates to the Dominion Dairy Conference as representatives of the respective provinces on the National Dairy Council: BRITISH COLUMBIA: E. W. Clark, S. H. Shannon, Cloverdale; ALBERTA: E. T. Love, Edmonton; P. Pallesen, Calgary; SASKATCHEWAN: O. W. Andreasen, Humboldt; A. H. Salmon; MANITOBA: W. J. Cummings, Winnipeg; Alex. McKay, Winnipeg; ONTARIO: E. H. Stonehouse, Weston; Mac. Robertson, Belleville; QUEBEC: Jas. Winter, Ormstown; J. B. Vincent, Racine; NEW BRUNSWICK: P. L. Simmonds, Moncton; W. H. Huggard, Norton; NOVA SCOTIA: H. Faulkner, Stellarton; D. W. Murray, Scotsburn; PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: J. W. Jones, Charlottetown; J. T. Proffitt, Kensington.

Representatives of the various branches of the dairy industry were appointed as follows: CHEESE: J. P. Cox, Greenlay, Que.; F. Boyes, Dorchester, Ont.; W. Olmstead, Ontario; W. W. Prevey, Alberta. BUTTER: J. Pare, Quebec; W. G. Medd, Woodham, Ont.; W. A. Wilson, Regina, Sask. MILK DISTRIBUTORS: J. J. Joubert, Quebec; J. Bingham, Ottawa, Ont.; J. M. Carruthers, Manitoba. MILK AND CREAM PRODUCERS: A. P. Hillhouse, Quebec; R. G. Leggett, Newboro, Ont.; J. W. Berry, British Columbia. ICE CREAM: J. W. Carlyle, Alberta; W. J. Forster, Hamilton, Ontario. CONDENSARIES: Representative to be named.

The Council elected the following officers: President, E. H. Stonehouse, Weston; Vice-President, A. McKay, Winnipeg. EASTERN EXECUTIVE: E. H. Stonehouse, Weston, Ont.; F. Boyes, Dorchester, Ont.; J. Pare, Coaticoke, Que.; J. Bingham, Ottawa; J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P.E.I. WESTERN EXECUTIVE: A. McKay, Winnipeg, Man.; P. Pallesen, Calgary, Alta.; J. W. Berry, British Columbia; O. W. Andreasen, Saskatchewan. The appointment of a permanent secretary was left to the Executive, Mr. Geo. A. Putnam acting pro tem.

The following resolutions re finances were passed: "That each delegate pledge his Association for \$100, and the Executive will apportion the expenses of the Council later."

"That \$10 be paid by each member of the Council at once, and the balance of the \$100 on or before February first."

Resolution was also passed, "That this Council request from the Dominion Government a grant of \$5,000, for organization purposes only, the money to be made available within sixty days."

Oleomargarine.

"Whereas the Federal authorities saw fit to temporarily admit the manufacture and sale in the Dominion of Canada of oleomargarine;

"And whereas the order permitting said manufacture and sale was granted only to relieve food conditions during the present war;

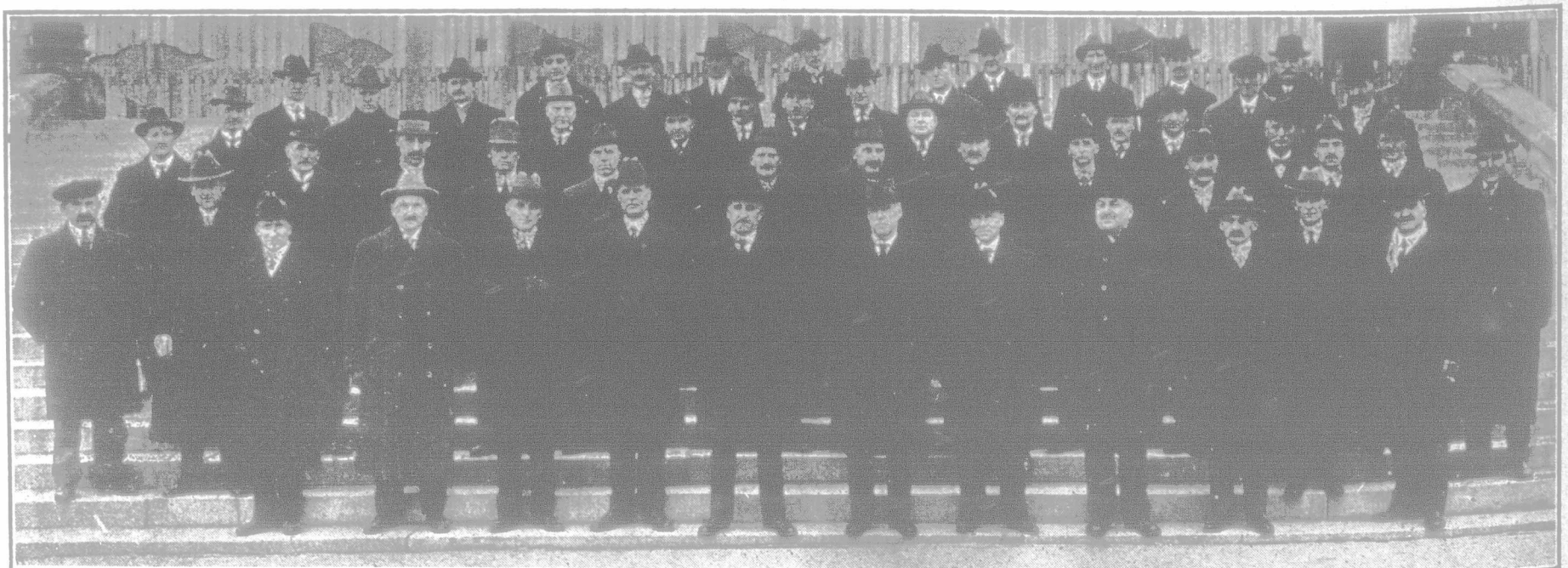
"And whereas an armistice for the consideration of peace terms is now in force;

"And whereas on the successful conclusion of the war, conditions in the Dominion will again become more normal;

"Be it, therefore, resolved that the said order be rescinded and that the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine within the Dominion of Canada again be declared illegal after six months from the date of the declaration of peace, and, further, that the National Dairy Council be consulted before any legislation be enacted affecting the dairy industry."

Improvement of Dairy Herds.

"Whereas the greatest need of the dairy industry in Canada at the present time is the economic production of milk, and as the greatest factor in the economic production of milk is the cow that can produce large quantities of milk and fat, it naturally follows that the greatest problem confronting the dairymen of Canada to-day is



Delegates to the First Dominion Dairy Conference Held at Ottawa, November 25-28, 1918.

will deal with matters district. When mat- considered, both the eastern Executive will communicate by wire."

by the delegates to the representatives of the National Dairy Council: ark, S. H. Shannon, Love, Edmonton; F. AN: O. W. Andreasen, OBA: W. J. Cummings, peg; ONTARIO: E. H. Robertson, Belleville; J. B. Vincent, Racine; nds, Moncton; W. H. I. Faulkner, Stellarton; NCE EDWARD ISLAND: Profitt, Kensington.

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how to eliminate the unprofitable or low producing cows from the dairy herds.

"It is generally admitted that the sire is the most important factor in building up a dairy herd, and also that better results can be obtained by using a properly pure-bred sire than by using a grade. Two regrettable features about using pure-bred sires are that, in many cases, it is impossible for purchasers to get any reliable information regarding the milk-producing qualities of the dams of the animals offered for sale; and that too many dairymen, apparently, do not realize the importance or the value of knowing something about the milk-producing qualities of the sire's ancestors.

"Be it, therefore, resolved that this Dominion Dairy Conference regrets the fact that many breeders of pure-bred dairy stock do not keep records of the milk and fat produced by each cow and are, therefore, unable or unwilling, to provide purchasers of pure-bred dairy cattle with this most valuable information, with the result that farmers often purchase pure-bred dairy sires expecting to improve the milk-producing qualities of their herds, but fail to get results because the animals are bred from low, milk-producing stock.

"We, therefore, recommend that a special effort be made by the dairy schools, dairy instructors, dairymen's conventions, and other suitable avenues to place before the milk producers of Canada the importance of buying pure-bred dairy sires from only the breeders who can show reliable records of the milk and fat produced by the dams of the animals offered for sale.

Standard Pasteurization Method.

"Whereas, bacteria and enzymes under modern conditions of creamery butter-making play so very important a part in determining the flavor of the butter, which is regarded as forming about one-half its value; and whereas pasteurization has been found to be the most practicable means of controlling bacteria in milk and cream, thereby improving the flavor and keeping quality of butter, and whereas the expense of such pasteurization is not such as to prevent its immediate and general adoption by creamery butter manufacturers.

"Resolved, that this Dominion Dairy Conference hereby recommends the system known as pasteurization of milk or cream in the manufacture of all butter made in Canada, and urges its adoption at once by all creameries which are not already using this method. The standard temperature recommended is 170 degrees F. for not less than ten minutes."

Compulsory Pasteurization.

"Whereas tuberculosis of swine is shown by statistics to be increasing from year to year and is now causing serious losses to Canadian farmers, and whereas this disease in swine is derived almost entirely from tuberculosis cattle, chiefly by feeding the hogs on unpasteurized dairy products, be it

"Resolved that the by-products of cheese factories, and creameries, should be rendered harmless by pasteurization or sterilization before removal from such factories for feeding purposes, and that the Dominion Government be requested to make it compulsory to pasteurize or sterilize all dairy factory by-products.

Market Investigations.

"Whereas the creamery industry in Canada has developed to such an extent that there will be a surplus of butter available for export in the immediate future, and in order that a product may be exported which will meet with favor in foreign markets and there command the highest market prices; therefore, be it resolved that this conference of Dominion dairymen ask the Dominion Government to appoint a commission, composed of butter experts, to investigate the requirements of various export markets, and report their findings and recommendations at the earliest possible date."

Milk Samples.

"Resolved, that in future the sample to be tested be divided into three equal portions, each properly sealed, one to be handed to the vendor, one to be tested by the municipality, and the third to be held for testing by an independent authority should occasion require it."

Payment for Milk on Butter-fat Content.

"Whereas the payment of milk on the pooling system is an injustice to producers selling milk containing a high percentage of butter-fat,

"Therefore, this conference places itself on record as favorable to the producer being paid for milk for all purposes of manufacture and for human consumption on the basis of its butter-fat content, and further, that the various Provincial Governments be requested to enact such legislation at an early date as will bring such payment of milk into effect.

Releasing Soldiers Connected With the Dairy Industry.

"Whereas the war debt of Canada can best be paid off by developing its natural resources, particularly as having reference to the dairy industry, and

"Whereas in view of the great and increasing demand for dairy products, and

"Whereas the dairy industry is badly crippled for want of suitable labor, therefore, be it

"Resolved that this conference memorialize the Government, now that peace is practically declared, to release at the earliest moment possible all soldiers in any way connected with the dairy industry, which includes producers, cheese and butter-makers, milk distributors, and others, that they may return to their respective occupations, and so be ready when next season opens for a big output of milk and dairy products."

The following were present at the conference as delegates: Dairymen's Association Western Ontario:

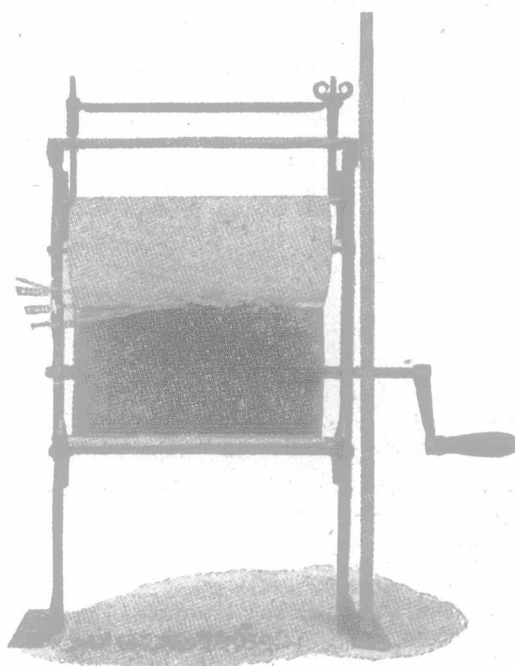
Jas. Donaldson, Atwood, Ont.; Frank Boyes, Dorchester, Ont.; W. G. Medd, Woodham, Ont. Dairymen's Ass'n. Eastern Ontario: J. A. Sanderson, Oxford Station, Ont.; T. A. Thompson, Almonte, Ont.; R. G. Leggett, Newboro, Ont. Quebec Dairymen's Ass'n.: J. B. Vincent, Racine, Que.; L. P. Lacoursiere, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; J. P. Cox, Greenlay, Que.; New Brunswick Dairymen's Ass'n.: Mr. Huggard, Norton, N.B.; P. L. Simmonds, Moncton, N.B. Nova Scotia Dairymen's Ass'n.: D. W. Murray, Scotsburn, N.S.; Harold Faulkner, Stellarton, N.S. Prince Edward Island Dairymen's Ass'n.: J. Walter Jones, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; J. F. Profitt, Kensington, P.E.I. Manitoba Dairymen's Ass'n.: Walter J. Cummings, Winnipeg, Man.; Alex. MacKay, Winnipeg, Man. Saskatchewan Dairymen's Ass'n.: W. A. Wilson, Regina, Sask.; O. W. Andreasen, Humboldt, Sask. Alberta Dairymen's Ass'n.: E. T. Love, Edmonton, Alta.; P. Pallesen, Calgary, Alta.; British Columbia Dairymen's Ass'n.: T. A. F. Wiancko, Victoria, B.C. Ontario Milk Producers' Ass'n.: E. H. Stonehouse, Weston, Ont. Milk Shippers' Ass'n.: (Quebec) Jas. Winter, Ormstown; Ayrshire Breeders' Ass'n.; W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., Jersey Breeders' Ass'n.: B. A. Bull, Brampton, Ont. Ice-Cream Manufacturers' Ass'n.: J. Bingham, Ottawa, Ont. Canadian Creamery Ass'n.: Mac Robertson, Belleville, Ont.; W. G. Jackson, Simcoe, Ont. Milk Condensaries: J. D. Laing, Brockville, Ont. Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture: W. A. MacKay, Dairy Supt., Truro, N.S. New Brunswick Department of Agriculture: H. W. Coleman, Sussex, N.B. Quebec Department of Agriculture: E. Bourbeau, St. Hyacinthe, Que. Ontario Department of Agriculture: G. A. Putnam, Toronto, Ont. Manitoba Department of Agriculture: L. A. Gibson, Winnipeg, Man. Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture: Percy Reed, Regina, Alberta Department of Agriculture: C. Marker, Calgary. Chief Dairy Instructors, Ontario and Quebec: Frank Hems, London, Ont.; G. G. Publow, Kingston, Ont.; J. D. Leclair, Ste. Therese de Blainville, Que. Dairy Schools: A. T. Charron, St. Hyacinthe, Que.; L. A. Zufelt, Kingston, Ont.; H. H. Dean, Guelph, Ont.; K. G. MacKay, Saskatoon, Sask. Montreal Produce Merchants' Ass'n.: E. H. Hodgson, Montreal; P. W. McLagan, Montreal. Official Butter Grader for Ontario, Municipal Abattoirs, Toronto: J. H. Scott. Bacteriologist, O.A.C., Guelph: Prof. T. H. Lund.

HORTICULTURE.

Thresher for Vegetable Seeds

A great many more people than usual have probably taken an interest in the growing of vegetable seeds during the last few years. It is often difficult to get the seed separated readily from the husk unless it is done by hand so that this becomes more or less of a task

A mechanical device which can be made in the farm workshop is described by L. Stevenson, Superintendent of the Dominion Government Experiment Station at Sidney, B. C., in a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa. This device is illustrated herewith and is described by Mr. Stevenson as follows:



Device for Threshing Vegetable Seeds.

"Pieces of wood one inch by two inches or iron 1/2 inch by 1/2 inches and 24 inches long are first secured and shaped to become the upright portion of the frame. Quarter inch holes are bored through these two pieces of iron or wood at distances from the lower end as follows: 9-13-19 inches. Foot pieces are bolted or riveted on one end of each upright piece and then a 14-inch top or cap piece is bolted or riveted on the other end. Two cross rods, 16 inches long, threaded at both ends and supplied with two nuts at each end are run through the holes in the uprights and the nuts adjusted to make a rigid frame of uniform width. A roller 12 inches long and 7 inches in diameter is secured and a shaft securely fastened in its centre. This roller or cylinder, preferably of wood, is covered with corrugated rubber floor matting, the corrugations running parallel to the top of

the frame. On the end of the shaft a small handle is placed, this being used to give a rotary motion to the cylinder. The apron holder is made by threading the end of the 26-inch rod and then binding same to the shape of the letter U. The threaded ends are run through the top or cap piece, small coil springs are placed on the thread ends and then a thumb nut for adjustment is put on. The apron is made of heavy rough canvass, turned and stitched at ends so that a rod may be run through. The apron is suspended from the U-bar and drawn tightly against the surface of the rubber-covered cylinder and held in position by a rod resting in brackets that are bolted to the upright portion of the frame. The canvass apron is tightened to suit the work by turning down the thumb nut. In operation the seed heads are placed on the upper surface of the cylinder. The discharge of fresh seed falls into a box placed at the base of the machine."

POULTRY.

Improving Farm Flocks

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE": The poultry industry is bound to expand and develop, if for no other reason than to supply the increased demand in Canada for poultry products. It is probable that our urban population will increase rapidly after the close of the war and this, with an increased per capita consumption, will give a stimulus to increased production. Finally, the good profits obtained in poultry keeping under proper conditions will do much to increase the number of fowls kept in the country. Thus, the hope of the future lies in a bigger and better industry. In a brief article it is impossible to deal in detail with the existing conditions of the industry; it is intended here that a few suggestions may be made regarding organization and development. The writer's chief interest is in larger profits to the producers, and these will be realized if the poultry industry is organized somewhat upon the lines discussed subsequently.

Considered in the broader sense it is quite evident that progress has been made in making poultry-raising more profitable; the average egg-production of Canadian farm hens is higher than was the case ten years ago, but it is due to the introduction of improved breeds and better methods of management rather than to selection in breeding. Selection through trap nesting has been practised for a number of years, but the averages realized in large flocks are very little above what they were at the beginning. This tends to show that there is apparently something wrong with our methods of breeding and there is no aspect of poultry husbandry that demands more attention. Improvement in egg production through better methods of breeding is the basis upon which the most substantial progress will be made in the future.

Apart from the comparatively small amount of trap-nesting practised throughout the country, practically no systematic breeding is done. Massselection, as practised by many farmers and poultry breeders, accomplished but little towards increased production. The great problem, then, is to originate some scheme toward improving the stock of the country which will give the desired results. In this matter there are few precedents in other countries to follow.

Distributing Eggs.

The Board of Agriculture for Scotland has inaugurated a scheme for the distribution of settings of eggs of pure breeds of poultry with a view to improving the flocks of the poorer sections of the country. The Department of Agriculture in Ireland has adopted practically the same scheme to improve the poultry industry there. The essential feature of these schemes is the bonusing of a number of approved applicants, called station-holders, who are prepared, on special terms provided, to distribute eggs for hatching purposes from approved breeds at one shilling per setting, 12 eggs to count as a setting. Station-holders are selected within a minimum radius of three miles, who agree to comply with certain requirements, the more general of which are:

1. Provide and maintain for station purposes at least thirty hens of one breed only, the hens to be marked with numbered and sealed rings by an official of the board, or of the Agricultural College of the district, before the commencement of the season.
 2. Replace each year at least one third of the hens with early hatched pullets.
 3. Provide such housing, run and general management as the Board or the College may require.
 4. Dispose of any birds on the premises of which the Board or College may not approve and neither keep, mate nor bring on the premises during the distributing season any poultry without the sanction of the Board of the College.
 5. Supply settings of eggs from station birds at the fixed price of one shilling per setting from January 1st to 31st, to any person in the area of the distribution, which is the country.
 6. Limit each applicant to one setting at any time when the demand for eggs exceeds the supply.
 7. Stamp all eggs given out with the stamp provided by the Board.
 8. Allow inspection of the station at any time by an official of the Board or of the Agricultural college.
- Mr. Edward Brown, the prominent English poultry authority, has informed us that "in selecting the stock for use under the poultry scheme, special attention is paid to the quality of the birds in regard to racial character and productiveness. The selection of birds at the stations is carried out on the following lines:—

The instructor each season goes through the stock, marking with sealed leg bands the birds selected for station purposes. The pullets are generally the produce of the station stock and the male birds are produced each year from other stations or private breeders. Every care is taken to provide male birds from reliable strains. A high utility standard is maintained, both as regards type and utility standard. This scheme does much to improve the quality of the stock of the country and in that way an increase in egg production results. It is a scheme which should receive the serious consideration of poultry authorities in this country.

Breeding Centres.

Another scheme worthy of application to conditions in Canada is that employed in Denmark. In different parts of Denmark breeding centres have been established where special attention is given to the trap-nesting of the birds and to the selection and mating of the breeding stock for egg production. Breeding stock and eggs for hatching are sold from these centres to the surrounding farmers at reduced prices. A number of stations adopt a system of exchange of breeding stock, thus obviating the necessity of introducing blood from outside sources.

Practically the only work along the above lines which has been carried out in this country is the distribution of hatching eggs to school children, as practiced in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba. While one of the fundamental objects of this extension work on the part of the Colleges is the improvement of the poultry industry, it also secures practical results in greater interest in poultry raising, improvement in breeding in various districts and provides for the establishment of community breeding centres. Apart from the economic returns the feature is distinctly educational, since it brings the pupils in direct contact with the underlying principles in the production of a staple agricultural product.

The distribution of hatching eggs to rural school children is a good line of work but it does not go far enough. Some effort should be made to establish community breeding centres in those districts where eggs are distributed. Then something definite and tangible could be done through breeding and selection and more rapid improvement would result.

It seems to us that the Federal Government, through the Experimental Farms, and the Agricultural Colleges of the Dominion are responsible in a large measure for the improvement in the productive qualities of the stock of the country. Let them see to it that community breeding centres are established, coupled with a systematic line of work in breeding and distribution of improved stock. It is quite obvious that there should be co-operation between the farms and the colleges.

Macdonald Agr. Coll., Quebec. M. A. Jull.

FARM BULLETIN.

Horsemen Protest to the Government

At a meeting of representatives of the various horse societies, among which were the Standard, Percheron, Clydesdale, Shire and Thoroughbred Horse Societies, held in Toronto on Friday, November 29, an emphatic protest was drawn up for presentation to the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. T. A. Crerar, and the Acting Premier, Sir Thomas White. The matter under consideration was the fact that from 7,000 to 12,000 horses and mules purchased for Great Britain in the United States, by the British Remount Commission, are to be sold in Canada. A great many, if not all, of these animals are already in this country, and at the time of the meeting were arriving steadily. The resolution sent to the Government reads as follows: "Resolved that this meeting of members of the various horse breeding societies of Canada representing approximately 200,000 Canadian farmers and breeders of horses do most seriously protest against the contemplated action of the British Remount Commission to sell some 10,000 or 12,000 horses or mules in the Dominion of Canada, for the following reasons, namely: 1. That these animals are not bred or purchased in the Dominion of Canada; 2. That for the past half century and more, individual citizens (farmers and breeders) of the Dominion of Canada have been purchasing registered pure-bred animals of the various breeds to improve the horse stocks of this country, and that the dumping of thousands of mares of mixed breeding in this country would have a most disastrous effect on the horse industry of the Dominion, which amounts to over \$303,000,000, and would undo the greater part of the good work which has been done in the past fifty years."

The above resolution was forwarded with the request that "reconsideration be given this contemplated action, and that some other means be found for the disposal of these horses and mules." The resolution was signed by Robert Graham, Chairman of the meeting, and H. M. Robinson, Secretary. Canadian horsemen feel this action of the British Remount Commission very keenly, especially since very few horses have been purchased in Canada, even the Canadian Government doing its buying through Great Britain, and owning at the present time probably some 25,000 horses of foreign breeding.

It was pointed out at the meeting in Toronto, however, that it was the purpose and practice of the various governments purchasing war materials of any kind, outside of their own country, to sell these materials in the country in which they happen to be at the time an armistice or peace was declared. In view of this fact it was thought unfair that horses should be dumped in Canada after the signing of the armistice, but that it might be asking too much to do other than call the attention of the Government to the harmful effect

which must result from the dumping of any large number of animals, (about fifty per cent. of which are reported to be females) in this country.

The meeting also considered the question of extending the horse market of Canada by means of a representative in Europe, whose duty it would be to obtain for Canadian horse breeders the same opportunities as are contemplated for the other live-stock interests in Canada. It was, therefore, suggested that the Secretary, H. M. Robinson, write to those appointed to act on behalf of the horsemen with the idea of having a representative sent to Europe to investigate the market, and that a report be presented to a meeting to be called at an early date.

Fruit Industry in Eastern Ontario

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE."

Fruit growing in Eastern Ontario has developed slowly, notwithstanding the fact that apples of the finest appearance and the best quality can be grown successfully and profitably; and that the American varieties of plums, which are extremely hardy and bear abundantly, can be grown at a greater profit than the best European plums from Western Ontario; and that raspberries, currants, strawberries and gooseberries can be grown successfully. Thus, while the tenderer fruits cannot be grown, good returns can be had from the hardier kinds.



C. W. Baxter.

a living go where there is less danger of loss.

The losses from the severe winter of 1917-18 have been a great discouragement to fruit growing in Eastern Ontario. There are, however, varieties of apples, plums and small fruits which can usually be depended upon and the writer believes that there will continue to be good profits from the growing of these, and new orchards should be set out as it may be many years before such a winter occurs again. The great loss caused by mice in winter is also a discouraging feature of the growing of fruits in the colder parts of Ontario, though this can be prevented if proper precautions are taken.

As the marketing of apples in eleven-quart baskets is likely to become increasingly popular and as the market gardener or truck gardener can handle them easily in this way, and also have plums and small fruits in small packages with his vegetables, it would seem that in the colder parts of Canada, such as in Eastern Ontario, small orchards and small fruit plantations in conjunction with vegetables would ensure good profits in supplying the local markets with such fruits as could be grown, leaving the larger markets and export trade to be supplied from the large orchards in districts where the winters are relatively mild. Some market gardeners about Ottawa have combined fruit growing with vegetables, and have found it quite profitable. A combination of fruit and vegetables has also been found profitable in the more favoured districts, but there is no necessity of combining fruit with vegetable growing in Eastern Ontario as, if the most suitable varieties are planted and the proper care is given, good returns will be obtained.

There should be a good market abroad after the war, as there was before. The fruit crops of Great Britain from year to year are very uncertain owing to climatic conditions, and this season has been one of the worst experienced there. It would merely be guessing to say where new markets will be found, as so much depends on trade conditions and regulations after the war.

It is true there are many neglected orchards in Ontario and in other Provinces, and, doubtless, there will continue to be so. Where fruit growing is only a side line on a mixed farm, or is one of many lines, it will be only the best farmers who will care for them in the future, as in the past, but the more demonstrations there are either by the Government or by progressive farmers of the advantage of caring for orchards the fewer neglected orchards there should be, as examples of success are inspirations to greater effort in every walk of life. The more neglected orchards there are the more orchards will be set out by successful fruit growers who have faith in the future of the fruit industry; hence, we should expect that in the future, fruit will average higher in quality than in the past.

In most cases where co-operation has been successful, producers or growers have gone into it in order to be reasonably sure of at least some profit where otherwise the returns would be very uncertain. Whether co-operation in fruit growing will become general; and where it will become general among growers will, in the writer's judgment, depend on necessity. Local co-operative associations, however, under good management have proved very satisfactory to growers, and will continue to prove satisfactory even when necessity is not the main consideration, and co-operation is bound to grow.

DOMINION HORTICULTURIST W. T. MACOUN.

Apple Embargo Lifted

Fruit growers everywhere will rejoice that the embargo on apples shipped from Canada to Great Britain was lifted on November 15. A cable was received to this effect at the office of the Fruit Commissioner, Ottawa, bearing that date. A recent communication from C. W. Baxter, Fruit Commissioner, under date of November 25, says: "So far, the information on hand is that applications for space should be made to the British Ministry of Food (Canada), 137 McGill St., Montreal, who will furnish the necessary application forms in quadruplicate. Permits have already been issued for the export of 20,000 barrels on boats leaving Nov. 29, 30 and December 3. The removal of the embargo has, of course, caused considerable excitement, particularly in Nova Scotia, where the shippers and growers have on hand approximately 200,000 barrels of apples available for the export market. I have no doubt that the matter will be very satisfactorily handled by the Ministry of Food, and that they will effect an equitable disposition of available steamship space to the satisfaction of all concerned."

"The ocean transportation rate is \$5 per barrel and \$2 per box, with no discrimination between Ontario and Nova Scotia barrels. The British Ministry of Shipping will provide ordinary storage space on condition that the inland and ocean charges be prepaid. There will be no guarantee as to port of discharge. Consignees will be required to accept delivery at port of discharge. Ocean bills of lading to read: "To port of discharge only," and traffic to be consigned in care of the British Ministry of Shipping on straight bill of lading. Our information is that the sale of apples in Great Britain is to be subject to controlled prices, a cable having arrived to-day stating that the probable primary distributors' maximum price would be 6 1/4 pence per pound, and that the probable maximum retail price would be 9 pence, importations to be restricted to licensed importers. It should be profitable for Canadian growers to ship to England even at the high rate of \$5 per barrel of ocean transportation. The maximum price per barrel amounts to about \$17 per barrel in England, which should leave a good margin for the Canadian grower."

Fruit Commissioner on the Job

We are presenting herewith a likeness of C. W. Baxter, the new Fruit Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, whose appointment was announced about a month ago, but who took up his new work only about ten days ago. Mr. Baxter succeeds the late Donald Johnson, whose recent death on August 4, was regretted by fruit growers throughout the whole Dominion. Mr. Baxter was born in the Province of Quebec, not far from the city of Ottawa, and has spent almost his entire life in the fruit business, having entered it at the age of sixteen. From that time until his entry into the Fruit Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, in 1912, he was engaged in the commercial buying, packing, exporting and selling of fruit and vegetables, part of this time having been spent in Eastern Ontario as an apple operator, and another portion having been spent as manager of the fruit and vegetable department of a large retail concern.

The new Fruit Commissioner was first appointed to the staff of the Fruit Branch in 1912, and was sent to Winnipeg as Chief Inspector for the Prairie Provinces. After two years spent in the West, he was brought East as Chief Fruit Inspector in Eastern Ontario and Quebec. This occurred in the fall of 1914. In the summer of 1917, Mr. Baxter was loaned by the Fruit Branch to the Canada Food Board, as a member of the Fruit and Vegetable Committee, which made an exhaustive investigation into the commercial fruit and vegetable industry throughout Canada. With the introduction of the licensing system, Mr. Baxter was, at the end of 1917, put in charge of the enforcement section of the Canada Food Board, which position he occupied until his appointment as Fruit Commissioner. During the four years of the late Donald Johnson's Commissionerhip, Mr. Baxter was one of the Commissioner's trusted advisors and his advice, criticism and suggestion were always sought on all important matters affecting the work of the Branch.

Annual Convention of the U. F. O.

December 17, 18 and 19 will be farmers' days in Toronto. On December 17 The United Farmers' Co-operative Co. Ltd., will meet in the Labor Temple at 10 a.m. This meeting is open to shareholders, secretaries and members of clubs. The Annual Convention will open at the same place at 9 a.m. Wednesday, December 18, and will continue for two days. A very complete program has been arranged, and a large attendance is expected.

The Guelph Judging team Wins at Chicago

When going to press we received a despatch from our representative attending the International Live Stock Exposition, Chicago, stating that the Ontario Agricultural College Live-stock Judging Team had won first place in the Judging Competition. More than that, R. E. Begg stood highest in the entire competition; R. F. McKenzie was third, Campbell Lamont was fifth, and D. J. Matheson was eighth, these all being members of the Guelph team. This is a signal triumph for the Ontario Agricultural College, and for Professor Wade Toole, who trained the men. The Competition is open to all agricultural colleges in the United States and Canada, which may be represented by teams consisting of five men each. On this recent occasion, Iowa came second and Nebraska third.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 28

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
	Nov. 28	1917	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	1917	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	1917	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	1917	Nov. 21
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	10,824	7,549	5,054	\$14.25	\$11.25	\$13.65	771	551	503	\$17.50	\$15.00	\$17.75
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	2,212	1,557	1,493	11.50	9.35	10.75	460	385	463	15.50	14.00	15.50
Montreal (East End)	1,830	1,592	2,281	11.50	9.35	10.75	349	204	521	15.50	14.00	15.50
Winnipeg	9,053	11,243	11,241	13.50	11.50	13.25	438	426	629	9.75	9.75	10.00
Calgary	3,501	3,550	4,350	13.00	11.25	12.50						
Edmonton	1,090	1,962	1,195	11.50	9.00	11.00	201	364	22	9.00	9.25	9.00

Market Comments

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

The offerings of live stock for the week were about the heaviest of the season, but under a very keen demand all offerings were absorbed by the trade at prices considerably above those prevailing during the previous two or three weeks. The advance in price ranged from 50 to 75 cents per hundred on animals of choice quality, and from 25 to 50 cents on medium and common stock. Very few choice heavy cattle were on sale, but there was a moderate offering of fair quality steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds. A few head of the latter weight sold up to \$14.25, while others good sales were made at \$13.75, sixteen head of ten hundred and eighty pounds average bringing this price; a straight load of eleven hundred pounds average realized \$13.40, and another load of ten hundred and twenty pounds average sold at a similar price. Numerous other sales were made from \$12 to \$13.25. Choice quality butchers under ten hundred pounds were weighed up from \$11.75 to \$12.50, two head of nine hundred and sixty pounds bringing the latter price. Several small lots sold at \$12, while a large number of sales were put through from \$11 to \$11.75 per hundred. Cows and bulls advanced in sympathy with other grades and \$10.25 to \$10.50 per hundred was paid in a few cases for really choice quality. The bulk of the good sales were made from \$8.75 to \$9.50, while common and medium stockers sold from \$6.50 to \$8, according to quality. Canners and cutters changed hands at a 25 cent advance on the previous week's prices, few sales being made below \$5, while from \$5 to \$5.75 per hundred covered most of the transactions. Trade in stocker and feeders was brisker than for some weeks past, which indicates a confidence by farmers in the future of beef prices. However, considerable numbers of unfinished cattle that ought to be returned to farms for further feeding continue to move to the killing pens. About ten hundred heads were shipped out to Ontario farmers during the past week. Good weighty steers of nine hundred and fifty to ten hundred pounds were worth from \$10.50 to \$11, while steers of eight hundred to nine hundred pounds realized from \$9 to \$10. Choice stockers sold up to \$9, although fairly good steers of seven hundred and fifty pounds could be bought at \$8 per hundred, and steers of from five hundred to six hundred pounds at from \$7 to \$7.50 per hundred. Calves were in demand at good prices. A few choice veals sold at \$17.75 per hundred, the majority from \$16 to \$17 and medium at \$14 to \$16.

The lamb market was fairly steady all week with prices easing up a trifle at the close. Choice lambs sold on Monday from \$15.25 to \$15.75, while mixed lots which covered most of the sales, sold from \$14.75 to \$15.35. On Wednesday and Thursday few sales were made above \$15. Thirteen thousand lambs were on the market. Sheep quotations were unchanged. About three hundred breeding sheep were returned to Ontario farmers during the week.

The offering of hogs sold generally at the unchanged quotation of \$18.50 per hundred, fed and watered. This price

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)		MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)	
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales
STEERS					
heavy finished	22				
STEERS good	243	\$13.47	\$12.75-\$14.00	32	\$11.10-\$11.00
1,000-1,200 common	54	11.75	11.00-12.50		
STEERS good	1,346	11.71	11.00-12.25	148	10.75-10.00-11.00
700-1,000 common	1,324	9.01	8.00-9.50	221	8.75-7.50-9.25
HEIFERS good	715	11.82	11.00-12.50	24	9.50-9.00-11.50
fair	670	9.25	8.75-9.75	113	8.25-7.50-8.50
common	360	7.71	7.00-8.50	246	7.25-6.75-7.50
COWS good	533	8.86	8.00-9.50	16	9.50-8.50-10.00
common	1,378	6.87	6.00-7.75	215	7.50-6.25-8.50
BULLS good	67	8.86	8.00-9.50		
common	202	7.28	6.50-7.75	311	6.00-5.50-7.00
CANNERS & CUTTERS	1,644	5.50	5.00-5.75	826	5.00-4.75-5.50
OXEN				4	
CALVES veal	711	11.50	14.00-16.50	168	13.00-12.00-15.00
grass	6	6.75	6.00-8.00	292	5.25-5.00-6.00
STOCKERS good	499	8.50	8.00-9.50		
450-800 fair	1,162	7.56	6.75-8.00		
FEEDERS good	325	10.50	10.00-10.75		
800-1,000 fair	280	9.75	9.50-10.00		
HOGS selects	9,446	18.41	18.25-18.50	2,406	18.15-18.10-18.25
heavy	84	18.50	18.50		
(fed and lights	366	16.93	16.50-17.50	235	16.15-16.10-16.25
watered) sows	325	15.98	15.00-16.50	47	15.15-15.10-15.25
stags	7	14.39	14.25-14.50	10	
LAMBS good	10,779	15.01	14.25-15.50	486	14.25-14.25
common	514	12.50	2.00-13.00	946	13.75-13.00-14.00
SHEEP heavy	86	8.88	8.00-10.00		
light	394	10.41	9.50-11.50	49	10.50-10.00-11.00
common	251	6.99	6.00-8.00	986	9.50-9.00-10.0

prevailed on Monday and Tuesday but for the balance of the week prices were rather uncertain, although packers stated they were buying hogs at \$18.25, fed and watered. Prices f. o. b. ranged from \$17.50 to \$17.75. It is doubtful, however, that any hogs actually sold below \$18.50, fed and watered.

Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending November 21, Canadian packing houses purchased 373 calves, 5,477 butcher cattle, 201 hogs and 5,064 lambs. Local butchers bought 190 calves 450 butcher cattle, 283 hogs and 1,500 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 138 calves, 61 milk cows, 372 stockers, 590 feeders, 162 hogs and 200 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 131 butcher cattle, 148 stockers, 708 feeders.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 21, inclusive were 254,560 cattle, 51,113 calves, 314,435 hogs and 122,021 sheep; compared with 271,772 cattle, 44,373 calves, 420,673 hogs, and 145,261 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

Montreal.

Following the recent heavy run of stock and the consequent break in prices, the receipts during the last two weeks have again become moderate in volume. Prices during the week were more or less

sharply advanced on all classes of stock. A feature of the market was the continued purchasing of canner cows, canner bulls, lambs and hogs, for shipment to outside points. The largest single transaction was the sale of eighty head of two-year old steers, averaging from ten hundred to ten hundred and twenty-five pounds, at \$11 per hundred. In addition to the demand existing for canning and boning cattle packing plants are now making inquiry for the best grades of stock. A few head of choice fat cows sold up to \$11 per hundred, while butcher cows of fair quality sold from \$7.50 to \$8.50 per hundred. Canner cows realized around \$4.75 per hundred on Thursday but drovers were asking \$5 later in the week. Calves of good veal quality continue to sell at firm prices. Grass calves were selling from \$5 to \$6 per hundred.

Lambs advanced in price \$1 to \$1.50 per hundred during the week, while a few selected ewe lambs were reported as selling from \$15.50 to \$16. Best fat sheep sold at \$11, and sales of poorer stock were made at \$9.

Hogs sold from \$18.35 to \$18.50 per hundred, off car weights, for those of select grading. One deck of very light hogs were weighed up at \$16. Sows were \$3 per hundred and stags \$4 per hundred, below the prices paid for selects.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending November 21, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 91 calves, 25 canners and cutters, 187 bulls, 869 butcher cattle, 1,507 hogs and 11 sheep. Canadian shipment were made up of 377 canners and cutters, 301 bulls, 14 butcher cattle and 41 lambs. Shipment to United States points consisted of 27,372 calves, and 2,454 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 21, inclusive were 53,035 cattle, 61,234 calves, 67,213 hogs and 57,182 sheep; compared with 50,823 cattle, 52,486 calves, 82,270 hogs and 66,002 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the yards for the week ending November 21, Canadian packers and local butchers purchased 431 calves, 2,078 butcher cattle, 706 hogs and 735 sheep and lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 90 calves, 59 butcher cattle, 150 hogs and 893 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1 to November 21, inclusive were 52,050 cattle, 46,962 calves, 44,158 hogs and 50,024 sheep, compared with 53,928 cattle, 40,495 calves, 46,811 hogs and 40,884 sheep received during the corresponding period of 1917.

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Winnipeg.

Receipts for the week were slightly fewer and the quality of the stock considerably better, than during the previous week. There was also an improved tone to the market. The best grades of steers offered were readily purchased by the packing houses, and also on order as short-keep feeders for the corn-belt of the United States. Heavy steers sold up to \$14 per hundred, while a good many sold around \$13. The choicest of this class were from the province of Alberta. Steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds were ready sellers up to \$13.50 per hundred; the majority of the best realized from \$11.50 to \$12.50 while those of medium grading were quickly bought up, either as butchers or feeders, from \$9.50 to \$10.50 per hundred. The trade in stocker and feeders picked up considerably and prices advanced on animals of quality. The best stockers offered realized from \$7.50 to \$8.25. The demand on western account was much better than during the previous few weeks, especially for breeding heifers. Feeder cattle advanced automatically with butcher steers. The best heavy feeders were in demand as short-keep corn-belt steers, and sold from \$10 to \$11 per hundred.

Buffalo

Cattle.—Cattle market was full steady on shipping steers for the first half of last week but eased off somewhat for the last half, values declining a full quarter, as compared with the week's opening. Of the fifty loads or more of shipping steers, supply ran mainly to a medium and fair kind, sellers maintaining that the quality and finish was the poorest of the season. Offerings in the shipping steers line were largely Canadians, selling from \$12.00 to \$15.00. Choice butchering stuff brought about steady prices throughout the week, with a medium and less desirable kind ruling from a quarter to a half lower during the last half of the week. Best handy butchering steers sold from \$14.00 to \$14.75, best handy steers and heifers mixed from \$14.00 to \$14.50, with best butchering heifers from \$11.00 to \$11.85. Heavy fat cows at \$11.00 per cwt., looked a big quarter to a half lower than the previous week. Demand in the stocker and feeder division was mainly for feeders, which sold up to \$11.25 to \$11.50, these looking about steady with the previous week but stockers of any class were slow sale and brought lower prices by a quarter or more. Bulls generally sold at strong prices, while a light run of milk cows and springers held these to about a steady level. Offerings for the week totaled 7,850 head, as compared with 6,575 for the previous week and as against 7,050 for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$15.25 to \$16; plain and medium, \$11.25 to \$12; coarse and common, \$10 to \$11;
 Shipping Steers, Canadian.—Best heavy, \$15 to \$15.25; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$11.50 to \$12; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$10.75;
 Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$15 to \$15.60; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$14; best handy, \$11.75 to \$12.25; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12.
 Cows and heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11.25 to \$12; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11;

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Good butchering heifers \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9; light common, \$5 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$10 to \$11; Best heavy fat cows, \$9 to \$10; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$5 to \$5.50; good canners, \$4.75 to \$5.

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

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

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

Hogs.—Buffalo had a good run of hogs last week, grand total being 37,300 head. Offerings were against 24,250 head for the week preceding and 40,200 head for the same week a year ago. Demand was strong and notwithstanding the liberal supply, prices were held steady all week. The first three days it was a one price deal of \$18 for all grades. Friday good hogs again sold at \$18 and pigs, which were lower, ranged as low as \$17. Good throwout roughs brought around \$16 and stags went from \$13.50 down.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were liberal last week and as a result of a light demand, market ruled extremely dull all week, with prices on the decline. Monday top lambs sold from \$15.50 to \$15.75, with culls \$14 down, Tuesdays the range in price was a quarter lower, Wednesday's market was unchanged from Tuesday, top being \$15.50 and Friday market continued very dull, with values showing another drop of a quarter. Best lambs went at \$15 and \$15.25 and inferior to good culls ranged from \$9 to \$13.50. Sheep also ruled slow all week. Choice wethers sold down to \$10, buyers got best ewes as low as \$8.50 and \$8.75 and cull sheep went from \$5.50 down. The past week's receipts totaled 28,100 head, being against 16,495 head for the week before and 14,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Prices held to a very high level last week. The first three days choice veal sold mostly at \$20.50 and Friday the bulk reached \$21.50. Cull grades sold up to \$18 and grass calves, which were slow all week, ranged from \$5.50 to \$8. Offerings the past week figured 2,150 head, as compared with 1,799 head for the week previous and 1,800 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, December 2, consisted of 492 cars, 8,646 cattle, 468 calves, 5,677 hogs, 7,162 sheep and lambs. Considering the number of cattle on sale trade was fair. Heavy steers, strong to 25 cents higher; top, \$1385 for 16 head, average weight 1,299 pounds. Good butchers' steers, heifers, cows and bulls steady; others slow. Calves steady. Sheep 50 cents lower; lambs, \$13.50 to \$14.50 per hundred. Hogs, \$18.50, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario f.o.b. shipping points, (according to freights). No. 1 winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2 winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3 winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1 spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2 spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3 spring,

per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10. Manitoba wheat, (in store, Fort William, not including war tax)—No. 1 northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½.

Oats.—Manitoba (in store, Fort William), No. 2 C. W., 81c.; No. 3 C. W., 78c.; extra No. 1 feed, 78½c.; No. 1 feed, 76½c.

Oats.—Ontario, (new crop), according to freights outside; No. 2 white, 77c. to 80c.; No. 3 white, 76c. to 79c.

Rye (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.62.

American corn (track, Toronto)—No. 2 yellow, \$1.65; No. 3 yellow, \$1.60; No. 4 yellow, \$1.54; sample feed, \$1.40 to \$1.45.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$2.10.

Barley (according to freights outside)—new crop, malting, \$1.03 to \$1.08.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$1.50.

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

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—No. 1, per ton, car lots, \$21 to \$23; mixed, per ton, \$20 to \$21.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$9.50 to \$10.

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

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered, Toronto:
 City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, flat, 18c.; calf skins, green, flat, 45c.; veal kip, 30c.; horse hides, city take off, \$6 to \$7; sheep, \$3.50 to \$5.50.

Country Markets.—Beef hides, flat, cured, 18c. to 20c.; green, 16c. to 17c.; deacon or bob calf, \$2.25 to \$2.75; horse hides, country take off, No. 1, \$6 to \$7; No. 2, \$5 to \$6; No. 1, sheep skins, \$2.50 to \$5. Horse hair, farmers' stock, \$25.

Tallow.—City rendered, solids, in barrels, 16c. to 17c.; country solids in barrels, No. 1, 15c. to 16c.; cakes, No. 1, 18c. to 19c.

Wool.—Unwashed fleece wool, as to quality, fine, 60c. to 65c.; washed wool, fine, 80c. to 90c.

Country Produce.

Butter.—Butter prices remained stationary on the wholesales, selling as follows. Creamery, 56c. to 75c. per lb.; creamery cut solids, 53c. to 54c. per lb.; dairy, 45c. to 50c. per lb.

Oleomargarine kept stationary in price, selling at 33c. to 35c. per lb., wholesale.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs were very scarce, the few offered bringing 70c. per dozen, in cartons, 75c. per dozen wholesale; cold storage selling at 53c. to 54c. per dozen, and selects at 58c. per dozen.

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

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

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Apples.—Some splendid quality Ontario box apples are being received at the present time, and selling at \$1.50 to \$3 per box. The Western boxed firm sold slightly and sold at \$3 to \$4 per box; Ontario barreled bringing from \$3 to \$7.50, according to quality and variety.

Bananas advanced in price, selling at 8c. per lb.

Cranberries kept stationary at \$12 to \$14 per bbl.

Grapefruit has been a very slow sale, the Florida bringing from \$4 to \$5 per case.

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Lemons again declined, selling at \$6 to \$6.50 per case.

Oranges.—California Navel oranges of splendid quality are arriving freely and declined in price, selling at \$7 to \$10 per case. The Florida Navels brought \$6 to \$8 per case; Florida seedlings, \$5.50 to \$6 per case.

Tangerines.—Extra choice quality tangerines made their first appearance for this season last week, but were very high priced, selling at \$4.50 per half strap.

Tomatoes have not been of extra choice quality, and sold at 28c. to 30c. per lb. for No. 1 grade, and 20c. to 22c. per lb. for No. 2's.

Beets kept stationary at \$1 per bag. Cabbage remained decidedly slow at \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl.

Carrots declined, selling at 60c. to 70c. per bag.

Celery sold at 30c. to 40c. per dozen, and \$2.50 and \$4.50 per case.

Lettuce.—Leaf lettuce sold at 25c. to 35c. per dozen, while imported Boston Head brought \$3 per hamper.

Onions were decidedly slow at stationary prices \$2 to \$2.25 per 100-lb. sack, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 75-lb. bag.

Potatoes continued to be very weak at slightly lower prices; Ontarios selling at \$1.50 to \$1.65 per bag; N. B. Delawares at \$1.85 to \$2 per bag.

Turnips mostly sold at 60c. per bag.

Montreal.

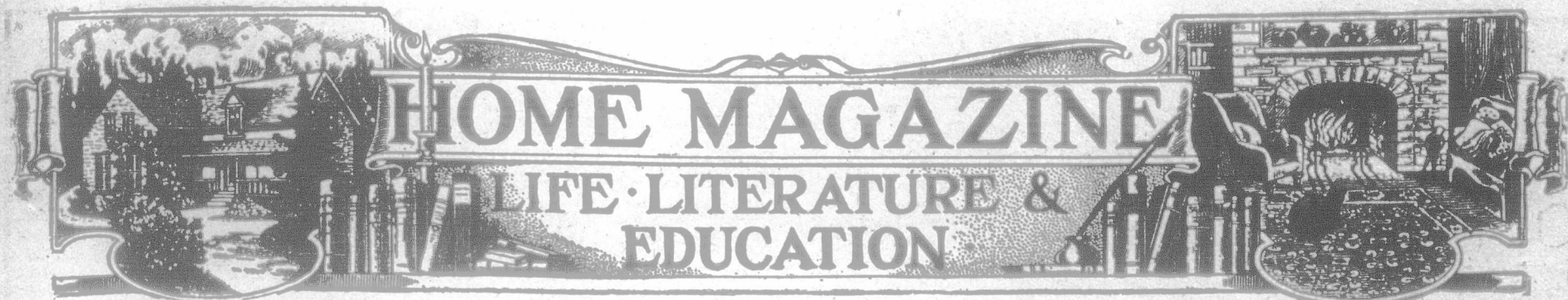
Horses.—Demand for horses is exceedingly light. Up to the present, prices have shown no change, although in many quarters it is predicted that a decline will take place owing to the approach of peace. Hereafter, there will be a cessation of demand for horses for army purposes, and it may even be that some of those which were taken abroad will be brought back, though the great bulk will remain overseas. Meantime, prices held steady as follows:—Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. \$200 to \$250 each; light horses \$125 to \$175 each; culls \$50 to \$75 each; fine saddle and carriage horses \$175 to \$250 each.

Dressed Hogs.—There is an excellent demand for Abattior fresh-killed hogs, and as the supplies were none too large, prices were firm, at 25c. to 25½c. per lb. Country dressed hogs were selling at 20½c. to 22½c. per lb., covering all grades.

Poultry.—Supplies are not particularly large, and consumption has been very fair, when prices were taken into consideration. These were high, being 36c. to 38c. per lb. for turkeys; 25c. to 30c. for chickens; 28c. to 31c. for ducks; and 24c. to 28c. for fowl.

Potatoes.—The open season facilitated movements of potatoes, and quite a large quantity has been received. Green mountains were quoted rather firmer, at \$1.80 for car lots, ex-track, Quebec whites being quoted at \$1.50 per bag of 90 lbs. Sold ex-store, about 15c. is added to these prices. Sales of Quebec turnips were taking place at \$1.25 per bag of 70 lbs., and of onions at \$1.50 to \$1.75, ex-store.

Maple Syrup and Honey.—White clover comb honey was still quoted at 30c. per lb. section; white extracted at 27c. to 28c.; and buckwheat honey at 24c. to 25c. Maple syrup and sugar, however, were



"Poetry is the child of Nature, which regulated and made beautiful by art, presenteth the most harmonious of all other compositions."—*Shirley, in Preface to "Beaumont and Fletcher."*

A Plea for Poetry

JOHN M. GUNN.

There is a vast amount of poetry good, bad and indifferent lying around loose in this old world of ours and the volume is increasing every day. Is there any thing in it that can be of help or interest to the toil-worn farmer or the hard-headed man of business? Or is it simply an amiable vice of long-haired men and the daily diversion of bespectacled and blue-stocking spinsters?

To many people, admiration for poetry seems weak sentimentality. They recognize it in magazines and newspapers by the capital letters at the beginning of the lines and they skip it religiously. Probably a good deal of verse deserves no better treatment. But that man or woman is a great loser who adopts towards all poetry such attitude of indifference or contempt.

In these trying and turbulent times, we need all the strength and heartening that we can get. We cannot allow our minds to dwell all the time upon the horrors of war, Our very sanity of mind and health of body demand that we renew our spirits in the atmosphere which only the great poets can create. And we are making a profound mistake when we fail to tap any spring of cheer or refreshment within our reach.

Some one has said that we should think for a little while each day on the boundlessness of space, the endlessness of time and the infinite power and love of God, This will help us to see life in its true perspective and all things in right proportion. To this end also we have been enjoined to look each day on a famous work of art, to listen to some glorious music and to read a great poem. Not all of us have access to great paintings or the privilege of hearing glorious music, and not all of us have the eye or ear for their appreciation. But we have, all of us, the best poetry of the ages at our hands and if we have not now the taste for it we can cultivate it and find in the growth of it an ever increasing delight.

In all our schools, we are teaching English Literature, primarily for the purpose of forming the taste of the pupils and cultivating in them a love of things worth while. And yet when they get out into the great world's bustle and business and become absorbed in the strenuous task of making a living, they forget far too often that the life is more than meat and the body more than raiment. All our good poets have protested vehemently against this absorption in the things that perish.

This is the mission of the true poet. He sees men toiling and struggling to make a living and failing in any real sense to live. He sees some going down in the fierce competition of to-day and others winning success—but all of them with their eyes fixed on the ground, like Edwin Markham's "Man with the Hoe" and never an upward glance to the skies above their heads. He sees the beauty and the glory and the dream of life which is all around us and he would lead us his

eyes that we also may see it. "Earth's crammed with Heaven," sang Mrs. Browning, "and every common bush afire with God; but only he who sees takes off his shoes."

Now all this prosy introduction is just to lead us to the poets themselves and to their appeal in three great sonnets. First the familiar lines of Wordsworth:

"The world is too much with us, late and soon,
Getting and spending, we lay waste our powers;
Little we see in Nature that is ours;
We have given our hearts away, a sordid boon!

This sea that bares her bosom to the moon,
The winds that will be howling at all hours
And are upgathered now like sleeping flowers,
For this, for everything, we are out of tune;

It moves us not,—Great God! I'd rather be
A Pagan suckled in a creed outworn,—
So might I standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn;
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea;
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn."

Secondly, William Watson. This was the poet who paid his respects several years ago to the late Sultan of Turkey describing him in a splendid sonnet as "Abdul the Damned,"

"I think the immortal servants of mankind,
Who, from their graves, watch by how slow degrees,
The world soul greaten with the centuries,
Mourn most man's barren levity of mind,
The ear to no great harmonies inclined,
The witless thirst for false wit's worthless lees,
The laugh mistimed in tragic presences,
The eye to all majestic meanings blind.
O, Martyrs, prophets, saviors, ye were great,
All truth being great to you; Ye deemed man more
Than a dull jest, God's ennui to amuse;
The world for you held purport; Life ye wore
Proudly, as Kings the solemn robes of state,
And humbly as the mightiest monarchs use."

And lastly a sonnet which he calls "Outlook" by the late Archibald Lampman one of our greatest Canadian poets;

"Not to be conquered by these headlong days,
But to stand free; to keep the mind at brood
On life's deep meaning, Nature's altitude
Of loveliness, and time's mysterious ways;
At every thought and deed to clear the haze
Out of our eyes, considering only this,
What man, what life, what love, what beauty is;
This is to live and win the final praise.

Though strife, ill fortune and harsh human need
Beat down the soul, at moments blind and dumb
With agony; Yet patience, there shall come
Many great voices from life's outer sea,
Hours of strange triumph and when few men heed,
Murmurs and glimpses of eternity.

Current Events

The Red Cross and other relief societies will continue working for the soldiers and refugees, probably for another year.

Members of the Canadian army who are with the Allied forces now rapidly occupying West Germany will spend Christmas in the great fortress of Mainz, on the left bank of the Rhine.

More than 1,500,000 prisoners, released from prison-camps in Germany, are now on their way home.

Up to the present time 114 German U-boats have been surrendered.

President Wilson has sailed for Europe to attend the peace conference. So far as the United States is concerned, there will be no censorship of the actions and deliberations at the Conference.

The British Admiralty has announced the number of casualties among British seamen during the war as 39,766. Of these 2,466 officers and 30,895 men lost their lives. In addition 14,661 officers and sailors on British merchant-vessels and fishing boats, lost their lives.

A flotilla of mine-sweepers, under Vice-Admiral Browning, accompanied by representatives of the American and French Governments, left the Firth of Forth on Nov. 26th, to sweep a passage for the fleet through the Elsinore Sound and the Baltic.

The question of the extradition of the former German Emperor and the Crown Prince is being considered by the British law officers of the Crown, working in close co-operation with French authorities, and a demand may be made upon Holland to deliver, not only the Hohenzollerns, but also other individuals taking refuge in that country who are known to have given instructions for the commission of extraditable crimes. In referring to these men Premier Lloyd-George, speaking recently at Newsactle, said, "We have got so to act that men in the future who feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into war will know what is awaiting them in the end."—Nor can the once proud war-makers find much more comfort in thinking of their own lands. Persons who have lately come from Germany through Holland report that at Cologne crowds have been clamoring against the ex-Kaiser and Crown Prince, and that posters signed by the Executive Committee of the Soldier's Associations, have been put up about the city, offering \$20,000 to whoever will kill "these Arch-criminals in Holland" or bring them back to Germany to be sentenced by their own people. The Royalists, it is true, have yet a following chiefly of officers and others who hold their positions because of militarism, and it is probably in fear of these, and of a counter-revolution which they are said to have begun, that the extremists in Berlin are demanding the immediate convening of a tribunal to pass sentence under the charge of high treason, on the Hohenzollerns, father and son, and on Von Bethmann-Hollweg, who was Imperial Chancellor in Germany when the War broke out.—"That gang of murtherers," says *Vorwaerts*, "are still planning to re-establish themselves."

In reply to a telegram sent to him by the Government of Berlin, William Hohenzollern, on Nov. 29th, formally abdicated from the thrones of Germany and Prussia. The Crown Prince will now be called upon to do likewise.

In the meantime former Emperor Charles of Austria finds little better harborage in his country. Recent despatches state that the Vienna Government intends to bring to trial all persons

responsible for the War, including the former Emperor, Count Berchtold (who was Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister when the war broke out), the Austrian Grand Dukes, and a number of Generals.

In Germany there is still much confusion, but out of the chaos some semblance of order is appearing. There are three marked divisions, politically, among the people.—the Monarchists, referred to above, who are still in favor of the Hohenzollerns; the Extremists, or "Spartacus" section, headed by Dr. Liebknecht; and the Moderate Socialists, headed by Schiedmann and Ebert. As yet the Moderate Socialists are largely in the majority, covering all Greater Germany, although at time of writing (Dec. 2) it is stated that Liebknecht's party is rapidly gaining ground, especially in Berlin. The Moderate Socialists are overwhelmingly in favor of the summoning, at once, of a National Convention, to consider the endless problems of reconstruction, and during the past week hundreds of telegrams from Soldier's and Workers' Councils and other organizations, everywhere in Greater Germany, have been sent to the Provisional Government, asking for this, and stating that any extreme action that may be undertaken by Liebknecht and his "Spartacides" will not be tolerated. Liebknecht, on the other hand, opposes such immediate national representation, his ground, possibly, being to rush through certain Socialistic measures before the mass of the people get a milder Government into their hands. . . . In the meantime, in the Rhineland a separatist movement is afoot, a large number of the people there expressing a wish for independence. Bavaria has decidedly broken relations with the Berlin Government. Southern Germany, too, is not in accord with Prussia, and even among the returning armies there are constant quarrels between the Prussian and other German soldiers, who, its said, refuse to eat together. . . . In Austria also, there is friction between the Moderates and the Extremists. . . . At present the gravest problem—which may be lightened somewhat, even though temporarily, when the armies return with their stores of supplies—is the extreme suffering for want of food among the masses of the people in both Germany and Austria, a condition which becomes worse, day after day as the millions of workers in munition plants and other iron and steel industries are being thrown out of work,—the iron and steel industries being obliged to close because they have no longer the coal and raw metal supplies of Alsace-Lorraine to fall back upon. Truly Germany is facing as, Dr. Koeth recently said, "the most appalling economic situation any nation ever confronted." Nevertheless, if starvation with its desperation can be avoided, it is unlikely that there will be any outburst of headless anarchy such as has torn Russia. The educated "workmen and soldiers" of Germany have refused to receive the advances of the Russian Bolsheviks. So far, according to a press correspondent in Berlin, "It is scarcely any exaggeration to say there is no Bolshevism in Germany."

As a precautionary measure, however, to forestall either a possible riot of anarchy or a counter-revolution by the Monarchists, Allied armies will remain along the west front for some time to come.

Father O'Hanlon, of Dubuque, was passing down the street when he noticed one of his parishioners digging in a trench, while a little way off stood a swarthy superintendent.

"Well, Pat," said his reverence, "how do you like having an Italian boss?" Pat looked up, and, mopping his brow, replied:

"Faith, father, how do you loike havin' one yerself?"—*Boston Transcript.*

For the Spirit of spring is calling to our spirits that love to roam
Over the hills of home, laddie, over the hills of home.

Laddie, little laddie, here's hazel and meadow rue,
And wreaths of the rare arbutus, a-blowing for me and you;
And cherry and bilberry blossoms, and hawthorn as white as foam.
We'll carry them all to Mother, laddie, over the hills at home.

Laddie, little laddie, the winds have many a song,
And blithely and bold they whistle to us as we trip along;
But your own little song is sweeter, your own with its merry trills;
So whistle a tune as you go, laddie, over the windy hills.

Laddie, little laddie, 'tis time that the cows were home.
Can you hear the kling - klangle of their bell in the greenwood gloam?
Old Rover is waiting, eager to follow the trail with you,
Whistle a tune as you go, laddie, whistle a tune as you go.

Laddie, little laddie, there's the flash of a bluebird's wing.
O hush! If we wait and listen we may hear him carolling.
The vesper song of the thrushes, and the plaint of the Whip-poor-wills—
Sweet, how sweet is the music, laddie, over the twilight hills.

Brother, little brother, your childhood is passing by,
And the dawn of a noble purpose I see in your thoughtful eye.
You have many a mile to travel and many a task to do;
Whistle a tune as you go, laddie, whistle a tune as you go.

Laddie, soldier laddie, a call comes over the sea,
A call for the best and the bravest in the land of liberty,
To shatter the despot's power, to lift up the weak that fall.
Whistle a song as you go, laddie, to answer your country's call.

Brother, soldier brother, the Spring has come back again,
But her voice from the windy hilltops is calling your name in vain;
For never shall we together 'mid the birds and the blossoms roam
Over the hills of home, brother, over the hills of home.

Laddie! Laddie! Laddie! "Somewhere in France" you sleep,
Somewhere 'neath alien flowers and alien winds that weep.
Bravely you marched to battle, nobly your life laid down.
You unto death were faithful, laddie; yours is the Victor's crown.

Laddie! Laddie! Laddie! How dim is the sunshine grown.
As mother and I together speak softly in tender tone!
And the lips that quiver and falter have ever a single theme,
As we list for your dear, lost whistle, laddie, over the hills of dream.

Laddie, beloved laddie! How soon should we cease to weep
Could we glance through the golden gateway, whose keys the angels keep!
Yet love, our love that is deathless, can follow you where you roam,
Over the hills of God, laddie, the beautiful hills of Home.

[Over the Hills of Home and Other Poems
By Lilian Leveridge. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto. Price 75 cents.]

"A Canadian Twilight"

BY BERNARD FREEMAN TROTTER.
This book of poems by Bernard Freeman Trotter, who has been called "the Canadian Rupert Brooke," was published after the death of the young poet, who was killed in action in France on May 7th, 1917. He was a graduate of McMaster University, and was taking a post-graduate course in English at the University of Toronto when he enlisted for service. Some of the poems were written in Eur-

ope, some in California, where the poet spent three years of his life; others tell of Canada, the land of his birth; while yet others enshrine the philosophy growing up in his soul. . . . We have selected two as representative:

The Poplars
O, a lush green English meadow—it's there that I would lie—
A skylark singing overhead, scarce present to the eye,
And a row of wind-blown poplars against an English sky.

The elm is inspiration, and death is in the yew,
And beauty dwells in every tree from Lapland to Peru;
But there's magic in the poplars when the wind goes through.

When the wind goes through the poplars and blows them silver white,
The wonder of the universe is flashed before my sight:
I see immortal visions: I know a god's delight.

I catch the secret rhythm that steals along the earth,
That swells the bud, and splits the burr, and gives the oak its girth.
That mocks the blight and canker with its eternal birth.

It wakes in me the savour of old forgotten things,
Before 'reality' had marred the child's imaginings:
I can believe in fairies—I see their shimmering wings.

I see with the clear vision of that untainted prime
Before the fool's bells jangled in and Elf-land ceased to chime,
That sin and pain and sorrow are but a pantomime—

A dance of leaves in ether, of leaves thread-bare and sere,
From whose decaying husks at last what glory shall appear
When the white winter angel leads in the happier year.

And so I sing the poplars; and when I come to die
I will not look for jasper walls, but cast about my eye
For a row of wind-blown poplars against an English sky.

The Road to Tartary
"O Arab much I fear thou at Mecca's shrine will never be,
For the road thou art going is the road to Tartary,"—Sa di.

I left the dusty travelled road the proper people tread—
Like solemn sheep they troop along, Tradition at their head;
I went by meadow, stream and wood; I wandered at my will;
And in my wayward ears a cry of warning echoed still:

"Beware! beware!"—An old refrain they chanted after me—
"The road that thou art going is the road to Tartary."

I clambered over dawn-lit hills—the dew was on my feet;
I crossed the sullen pass at night in wind and rain and sleet;
I followed trains of errant thought through heaven and earth and hell,
And thence I seemed to hear again that unctuous farewell,

For there I dreamed the little fiends were pointing all at me:
"The road that thou art going is the road to Tartary."

From all the pious wrangling sects I set my spirit free:
I own no creed but God and Love and Immortality.
Their dogmas and their disciplines are dust and smoke and cloud;
They cannot see my sunlit way; and still they cry aloud

"From church, conventicle, and street, that warning old to me:
"The road that thou art going is the road to Tartary."
I found a woman God had made, the blind world tossed aside—
It had not dreamed the greatness hid in poverty and pride.

I left the world to walk with her and talk with her and learn
The secret things of happiness—and will I now return
To that blind prudish world that shrugs and lifts its brows at me:
"The road that thou art going is the road to Tartary?"

Nay; we will go together, Love—we two to greet the sun.
There are more roads than one to heaven, perhaps more heavens than one.
Here on the lonely heights we see things hid from those who tread
Like sheep the dusty trodden way, Tradition at their head.
We sense the common goal of all—in Mecca we shall be,
Though the road that we are going seems the road to Tartary.

[Written in Toronto, November, 1914.]
[A Canadian Twilight and Other Poems of War and Peace. By Bernard Freeman Trotter. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto. Price \$1.25]

Kitchener and Other Poems

BY ROBERT J. C. STEAD.
The title poem of this volume, by Robert J. C. Stead of Calgary, has been published in every English-speaking country in the world.

Kitchener
Weep, waves of England! Nobler clay Was never to nobler grave consigned;
The wild waves weep with us to-day Who mourn a nation's master mind.

We hoped an honored age for him,
And ashes laid with England's great;
And rapturous music and the dim Deep hush that veils our Tomb of State.

But his is better. Let him sleep
Where sleep the men who made us free,
For England's heart is in the deep,
And England's glory is the sea.

One only vow above his bier,
One only oath beside his bed;
We swear our flag shall shield him here
Until the sea gives up the dead!

Leap, waves of England! Boastful be,
And fling defiance in the blast,
For earth is envious of the Sea
Which shelters England's dead at last.

Other poems in the book have been, for the most part, inspired by the Canadian West—a few by the Great War.

[Kitchener and Other Poems, By Robert J. C. Stead. Musson Book Co., Toronto, Publishers, Price: cloth, \$1.00; leather, boxed, \$2.00.]

The Fighting Men of Canada

BY DOUGLAS LEADER DURKIN.

Yet another book of poems by a young Canadian soldier, Douglas Leader Durkin, who has dedicated his little volume in loyal comradeship, "To the Canadians at the Front." There is a Kiplingesque lilt to some of these poems, which sing of the trenches; there is a solemn dignity in others such as *The Call*. We choose for quotation one from the many that will appeal especially to "The Boys:"

Carry On!
Is the game all up, are the boys all in?
Never mind, old man—carry on!
Have you met defeat where you thought to win?
Play up, old man—carry on!
Are your eyes a-swim in the blinding sun?
Are the wagers against you, five to one?
Buck up, old man! Carry on! Carry on!

Are you groggy and dazed at the close of the round?
Come back, old man—carry on!
Jump in and mix it, and hold your ground—
That's it, old man—carry on!
Do you wish like sin that the match was through?
All right—your man may be all in too—
He's probably bluffing the same as you;
Lead out, old man! Carry on! Carry on!

Is your line in the air and your colonel dead?
All right, old man—carry on!
Are your picked men shattered and plugged with lead?
What odds, old man?—Carry on!
Lie low, hold on, keep pegging away—
It's grit that counts in the game you play,
And it's grit after all, that wins the day—
Stand to, old man! Carry on! Carry on!

[The Fighting Men of Canada, By Douglas Leader Durkin. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto. Price, \$1.25.]

"Songs of an Airman"

BY HARTLEY MUNRO THOMAS.

Songs of an Airman and Other Poems were written by another young Canadian—only eighteen when the War broke out—who, when the colors called to him, was a student at Queen's University, Kingston. For some time before going into the Royal Flying Corps, he served as an officer in a Highland regiment, hence his war-poems do not all tell of the strange new life in the air. We choose for quotation, however, his *Hymn for Aviators*.

O God of heavens! Wrapt in power,
Grant airmen faith to prove their own;
Be with them in the aching hour,
When searching for Thy highest throne;
Save all who sail the dizzy sky;
Grant airmen courage ere they die.

O God of thunder! grant them might,
That, they despising death and pain,
May purge, as bursts upon their sight,
Each blot upon Thy free domain,
Save all who sail the dizzy sky;
Grant airmen victory ere they die.

O God of sunlight! crowned with pride,
May airmen find their task so dear,
That when grim death tears life aside,
Their pride may stay regret and fear;
Save all who sail the dizzy sky;
Grant airmen peace before they die.

[Songs of An Airman and Other Poems, By Hartley Munro Thomas. McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, Publishers, Toronto. Price \$1.25]

The Windrow

"The hunting season is on. How many hunters would sally forth with their guns if the various kinds of game also carried guns? But that would only be fair play."—*Our Dumb Animals*.

Recently 400 competitors sent in verses to the Royal Colonial Institute, which invited suggestions for an "Empire verse to the National Anthem." The adjudicators, Sir Herbert Warren, Mr. Edmund Gasse and Mr. Lawrence Binyon, decided in favor of the following:

"Wide o'er the linking seas
Polar and tropic breeze,
Our song shall ring,
Brothers of each domain,
Bound but by Freedom's chain,
Shout, as your sires, again—
"God Save the King!"

In its first drive an American platoon, after advancing several kilometers, came into possession of a building which had been a German regimental headquarters. Personal effects scattered about, a half-cooked meal, maps and documents on tables and in racks told of the precipitate departure of the commander and his staff.

In the room which had been the office of the commandant was a dead dog. Attached to his collar was a metal tube. In the tube was a message calling for assistance from a German machine gun nest, which, at the time of reading, had long since fallen into American hands. The dog, trained as a message bearer, had been dispatched with the call for help, had been struck by a shell fragment, as was evidence by a wound in his side, and had struggled on to the headquarters only to find it abandoned. He will be remembered and respected by the American platoon as one servant of the Kaiser who nobly did his duty and died.—*The Stars and Stripes*.

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CHAP. IV.

A Gossip

May 17th, 1837.

I wonder if the Lord has not a special pardon for men who throttle some women! When I came into supper this evening whom should I find but Mistress Jones, seated in my mother's best rocker, her cap-strings flying and her knitting going in perpetual motion, as though she were there for the night.

And I swear she kept time to the knitting needles with the clack of her tongue.

While there was such pleasant talk going on here last night, there were high doings it appears, at the tavern. She was telling about it in such detail as she could muster, and for a while I listened interestedly enough, as I scrubbed my face and combed my hair just outside of the back door. (There's a damnable weakness in men's brains as well as women's, I fear, that makes them turn an ear to catch a bit of gossip.)

The customary rookery was in at the tavern it seems, drinking and chatting, and by and by the chatting turned to arguing, in the proper fashion. But Colonel Van Egmond, it appears, had dropped a copy of *The Constitution* when he stopped for a moment in the afternoon, and that had set them going worse than usual. In the midst of it Big Bill came in, good humored enough to begin with but ugly enough when he got a few drinks in, and by midnight the whole upset ended in a fisticuff row.

"I was goin' past about eleven o'clock," said Mistress Jones, "on my way home from Elvir's, where I'd been helpin' through with the new baby, an' it was bad enough then. I sneaked up quiet an' peeked through the window, an' there was Big Bill up layin' down the law, an' darin' anyone who didn't like Sir Francis Bond Head to come up an' have it out with him. I knew there'd be trouble, soon, unless that old Nick Deveril stopped handin' out the licker, but there he was swillin' it out over the bar, jist as stupid an' sleepy lookin' as ever. Ye could hardly see the bar for smoke, but I could see the place was packed with men, some o' them shakin' their fists an' spittin' an' some o' them jist leanin'. When I got up on my tiptoes I could see Jake Taylor lyin' on the floor dead drunk 'Ye're the first o' them to topple,' sez I to myself, 'but if I'm any judge ye'll be tramped on a bit before some o' these others keels over'. Queer, isn't it? how the drink does with men. Some gits jolly, an' some it raises the devil in, an' some jist topples. That's my man, an' I thank the Lord many a day that I've got jist a toppler."

Here she had to stop to take breath, but before you could say Jack Robinson she was at it again.

"I'd a'stayed longer," she went on, "but I was scared, fer Dick saw a bear in the back slash the other day, an' ye never can be sure when or where bears 'll stray. So I jist satisfied meself that Dan wasn't there an' off I went. I do say, Mary, (it always makes me wince to hear her call my mother "Mary") I do say that Nick Deveril's the worst comer we've had in long enough, an' I hope he'll not keep the tavern long; but he will though, fer he's jist makin' money hand over fist. An' him so dull an' sleepy like, too. They say when things get too hot he jist gits out at the back door, an' did ast night, ner ever came in again until lall was quiet and the most of 'em gone except them that was lyin' asleep on the floor. Now when Ned Daly was the keeper as soon as anyone got fightin' mad he had to git out, an' there was no more about it. That kept most o' them quiet enough."

Here I looked though the door, and

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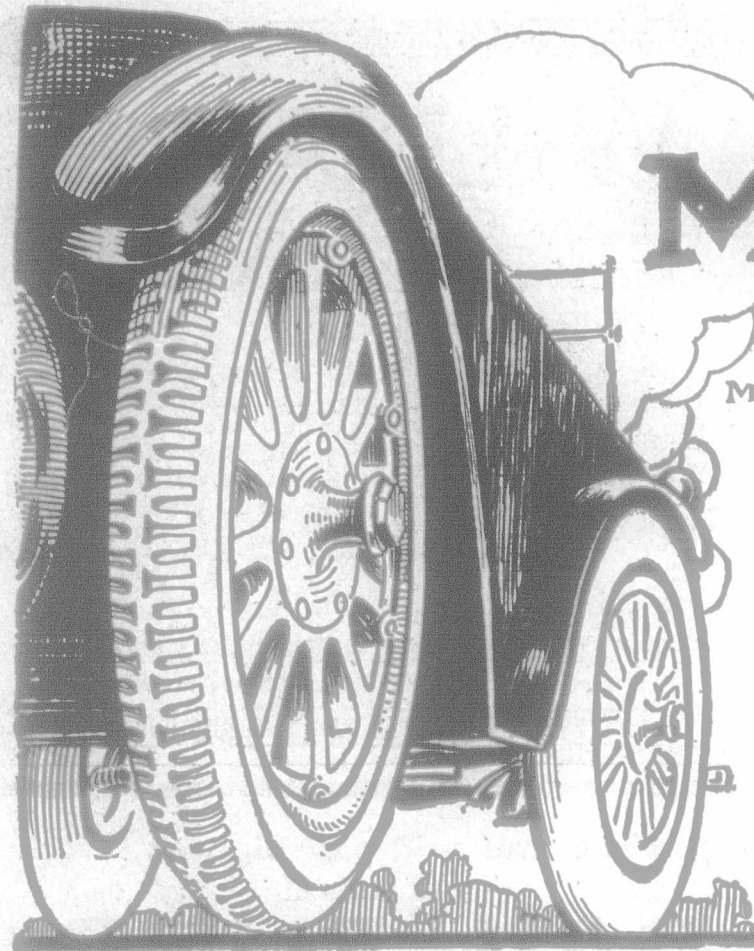
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comes from overthere

it's overthere

LIPTON'S TEA

THE TEA POT

AND IT'S RIGHT HERE FOR THE ASKING

saw my mother standing at the end of the table, which she was setting for supper, looking at Mistress Jones very seriously.

"They do say, the carousings are worse there now," she said, in her soft voice beside which Mistress Jones's is like the rasping of a bucksaw. "But tell me, what do Mr. Deveril's wife and daughter do when such goings on take place?"—And with that she was voicing the very thing that was in my own heart.

"Oh, they keep out of it," said Mrs. Jones, "as they keep out o' everything else. Fer my part I've no use fer that Deveril woman, an' I believe sure enough she has a story behind her, as they say. Why else did she marry sich a slow one as Nick Deveril? As fer the girl"—Here she stopped and I hoped she would not begin again, lest I should bundle her bodily out of the house.

"I have seen her once or twice," said my mother. "She is very beautiful."
Mistress Jones gave her yarn a jerk so that the ball came rolling over the floor. "Oh, yes, in a wild Indian sort o' way," she agreed. "To my way o' thinkin' she can't compare with Dimple over at the corners. There's modesty for you! But that Barbara Deveril! She's a bold one, flyin' around without stays ner crinoline, an' her hair down her back, an' her arms bare, an' her bold black eyes—"

Here I strode in, and I fear made a great noise on the floor with very big boots. In front of her I stopped.

"May I say for my mother and myself that we do not care to hear such talk," I said, and with that my mother came and put her arm through mine. It was her assent to a reproof which her shyness and fear of offending had not let her put in words.

But my Dame Jones was not abashed at all.

"Why good evenin', Alan, she said, "I forgot you're tender in that spot. I haven't seen you since I met you an' Barbara comin' out o' the woods, Monday, hev' I?"

It was just here that I could have throttled her with a good conscience, and would have, had she been a man, for the blood was tearing my brain, I think, and I could scarce see straight for anger.

"Will you be kind enough to go home?" however, was all that I could find voice to say, and that thickly enough in all conscience, for my very teeth were clenched.

With that my mother pressed my arm, and I saw that I was giving her distress. "Oh Alan!" she said,—"Please don't mind, Mistress Jones. Alan is—is—"

But Mistress Jones only laughed, quite pleasantly. "Oh, he don't bother me," she said, "I've come fer tea, Mary an' I'm goin' to stay. Why he needs to get mad because I met him an' Barbara comin' out of the bush I can't see."

With that I took a look at her, and the Lord knows I couldn't know what she meant, for she sat there rocking and smiling as cheerfully as though I had said "It's a fine day, Mrs. Jones."

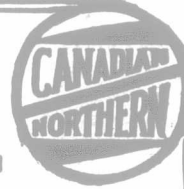
"Tell your father to come to supper," said my mother, and with that I strode out again, making the rafters shake, I fear, with my going.

—And all the time at supper, I was forced to sit opposite that woman!

But I did not speak a word, for the thing that was gnawing the heart out of me was that by my very anger I had, perhaps, reflected upon Barry.—For why should it be anything but natural for me to go anywhere with Barry, even to the Golden-Winged Woods if it so pleased us?

For the first time too, I was defining the reason for our meetings in secret, and my strong aversion to speaking of my girl, or letting anyone know about our companionship. I had never questioned it before. The beautiful thing between us was too high and pure, I daresay, to occasion a thought of accounting for it, and it irritated me to think that this gossip had made definition necessary, even to myself. However, that might be, I now knew that the sole reason at the root of our—of my—secrecy was the sense of the holiness of our friend-

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THOUSANDS OF FREE FARMS—Whether you have capital or not, there is a farm for you along the Canadian Northern Ry.—160 acres of Government homestead lands, surveyed and ready for entry. First comers have the choice.

Improved Lands from \$15 UP PER ACRE

Thousands of acres of selected lands, close to the railway, can be purchased on easy terms, cash, or part cash and crop payments. This means schools, good roads, transportation and market facilities. Prices continually advancing; the values are there.

Low Fares Comfortable Trains Interesting Features

By Canadian Northern, the logical route from Eastern to Western Canada. Through tickets everywhere. Get copy of the "Guide" to-day; any agent, or write General Passenger Dept., Montreal, Que.; Toronto, Ont., or Winnipeg, Man.

When writing please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF
**The Niagara Peninsular
Holstein Breeders**

Consisting of Thirty-six Head of High-class Females and Six Royally-bred Young Bulls, Selling at Hall's Feed Barn, Dunnville, Ont.

Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1918

Of the 42 head which make up this, our 1918 offering, 36 are females; a very large percentage of which will be fresh or in full flow of milk at sale time. Many of these have good official records, and a number of others will be tested before sale day. Everything offered will have official backing. Our inspection has never been more thorough, and we believe that the animals going in this sale are one of the strongest lots of breeding cattle that will be offered by any club this year. A number of the females are bred to Canada's highest record bulls, and we feel that this, too, is sure to be appreciated by those who are buyers of the best. We cordially invite your co-operation on December 11.

THE CONSIGNORS:

- J. W. Moote, Canboro.
- M. Wilcox, Smithville.
- J. Allemang, Canfield.
- Wm. Harvey, Canboro.
- Warren Stringer, Dunnville.
- W. C. Houch & Sons, Black Creek.
- J. Dyer, St. Catharines.
- Cecil Hagar, Welland Port.
- F. Ricker, Canboro.
- S. A. Best, Cayuga.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

T.H. & B. trains arrive at Dunnville at 11 a.m. and leave at 7 p.m., connecting with Toronto and Buffalo trains same evening.

Auctioneers: B. V. Kelly
Wm. McSullien
F. Montague

W. L. Houck, Secretary
R. R. No. 2, Stevensville, Ont.

**Ontario
Provincial
Winter Fair**

Dec. 6 GUELPH Dec. 12

Come and see the best

**HORSES CATTLE SHEEP
SWINE POULTRY SEEDS**

Consult the programme on another page and find out what day the classes you are most interested in are to be judged, and arrange to attend that day.

Consult your local railway agent about railway fares.

J. I. FLATT, President
HAMILTON ONTARIO
R. W. WADE, Secretary
Parliament Buildings, TORONTO

Sunnyside Herefords

We have a choice offering in young bulls, some fit for service, also a few females. For fuller particulars and prices write or come and see

MRS. M. H. O'NEIL & SONS,
Denfield P.O., R. R. No. 4, Ont.
Phone connections, Ilderton.

ship. I did not want profane footfall in my sanctuary.

But my mother—Ah, that troubled me a little. Once or twice I had suggested that she ask Barry to visit us, but she had put me off. Then I had thought nothing of it. Now I wondered. Did my mother's pride of family hold back at the idea of inviting a tavern keeper's daughter into our home? Did she too, shrink away from a girl who refused to wear stays and crinoline?—But my mother is dear and wise, I reflected. When she knows Barry she will understand how fine and sweet she is. And then the very thought that she should be refused our home and such as this Mistress Jones admitted to it made me smile.

Nevertheless I do swear that I have spent a wretched evening, and that when I think of Mistress Jones—

But I am in too ill humour to write more, and so—
(To be continued.)

Markets

Continued from page 1964

quoted much higher. Sugar was said to be selling at around 30c., and syrup at upwards of \$2 per gallon tin.

Eggs.—Eggs are becoming very scarce, and retail prices have lately advanced. Nevertheless, wholesale prices were still quoted around previous levels, being 70c. for finest new laid; 68c. for new laid; 55c. for selected fresh; 54c. for cold storage selects and 50c. for cold storage No. 1.

Butter.—The tone of the market for butter continues quite firm, and the disposition is to advance. Finest creamery was quoted at 51c. to 51½c.; fine 50c. to 50½c.; and dairies 40c. to 45c.

Cheese.—Locally, cheese was quoted at 26½c. to 27c.; commission prices still held at 25c. for No. 1 cheese; 24½c. for No. 2; and 24c. for No. 3.

Grain.—The market for oats was a little on the easy side, with car lots of No. 2 Canadian Western quoted at 97c.; No. 3 Canadian Western and extra No. 1 feed, at 95c.; No. 1 feed 92c.; No. 2 feed, 89c.; Ontario No. 2 white, 91½c.; No. 3 white, 90½c. per bushel, ex-store. Ontario extra No. 3 barley was \$1.27; No. 3, \$1.26; Manitoba sample \$1.13 per bushel, ex-store. American sample corn \$1.40 to \$1.50. Buckwheat \$1.65 to \$1.72.

Flour.—Government standard Manitoba spring wheat flour sold at \$11.25 per barrel, in bags, in car lots, Montreal freights, with 10c. discount for spot cash Ontario winter wheat flour was \$11.10 per barrel, in cotton bags. Although the price of substitute flour has been reduced, trade continues light, with rye flour at \$11 to \$11.50; oat flour \$11.20; barley flour \$9.40; white corn flour \$9.80; mixed \$8 per barrel.

Mill Feed.—Bran was quoted in car lots \$37.25; shorts \$42.25 per ton, including bags, ex-track. Pure Grain mouille, \$64; barley feed \$60 to \$62; mixed mouille \$50.

Baled Hay.—Prices were steady at \$26 to \$27 per ton, for No. 1 timothy, in car lots and for No. 1 light clover mixture; No. 2 timothy \$25 to \$26; No. 2 clover mixed \$24 to \$25; No. 3 timothy \$23 to \$24.

Hides.—Prices were unchanged, at \$3 each for lamb skins; \$5 to \$6.75 for horse hides; Beef hides were 18c. per lb. for cows; 16c. for bulls; 22c. for steers, flat. Veal skins 35c. per lb.; grassers 25c.; kips 20c. Rough tallow 3½c.; Abattoir fat 8c.; rendered 16c. to 16½c.

Chicago Market

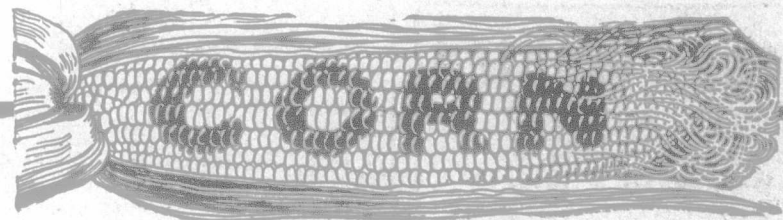
Chicago, Nov. 30.—Hogs—Butchers', \$17.50 to \$17.80; light, \$16.75 to \$17.65; packing, \$16.75 to \$17.40; throwouts, \$16 to \$16.50; pigs, good to choice, \$13.50 to \$15.50.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, choice and prime natives steady; others and Westerns unevenly 25c. to 75c. lower. Butcher cattle mostly 50c. to 75c. lower. Canners 50c. lower. Calves steady. Best feeders steady. Medium and common stockers, 50c. to 75c. lower.

Sheep.—compared with a week ago, fat lambs 25c. to 65c. lower. Good and choice declining most. Yearlings and feeding stock steady to 25c. lower.

Cheese Market

New York, specials, 35½c. to 36½c.; average run, 34c. to 35c.; Montreal, Finest easterns, 24c. to 25c.



SYRUP

Are YOU saving Sugar by using

CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP

Corn starch converted into its "sugar" form, with pure cane syrup added.

LILY WHITE CORN SYRUP

The Canada Food Board recommends Corn Syrup (White) for preserving and cooking. Also delicious for all table purposes.

In 2, 5, 10 and 20 lb. tins, at all dealers.

CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED - 162 MONTREAL

Llenrock Stock Farm

W. C. HOUCK, Proprietor

COME TO THE

Niagara Peninsula Sale

AT DUNNVILLE, ONT.

Wednesday, December 11th

And see our consignment of tested cows and a very fine bull.

On the Boulevard of the Beautiful Niagara River



WHERE SHALL I SHIP MY FURS?

The Important Problem Every Fur Shipper Must Solve to be Successful

You are receiving price lists and other literature from many different Fur Houses—all claiming to pay the highest prices, etc., etc. This makes it difficult for you to choose your Fur House and a wrong guess may mean dollars out of your pocket. You must exercise great care and caution in choosing the Fur House to whom you are going to entrust your catch of Fur-bearers. You can solve this important problem by making "Shubert" a trial shipment.

For more than thirty-five years "Shubert" has been paying Furshippers "more money" for their Furs—always giving an honest and liberal assortment—paying the highest market prices—sending returns out promptly, in other words, rendering "better service"—"quicker." "Shubert" offers you the SERVICE of an honest—reliable—responsible—safe Fur House—where you take no risk. "The Shubert Guarantee" protects you absolutely. A trial will convince you. Get a shipment off—TODAY.

Write for "The Shubert Shipper," a complete Fur Market Report and Price List Issued at every change in the Fur Market. It's FREE—Write for it—NOW.

SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT TO
A.B. SHUBERT, INC.
The Largest House in the World Dealing Exclusively in AMERICAN RAW FURS
25-27 W. Austin Ave. DEPT. 141 Chicago, USA



Cattle Fatten Quicker

Dehorned cattle take on flesh quicker. Their meat is tender and firm and brings a higher price. The KEYSTONE DEHORNER is used at the Government Agricultural Colleges. Write for booklet.

For Sale: Essex Seed Corn

Grown from native seed, and germination guaranteed—Bailey White Cap Leaming and Wisconsin. Special prices for clubs. A. G. BILLING, R.R. No. 1, Essex, Ontario

R. H. McKENNA, 219 Roberts St., TORONTO Please mention Advocate when writing.

Cream Wanted

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

Ontario Creameries, Limited
London, Ontario

POULTRY AND EGGS.

CHOICE SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN
Cockerels from world's all champion pen. Pure
Barron stock. E. Crowley, Prescott, Ont.

CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS.
Trusted pedigree stock. Cockerels for
sale on approval. 308-241 egg pedigrees. Must
be sold this fall. Write now. F. J. Coldham,
Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG,
toms and hens for sale. Sam blood as my
Guelph winners. At Guelph, nineteen seventeen
I won three firsts, four seconds, four thirds, three
fourths, one fifth and one sixth, on sixteen
entries. Eggs in season. Geo. Neil, Tara, Ont.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESESE — BRED
from prize winners. Ganders four, geese three.
Frank Weekes, Varna, Ont.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED
Cockerels from good winter laying strain. Alex.
McKinney, Erin, Ont.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS
for sale. Prize stock. Allen Green, R. R. 3,
Caistor Centre.

TEN EXTRA CHOICE BARRED ROCK
Cockerels. O. A. C. bred-to-lay strain. "Two
dollars each." W. A. Barnet, Harrow, Ont.

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS A BREEDER OF
Barred Rocks, that are bred and bred right
from first-class laying hens. Cockerels for sale,
show and utility. Three, four and five dollars
each. Order direct from this advt. Satisfaction
guaranteed. Walter Bennett, Box 43, Kingsville,
Ont.

THIRTY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK
Cockerels—300-egg line. Jno. Fenn, Plattsville,
Ont.

WANTED Crate-fed Chickens

(Dressed)
Also **LARGE FOWL (Alive)**
Write for Price List.

WALLER'S, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto

DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Will pay highest cash price for any quantity of
good dressed poultry. Phone or write
C. A. MANN & CO., 78 King St.,
London, Ontario.

Canadian Food Board License 7-078

Lochaber Poultry Yards has a limited num-
ber of M. Bronze
turkeys, both sex, good ones. Also B. Rocks and
Rosen ducks for sale.
D. A. GRAHAM, R.R. No. 4, Parkhill, Ont

WANT AND FOR SALE.

A FEW VERY PROMISING SCOTCH COLLIE
puppies, \$8 each, pure-bred. Will answer let-
ters as long as they last. Apply Urias Cressman,
New Hamburg, Ont.

BLACK, WHITE AND TAN—PURE-BRED
Collie pups; beauties from good workers. Males,
\$6.00; females, \$4.00. A. Bawtinheimer, Shedden,
Ont.

FARM FOR SALE—GOOD BUILDINGS,
first-class land, tiled, plenty of water and
timber. F. H. Orris, Springfield, Ont.

FARMER FOREMAN WANTED—MARRIED
man without children, to act in capacity of
working foreman on farm where about six regular
men are employed at general farming—no milking.
Applicant must have life experience in farming,
be energetic, and have some mechanical ability.
Would be required to board three men. I have a
newly-furnished house and good wages to offer to
the right man. Apply at once with testimonials
to A. D. Wallace, 250 Chisholm Ave., Toronto.

WANTED TO RENT—A RESPONSIBLE
party considers renting Ontario farm about 100
acres, with privilege of buying. Must be adapted
for diversified farming. Would prefer possession
in early spring. Give full particulars in first letter.
Box A, Farmer's Advocate, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED.—A GOOD CATTLE DOG,
trained, must be reliable. State price. Chas.
Parker, Novar, Ont.

WANTED—FARM MANAGER—MARRIED
man; experienced in caring for sheep and other
stock. Wife to cook for farm help. References
necessary. Apply Box 774, Renfrew, Ont.

Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co
The old-established firm
Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank
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Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

JUST JERSEYS
Baldwin's
REGISTERED
COATCOOK, QUE.

Gossip.

Sale Dates.

Dec. 11, 1918.—Niagara Peninsula Hol-
stein Breeders' Club, C. W. Houck, Sec.;
sale at Dunnville.

Dec. 12, 1918.—Fred Row, Curries,
Ont. Near Woodstock.—Holsteins.

Dec. 13, 1918.—Ontario Hereford
Breeders' Association, Guelph, Ont., Sec.;
Jas. Page, Wallacetown.

Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein
Breeders' Club, Woodstock, W. E. Thom-
son, Sec.

Dec. 18, 1918.—Brant District Hol-
stein Breeders' Club, Brantford, N. P.
Sager, Sec.

Dec. 18, 1918.—Seebach Bros., Seb-
bringville, Ont.—Aberdeen-Angus.

Dec. 18, 1918.—Hiram Reagh, Court-
land, Ont.—Holsteins.

Dec. 19, 1918.—Southern Counties
Ayrshire Breeders', Woodstock, John
McKee, Sec.; Norwich, Ont.

Dec. 19, 1918.—Wm. Scoble, West
Flamboro, Ont.—Holsteins, etc.

Dec. 20, 1918.—Geo. H. McFadyen,
R. R. 2, Sarnia, Ont.—Holsteins

Jan. 15, 1919.—Executors of A. C.
Hallman Estate, Breslau, Ont.—Hol-
steins.

Jan. 15, 1919.—Geo. J. Barron, R. R.
3, Brantford, Ont.—Holsteins.

Ayrshires in Quebec

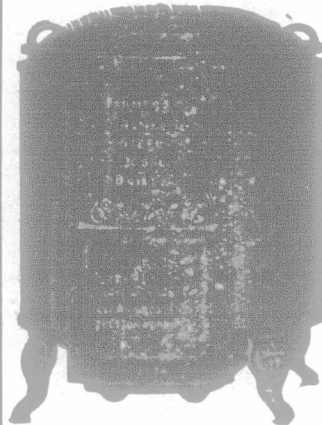
There is, perhaps, in all the Province
of Quebec, no farm more beautifully
situated or more widely known than Lake-
side Farm, the property of Geo. H. Mont-
gomery, K. C., of Phillipsburg. As its
name implies, "Lakeside" lies on the
shores of Lake Champlain, fifty-two
miles east from the City of Montreal,
and comprises some several hundred acres.
Here the Lakeside herd of pure-bred
Ayrshires was founded in 1903,
and, visiting the farm recently, a repre-
sentative of this paper saw them at their
best. From a very modest start, with
careful selections made from the once-
noted Ogilvie and Greenshields herds,
Mr. Montgomery has in fifteen years
not only developed a choice pure-bred
herd, but has built up one of the strong-
est cattle-breeding establishments we
have in Eastern Canada to-day. As in-
dividuals, at all the larger exhibitions from
Ottawa east, they have scored in the
championships and other major awards
almost yearly since the herd's inception,
and in the semi-official work for milk pro-
duction they have each year also come
well forward. Practically every female
of breeding age in the herd is now
an R. O. P. matron, and, as may be seen
by the catalogue which Mr. Montgomery
sends out in answer to all enquiries for
stock. Their records are averaging
around 10,000 lbs. of milk per year for
the mature cows, and better than 8,000
lbs. for those in two-year-old form, while
the tests for the entire herd, taking in all
the Record of Performance tests, make
an average of over four per cent. Many
of these records, too, were made on cows
that help make up the show herd during
the year they were on test. In referring
to the sales catalogue again, it is inter-
esting to note the several good sires that
have all played important roles in bring-
ing the herd up to its present high stand-
ard. Barcheskie Cheerful Boy (imp.), by
Howie's Conductor, was the first but by
no means the least important sire used.
His daughters are among the herd's
present-day best. Then came Hobsland
Bonnie Boy (imp.), a son of Hillhouse
Bonnie Scotland, and sire of some of the
heaviest producers at Lakeside. Fol-
lowing next in line was Morton Maine
Planet (imp.), several times champion of
the Western Fair circuit, and following
him the noted Auchenbrain Sea Foam
(imp.). This bull was got by Less-
nessock Good Gift, and out of Auchen-
brain Bunty 18th (imp.), by Monkland
Guarantee, and was one of the best-known
sires of the Dominion, being several times
a championship winner at many of the
larger shows and sire of a number of the
best things in the Montgomery herd.
Then comes the present sire, Auchenbray
Sir Andrew (imp.). This youngster cap-
tured the championship over all ages at
the Ormstown Show, 1917, the same week
he was released from quarantine, and is
to-day, without doubt, one of the strong-
est individual young sires of the breed. In
breeding he traces back to the famous
Monkland Zomo Sal on both sides, on his
sire's side through Netherton Viceroy,
Brae Rising Star and White Hill Envy
Me, and on his dam's side through

The Quick, handy way to cook feed

You get more pork to the hundred of feed when you
cook the feed for your hogs.—They thrive better, are
healthier and put on more weight on cooked feed.

The Acme Boiler is made to heat a big feeding quickly.
It is also handy for other uses, rendering lard, boiling water,
etc. A little fire does the work. Inside flues carry the
heat round and round the pot. There is no waste of fuel,
and no waste of time waiting for it to heat up. You can
burn any kind of waste wood. Corn cobs or rubbish.

The Acme is strongly made with cast kettle—smooth
inside—steel casing and large, strong door. It is supplied
with or without cover in 30, 45 or 60-gallon sizes. Sup-
plied with legs as illustrated, or
may be set up on brick foundation.



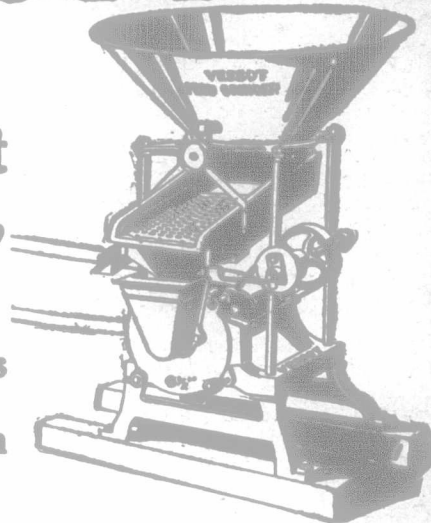
ACME Farmer's Boiler

Write at once for
prices and full
information.

CLARE BROS. & CO.
LIMITED ONTARIO

Makers of Hecla Furnaces and
Lighter Day Ranges.

The Vessot "Champion" Cleans and Grinds All Kinds of Grain



THE Vessot "Champion" cleans grain as
well as grinds it. The spout that carries
the grain to the grinder is made with two sieves, a
coarse one above and a fine one below. The coarse
sieve catches nails, sticks, and stones, but lets the grain fall
through. The fine sieve holds the grain, but takes out all
sand and dirt. The grain passes to the grinding plates as
clean as grain can be.

No matter what grain is being ground, flax, barley, corn,
oats, wheat, rye, peas, buckwheat, screenings, or any kind of
feed stuff, it is thoroughly cleaned and ground, fine or coarse
as desired.

Vessot grinding plates do such good work that we have
found it best to protect our customers by placing our S. V.
trademark on all our plates. Look for it when you buy.

A "Champion" grinder does its best work when run by steady
power such as is furnished by a Mogul Kerosene Engine. A
card or letter to the nearest branch house listed below will
bring you full information about both these good machines.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Limited

BRANCH HOUSES
WEST—Brandon, Man.; Calgary, Alta.; Edmonton, Alta.; Estevan, Sask.; Lethbridge,
Alta.; N. Battleford, Sask.; Regina, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask.;
Winnipeg, Man.; Yorkton, Sask.
EAST—Hamilton, Ont.; London, Ont.; Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Ont.; Quebec, Que.;
St. John, N. B.

Holehouse White Zomo and Straith King as he does the several great breeding
Zomo. He is now being used exclusive- sires already mentioned, he should add
ly on all the breeding cows. Following many laurels to this already-noted herd.

Gossip.

Rivers & Sons' Pioneer Herd

In giving here a short review of the pioneer herd of pure-bred Holsteins owned by Messrs. Walburn Rivers & Sons, of Ingersoll, Ontario, we hardly know which to feature most, the splendid individuality of the herd, or the great production attained in the breeding females throughout. Following a visit to the farm recently we may say that they truly have a strong combination of both, but as the records for production would be more official they will, in all probability, be of far more interest to our readers and, at the same time, of more value to Messrs. Rivers, as well. The following, however, is only a partial list of tested cows that are in the herd, and there are many other instances where cows, especially the younger ones, have records that compare quite favorably with the records of those mentioned. A review of the herd shows Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd, a five-year-old daughter of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, the highest seven-day producer, with 32.71 lbs. of butter and 672 lbs. of milk for the week. She is only one of twelve daughters of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde that are now in the herd, and her yearly record of 23,274 lb. of milk and 1,053 lbs. of butter is still the Canadian R. O. P. record in the three-year-old division. Two others, Calamity Snow Mechthilde and Calamity Snow Wayne, are full sisters. The former has a seven-day record of 687.3 lbs. milk and 27.23 lbs. butter, and a yearly record made in her two-year-old form of 15,284 lbs. of milk and 722 lbs. of butter in the R. O. P., her highest day's milk being 101.4 lbs. Calamity Snow Wayne has a seven-day record, made at one year and eleven months of age, of 17.78 lbs. of butter and 401.3 lbs. of milk, and produced 15,951 lbs. of milk and 715 lbs. of butter in the same lactation period. As a three-year-old she made 22.21 lbs. of butter in seven days, three months after calving. There is also a daughter of Calamity Snow Mechthilde in the herd which has made the splendid record of 437.3 lbs. of milk and 18.50 lbs. of butter in seven days, at one year and eleven months of age. In her four-year-old form she has an R. O. P. record of 18,902 lbs. of milk and 850 lbs. of butter, and freshening just recently, as a five-year-old, gave 104.5 lbs. of milk on the day before we saw her at the farm. Duchess Aaggie Wayne, another daughter of the old bull which is still in the herd, has 24,736 lbs. of milk for the year, with an average test of 3.7 per cent. She has a thirteen-months bull in the sales' list. Three other good record cows in the herd, each having a young bull listed, are Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, the former champion R. O. P. two-year-old; her 17.31-lb. two-year-old daughter and Pioneer Duchess Hartog, also a two-year-old, with a 17.98-lb. seven-day record. These three youngsters are all sired by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, Canada's first 33-lb. cow. The only other bull in this year's offering is a son of Daisy Albino De Kol's Duchess, who is the dam of Duchess Wayne Calamity 2nd, the former Canadian champion two-year-old, which, by the way, is another good record young cow that helps to make up the breeding herd, and which in this unlimited space we have been unable to mention. Practically every other matron in the herd, however, is holding a seven-day or yearly record which compares quite favorably with the others here listed, and in nearly every instance all are bred to the present herd sire, Riverside Korndyke Toitilla, a son of the 29.42-lb. eleven-year-old cow, Toitilla De Kol Sarcastic, which is also the dam of Toitilla of Riverside, the former Canadian R. O. P. mature champion. The first calf to arrive from this sire, a bull just two weeks old, is from the 104-lb.-per-day cow mentioned above. Here we might add that Messrs. Rivers are consigning to the Woodstock sale, on December 17th, four head, two bulls and two females. The older bull, Canary Hartog 7th, is a five-year-old sire, and one of the best individuals that will go through any sale of this year. He is a grandson of Royalton De Kol Violet, which made 735.2 lbs. of milk and 30.23 lbs. of butter in seven days, at eleven years of age. The other bull, a twelve-months-old youngster, is got by this sire, and from Duchess Wayne Calamity, the dam of Duchess



Feed them
SUGAR BEET MEAL

Either fed alone, or as a part of any other rations, Sugar Beet Meal will shorten the feeding period for young Beef Steers, and increase the quantity and quality of milk from your dairy cows.

The great value of this Meal lies in its net energy. In this respect it is equal to wheat flour midds, and is 27% superior to standard wheat midds, and 41% better than wheat bran. It possesses approximately the same value in milk production as fresh June grass.

Cattle really enjoy Sugar Beet Meal. It is succulent and palatable, and its laxative qualities make it a valuable aid to digestion. Henry and Morrison, in their book on "Feeds and Feeding," have this to say of Sugar Beet Meal: "Breeders of pure-bred dairy stock recommend dried beet pulp for cows on official test, which are receiving heavy concentrate allowances, as it has a tendency to keep the bowels open, and is not apt to cause digestive disturbance."

Try your own cattle by placing some Sugar Beet Meal before them. They will gobble it up ravenously, to the last shred.

In former years we sold a large quantity of our Sugar Beet Meal in the United States, where farmers have learned to appreciate it highly. We have been offered as high as \$45.00 per ton for it (f. o. b. Chatham), and we could easily dispose of our entire output at that price. But in order to introduce this valuable type of feed to the farmers of Canada, we have decided to fix the price at the extremely low figure of \$35.00 per ton (f. o. b. Factory), the containers to be returned to us.

We are anxious to sell off Meal in Canada, to conform to the wishes of the Canada Food Board, by whom we are informed that

cattle feed is badly needed by the farmers of our own country.

Write for our new booklet, which is fully descriptive of the value of Sugar Beet Meal, and which will explain how to obtain it and how to use it.

A Canada Food Board Statement says:

"In reply to complaints reaching the Canada Food Board of a shortage of bran for dairy cattle, it is pointed out that there are many thousand tons of Sugar Beet Meal at the Dominion Sugar Company's plant, Chatham, Ont. The feed value of this Meal is high. United States farmers are offering more than the price quoted here, but its export has been embargoed. Canadian dairymen are recommended to obtain a supply of this feed."

The Dominion Sugar Company, Limited

Head Office: CHATHAM, ONTARIO

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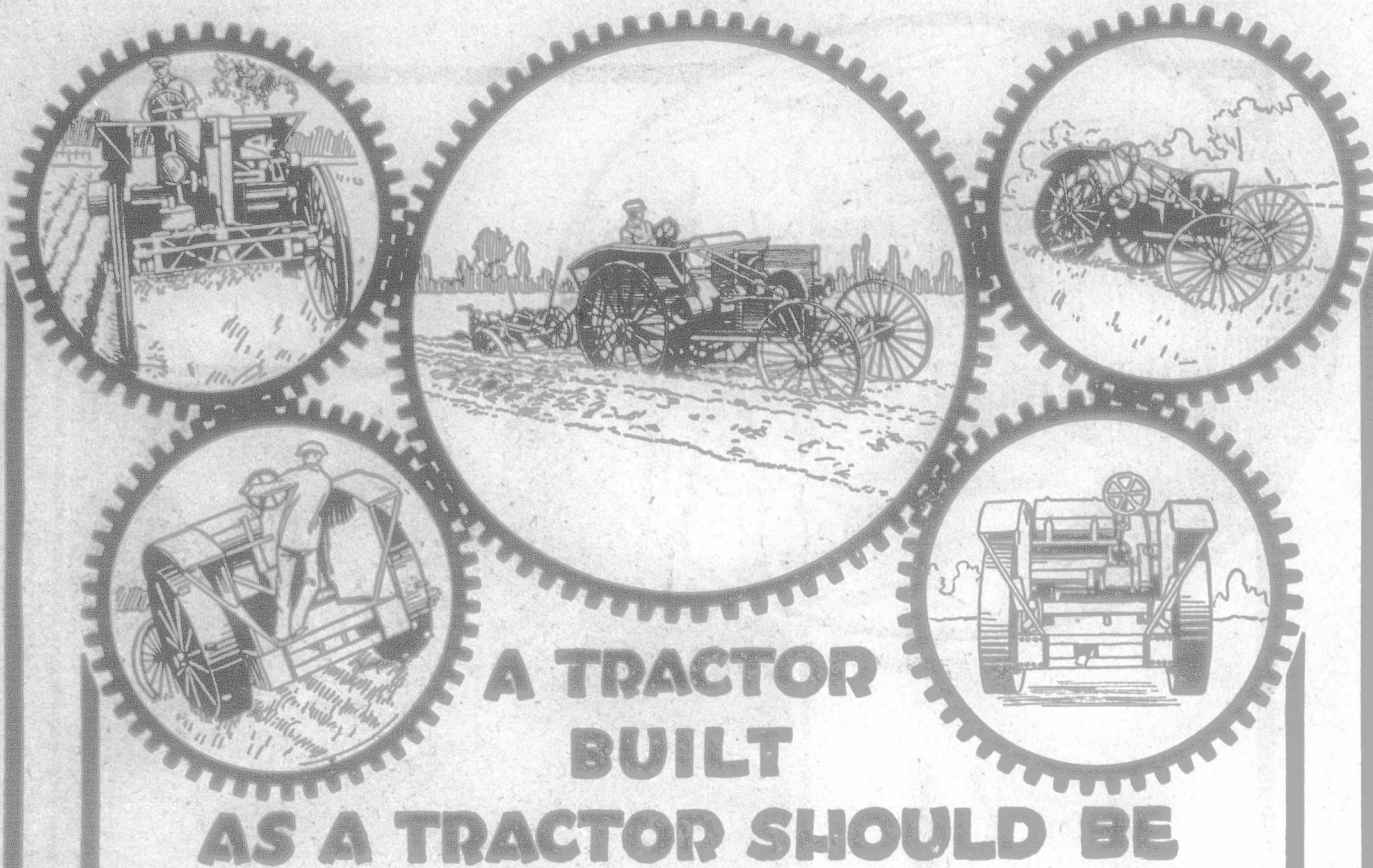
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DISPERSION SALE OF High-class Aberdeen-Angus Cattle

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18th, 1918

Lot 6, Concession 5, Township of Fullarton, nearest G. T. R. Station, Sebringville, Ont. There will be sold the entire herd, consisting of 14 Registered Cows with Calves at foot, 14 Heifers, 2 years old, supposed to be in calf, 7 Yearling Heifers, 2 Bulls 2 years old, 1 Bull one year old. Certificates of Registration and

Transfer free. All animals over one year are registered. This should be an excellent opportunity to secure the right sort at your own price, as the foundation stock of this herd is from the Queenston Herd, (Larkin). Trains will be met at Sebringville Station on day of sale. For further particulars write

THOS. H. SMITH, Auctioneer. SEEBACH BROS., Props., R. 2, Mitchell, Ont.

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from R.O.P. champions and dams and sisters of R.O.P. champions, sired by Canary Hartog and some by a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the dam of two champions in 7- and 30-day tests. We invite inspection and will meet prospective buyers at G.T.R. or C.P.R. stations—Woodstock or Ingersoll. **Walburn Rivers & Sons, (Phone 343 L Ingersoll, Independent Line) R. R. 5, Ingersoll, Ont.**



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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. **H. M. VANDERLIP, Breeder and Importer, R. R. 1, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO. Langford Station on Brantford and Hamilton Radial.**

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

16 heifers coming 3 years for sale, bred to Plus Evergreen, son of Evergreen March. Freshen December to March.
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN St. George, Ontario

Aaggie Wayne Mechthilde, the 24,736-lb. four-year-old. One of the females selling is also his get. She is a nice, sweet-turned two-year-old, and will be selling within a week of calving to the service of Riverside Korndyke Toitilla. The other female listed is a four-year-old heifer that was under test the week we were at the farm, and was then running better than 70 lbs. per day. She is also entered in the Record of Performance.

Gossip.

Attention is herewith called to the sale of W. Scoble, of Dundas, on December 19th, when 32 head of pure-bred Holsteins of 20,000 to 25,000-lb. backing will be disposed of, together with other farm stock and implements. There are thirteen descendants of a daughter of Countess Carrie Mercedes, a cow which produced 20,000 lbs. milk in a year. There are several descendants of Correct Change, Posch Wayne Aaggie and Clover Leaf Annie in the sale. Fifteen head which are in the sale are sired by Highland Pontiac Hengerveld, out of Calamity Johanna Nig, a cow that produced 25,000 lbs. milk in a year. Thus it will be seen that the animals are bred right. Anyone wishing to secure foundation stock or animals to strengthen their present herd will find it to their interest to attend this sale. Write Wm. Scoble, R. 1, Dundas, for full particulars, mentioning this paper.

Percherons and Clydesdales at Simcoe Lodge

There were, no doubt, many "Advocate" readers who were somewhat surprised to learn on reading the announcement in last week's issue that the well known horse-importing firm of Hodgkinson and Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., was in a position to furnish several imported and Canadian-bred Percheron stallions for spring delivery. It will be remembered that when the war broke out, in August, 1914, Mr. Tisdale was then on the Atlantic, homeward bound, with his importation of stallions and mares which were among the very last lots to be exported from the breeding studs of France. The offering now includes several of these, together with several American-bred horses, and in most instances they have been standing for service in Ontario during the past four years, and are now tried and proven breeders in districts that are local and easily traced. Mirton, by Haremguet, a stylish, thick-made, gray, six-year-old horse, and champion at Toronto this year, is perhaps the choice of the stable and is credited with having sired some of the best things in the Beaverton district during the past three seasons. Koumis, by Celebat, is a black, eight-year-old horse and has for dam Coquette, who is spoken of as one of the real strong mares of France. This horse has also done heavy seasons every year since he was imported, and Mr. Tisdale informed us he would go out highly recommended. Getting down to the younger ones, there are two Canadian-bred three-year-olds, both grays, and both got by the many times champion stud Ichnobate. Of these, Parapline won first in his class at Toronto this year, but the other was not shown. He has quality and size, however, and under most judges would be placed above the Toronto winner. In mares there are only three left in the stables. Arline, a gray four-year-old mare was the first-prize-winner in the brood mare class at Toronto last fall, and has a good horse foal that has just been sold to a Quebec breeder. The two remaining mares are three and four years respectively, and stood second and third at Toronto. The trio were also awarded first for the best three Percheron mares at the show. There is also one good Clydesdale stallion in the stables. He is got by Royal Edward, one of the very best breeding sons of the great Baron's Pride, and his dam is got by Prince of Brunstane. This horse too has done heavy seasons for several years in the district, and therefore can also be sold on the most liberal guarantee. College Heirress, a two-year-old mare, out of the show mare College Queen, and got by Douglas Heir (imp.) is the only Clydesdale mare in the stud. She has both style and substance, and stood fourth in a strong Canadian-bred class at Toronto this year.

Rats in the Trenches

The men in the trenches have had to fight the rat for the same reason that we often have to fight him at home—namely, that he lives on precisely the same food as man, and that we carelessly leave it about where he can get at it. The whereabouts of man thus becomes the rat's happy hunting-ground, and the fact that he is an unwelcome guest does not seem to worry him in the least. Like the famous young man at the party, he

"eats just as hearty
As if he'd been really invited."

Moreover, the rat is no fool, and efforts to get rid of the uninvited guest must be cunningly devised, and boldly carried out, to be successful. He and his wife not only stay, but they raise large families in brief spaces of time. This is what has happened in the trenches as it has happened in cottage and mansion. The moral is, we are told by Prof. P. Chavigny in the Revue Generale des Sciences, that we should beware of leaving waste food about—which is just what Mr. Hoover has been telling us. Says Nature (London, September 19) in a review of Professor Chavigny's article:

"Soon after trench warfare began the trenches were invaded by immense numbers of rats, which caused great damage and almost intolerable annoyance at night. Various measures, such as the use of poisons, infective virus, traps, terriers, etc., were taken to destroy the rats, but with very poor success; and it is shown that this was due to a lack of knowledge of the natural history and habits of the animals concerned.

"The rat which invades trenches is nearly always the ordinary brown or Norway rat, but in the case of dry trenches the black rat may be present. These rats sleep in places of retreat or holes during the day; it is at night that they cause all the trouble. The intelligence which they display in overcoming obstacles and avoiding traps, poison, etc., is extraordinary; and it is evident that they possess some means of communicating their knowledge to one another, since any particular means of killing them soon becomes of little use. Professor Chavigny lays special stress on the fact that they live on exactly the same food as man, and cooked in the same way. Of raw food they can make scarcely any use. For instance, they simply starve if given raw barley. They will gnaw and destroy almost anything that their teeth can penetrate, but what they actually live upon is simply the ordinary human food which they are able to reach, and particularly the remnants from meals. A rat consumes about thirty to fifty grams of food daily, and starvation kills it in about forty-eight hours. It neither lays up stores of food nor hibernates in winter.

"As ordinary brown and black rats will not breed in captivity, most of our knowledge as to their rate of reproduction is derived from observations on the albino variety, which breeds readily in captivity. The period of gestation is twenty-one days, and the minimum time between two litters from the same female is sixty-two days. She may have as many as five litters in a year. A litter consists of about ten. A female at the age of two and a half to three months is capable of producing a litter. The young are very efficiently tended, so that scarcely any die. A simple calculation gives the surprising result that a single pair of rats is capable of producing twenty million descendants within three years.

"Reproduction ceases during cold weather, and rats cannot reproduce themselves at all in cold climates. In temperate climates reproduction is at a standstill during the winter. The most important factor limiting reproduction is, however, the supply of nutriment. A female receiving only sufficient food to keep her in good condition does not reproduce at all, whereas with superabundance of food reproduction proceeds at its maximum rate.

"In his second paper Professor Chavigny describes and discusses the various methods used for destroying rats, and shows that the disappointing results obtained are due to neglect of the fact that multiplication of rats is simply the result of scattering human food within their reach. The essential step in controlling the rat invasions is to prevent the scattering about of remnants of food. For this purpose it is recommended that, where possible, all waste food should be collected and used for pigs. Where this

is not possible the waste food should be thrown into pits and covered with earth before nightfall. Professor Chavigny proposes also that placards should be posted up saying that 'he who sows fragments of food will reap a harvest of rats.'—From recent issue of The Literary Digest.

Questions and Answers.

1st—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

Salivation.

Two-year-old heifer salivated continuously all last winter. I gave her charcoal without results. When on grass during the summer she did very well for a time but so soon as the grass got dry she failed very much and is now as bad as ever.

M. K.

Ans.—This is due to inability to masticate properly, which is due either to irregularity of the teeth or that form of lumpjaw known as "wooden tongue." If the former a veterinarian can correct the fault by dressing her teeth. If the latter, the tongue will be somewhat hardened and thickened and the iodide of potassium treatment may effect a cure, but this is doubtful in a case of such long standing. It consists in giving iodide of potassium 3 times daily. Commence with ½ dram doses and increase the dose by 20 grains (⅓ of a dram) daily until she refuses food and water, fluid runs from the eyes and the skin becomes scruffy, when any of these symptoms become wellmarked, cease giving the drug. If necessary repeat treatment in 3 months.

Registered Sires.

1. Is there at the present time, or is there likely to be in the near future, a law in Ontario compelling farmers to use nothing but registered, pedigreed sires in their herd?

2. Would feeding a sow a large amount of skim-milk before farrowing be likely to cause her to have a litter of hairless pigs?

C. A.

Ans.—1. There is no law at present compelling the use of pedigreed sires, but it is to the interest of every stockman to use the very best individuals, with good pedigrees, on their herds. There has been considerable talk at breeders' meetings regarding the advisability of an Enrolment Act, worked on a similar basis to the Stallion Enrolment Act. It would be to the interest of the individual and to the country is such an Act were enforced.

2. Provided the sow was on pasture or received a variety of grains there should be no cause for hairless pigs. The lack of certain substances in the ration has resulted in hairless pigs being born. Frozen wheat, for instance, has been found to cause hairless pigs, but skim-milk should not give this result.

The colonel of the Blankshires was notified that his unit was about to be inspected by the Secretary of War. The captain was ordered to make a preliminary inspection, to see that all was in readiness. In one of the huts a mop had been standing head, uppermost, against the wall.

The captain (who, by the by, is said to be very short-sighted,) on entering the room, pointed to the head of the mop, and exclaimed, in loud, sharp tone: "Sergeant, see that that man gets his hair cut at once."

The sergeant taking in the situation, remarked: "Very good, sir." And, smartly calling out "Attention!" he succeeded in checking the tittering and laughter which was on the point of breaking out.

They were looking at the kangaroo at the zoo when an Irishman said: "Beg pardon, sor; phwat kind of a crature is that?"

"Oh," said the gentleman, "that is a native of Australia."

"Goodness," exclaimed Pat; "an' me sister married wan o' thim."

FIRST ANNUAL SALE
Ontario
Hereford Breeders' Association

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Guelph, Dec. 13th, 1918

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40 Cows
and Heifers
some with
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bred.



15 Bulls,
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The offering will be the best ever presented to the public in Ontario. The cows are good and are tried breeders. The heifers are individuals of good promise, young bulls to head new herds, cows with calves at foot, others safe in calf; some heifers open.

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Cattle sired by such sires as Bonnie Brae Spot, Lord Fairfax, Alvin Fairfax, Corrector Fairfax, Albany Jr., Brae Real 6th, and others of note.

CONTRIBUTORS:

John Hooper, St. Mary's—one 11-months-old bull and one choice heifer strong in Fairfax blood.

Jos. Pickett, Freeman; three nice young bulls, all about 12 months old, and two choice young cows will have calves by their side sale day.

H. T. Perdue, Wingham; two number one heifers, about a year old.

Andrew J. Moffitt, Watford; one good bull calf.

Robert J. Leach, Watford; one sweet heifer calf.

Mitchell Bros., Norham; one richly bred bull calf.

Daniel Grainger, Creemore; six nice young cows all safe in calf, and a good 3-year-old stock bull.

McNeil & McNeil, Dutton; one nice young heifer and one young bull, one young cow with a splendid bull calf by her side, and one choice 3-year-old herd bull.

Fred. Martin, Guelph; one nice heifer and one Refiner bull calf.

O'Neil Bros., Denfield; one choice show heifer calf.

James Page, Wallacetown; one imported show cow by Corrector Fairfax, one two-year-old heifer by the \$5,500 Alvin Fairfax, two Brae Real show calves, and one junior yearling heifer by Bonnie Brae 31st, and three young Brae Real Bulls of herd header calibre.

Walter Readhead; two splendid young heifers, both bred, and one steer calf. This steer donated to Red Cross and Daughters of the Empire of Milton.

Duncan Worden, Grand Valley; one nice young cow, heifer calf by her side, and two good heifers in calf.

J. E. Harris, Kingsville; one nice young cow, calf by her side, and one young cow bred to Donald Lad.

John Black & Son, Amaranth; one yearling and one two-year-old heifer—both show prospects—and 4 choice young bulls.

W. H. Hunter, Orangeville; two good cows with heifer calves by their side, two 2-year-old heifers sired by Superior Lad and safe in calf, one fancy yearling heifer bred, one show calf sired by that great bull Clayton Donald, and one bull calf of exceptional promise.

L. O. Clifford, Oshawa; two imported bulls, two choice heifers and one good cow, calf by her side.

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ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic flannel for manking, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises; stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps.

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Cures the lameness from Bone-Spavina, Side-Bones, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, etc., and absorbs the blemishes, does not kill the hair, absorbs Capped Hocks, Bog-spavin, thick pastern joints; cures lameness in tendons; most powerful absorbent known; guaranteed or money refunded. Mailed to any address. Price \$1.00.



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From 1893 to 1918 inclusive, our herd has been shown at Toronto and other large Canadian shows from Halifax, Nova Scotia to Edmonton, Alta., and have during these years won more prizes than any competitor. Our herd now numbers over 80 head and we never had a better lot of bulls and females for sale.

JAMES BOWMAN, Box 14, Guelph

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Angus—Southdowns—Collies
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Rams and ewes. Heifers in calf to Queen's Edward, 1st prize, Indiana State Fair.
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ALONZO MATTHEWS, H. FRALEIGH
Manager Proprietor

ATTENTION.—Intending purchasers of Aberdeen Angus cattle should meet us at our exhibit at the Winter Fair, Guelph, and we will arrange for you to inspect our herd of 50 head of choice bred males and females. **J. W. BURT & SONS, Aberdeen, Farm, Hillsburg, Ont., R. R. 1.**

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Five young bull "Grape Grange Abbot" coming two from the which took 1st prize at Toronto and Ottawa. Price \$225. Also heifers. Apply A. Dismore Mgr. "Grape Grange" Farm, Clarksburg Ont. 1 1/2 Miles from Thornbury, G. T. R.

Balmedie Aberdeen-Angus.

Nine extra good young bulls for sale. Also females all ages. Showing quality.

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Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Rodding a House.

When rodding a house, is it necessary to put a point on a gothic which is 18 inches lower than the level of the roof, or on a woodshed 12 feet lower than the house?

E. E. S.

Ans.—A point should extend above the highest parts of the building which is being rodded. While you state that the gothic is 18 inches lower than the level of the roof, we believe it would be advisable to put a rod on the gothic especially if another point does not come within a few feet of it. The woodshed should also be rodded.

Turkeys go Blind.

My turkeys weigh from 10 to 12 lbs. and appear to go blind and cannot see to pick up their feed. What is the cause and remedy?

R. I.

Ans.—From the meagre symptoms given it is rather difficult to diagnose the case. You do not state whether the eyes are inflamed or swollen. It is possible that the birds are suffering from a cold or form of roup. Discharge from the eyes would then prevent the birds from seeing. In this case, bathing the head with a 5-per-cent solution of potassium permanganate would help. If tumors form around the eyes they should be lanced and the spots touched with a 5-per-cent carbolic acid solution.

Selling Cattle.

A farmer sold a number of cattle to a butcher and received a payment on them. The farmer agrees to keep the cattle until stabling time. Has the farmer got to stable the cattle? What can he charge for their keep? How long has he to stable them, or can he sell them?

F. S.

Ans.—Arranging to keep the cattle until stabling time was a very indefinite agreement. A certain date should have been specified so as to avoid any misunderstanding. If the farmer only agreed to keep the cattle until stabling time, he does not have to put them in the stable. In regard to cost of keeping the cattle, this would have to be arranged between the farmer and the butcher. Some winter cattle on silage and straw for about \$2 a month. The farmer cannot re-sell the cattle after making a bargain with the butcher.

Bean Growing.

What variety of beans do you recommend for sowing, and what quantity per acre? Should they be sown in drills or planted in hills? What time should they be planted? What soil is best adapted for them? What is the average yield per acre in Ontario? What is the best way of harvesting them? Could they be threshed with an ordinary separator? What are they worth on the market at the present time?

P. L. B.

Ans.—There are a number of varieties of beans which give good satisfaction. In the tests of the Ontario Agricultural College, Pierce's Improved Tree Bean has given an average yield per acre for ten years of 23.41 bushels. The Scholfield Pea bean, Marrowfat, Large White Haricot, Common White Pea bean, Yellow Eye and White Wonder are among some of the heavy yielding varieties. It is customary to sow them in drills, and the time for planting depends upon the quality of soil, locality, and variety of beans. They do well on a variety of soils, but a rich loam is preferable. For the small white pea bean, 3 pecks per acre is considered ample seed; with the larger varieties it requires about 5 pecks per acre. This is when planted in rows about 28 inches apart. The ordinary grain seeder may be used for sowing the beans. A bean harvester, which is a two-wheeled implement possessing two flat knives placed in the shape of a V, is very handy for cutting the crop and threshing is usually done with a specially constructed machine, but it may be done with an ordinary grain separator, although more beans will be broken and split. The market for beans varies considerably. Prime Canadian beans are quoted at \$6.50 to \$7.50 per bushel.

Who Pays the Penalty?

Last April two of our representatives solicited applications for life assurance from a prominent Toronto wholesale merchant and his son.

They succeeded in selling to the father a policy for a considerable amount, but the son could not be induced to protect his dependents in this way against the financial loss which would result from his early death.

Less than two months afterwards the daily newspapers

recorded the tragic story of the younger man's accidental death. His failure to act when action was possible deprives his family of the insurance money which he could have secured to them so easily.

Have you made any provision for your wife and little ones in case you should die suddenly? An Imperial Home Protection Policy will do it. Write for particulars to-day; tomorrow may be too late.

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

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

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Four richly-bred Lavinia females for sale. Grand lot of bull calves sired by Lochiel (Imp.) for next fall's business. Also nice bunch of Shropshire lambs, sired by Miller ram. Come and see them. **Wm. D. Dyer, R. No. 3, Oshawa, Ont.** 2 1/2 miles from Brooklyn, G. T. R.; 4 miles from Brooklyn, C.N.R., or Myrtle, C.P.R.

FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS

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

Dual-Purpose Shorthorns—Herd headed by Burnfoot Champion -109945- and his sire's dam was champion mature cow of Canada for three years. Cow with calf at foot for sale. They are of same family as Buttercup -111906-, which holds the R.O.P. record in 3-year-old class. **GEO. W. CARTER, Iderton, Ontario**

ESCANA FARM SHORTHORNS

Five Bulls For Sale. One roan senior yearling; one choice twelve months white calf, by Right Sort (Imp.); one select, dark roan, ten months calf; one roan yearling, by Raphael (Imp.); one roan red yearling, for grade herd. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Jct., G.T.R. **J. F. MITCHELL, Limited** BURLINGTON, ONT.

Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., still has a few Shorthorn bulls, fit for good as can be found for the man that wants to start right in Scotch Shorthorns. They will be sold for a low price, considering the quality, and the freight will be paid. Write for anything in Shorthorns. One hour from Toronto.

WALNUT GROVE STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Down sheep. Herd established in 1840. Herd headed by the great breeding bulls, Gainford Eclipse -103055- and Trout Creek Wonder 2nd -120741-. Extra choice bulls and heifers of the best Scotch families for sale. Also a few Oxford Ram Lambs. **Duncan Brown & Sons, M.C.R. or P.M. Shedden, Ont.**

Shorthorns Herd headed by Pride of Escana, a great son of Right Sort. Several bulls and a few females with calves at foot for sale. Herd of over seventy head.

A. G. FARROW (between Toronto and Hamilton), Oakville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS Blythwood BERKSHIRES

For Sale.—A real herd bull prospect, calved in Jan., 1918; dark roan color, an outstanding individual, and a richly bred Marr Princess Royal; also females and Berkshires—both sexes. Write or visit. **C. M. BLYTH, "BLYTHWOOD FARM," GUELPH, ONT.**

DOUGLAS EGYPTIAN LINIMENT

Stops Bleeding Instantly.
Prevents Blood Poisoning.
Sure Cure for Thrush
For Sale by all Dealers

DOUGLAS & COMPANY MFRS. HARRISBURG, ONTARIO

FOR SALE

Brown Swiss Cattle

The only dual-purpose cattle on the market. Males and females, all ages. Also Welch ponies.

C. E. STANDISH, Ayers Cliff, Quebec

Flintstone Farm

Breeders of

Milking Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Draft Horses, Berkshire Swine.

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

DALTON
Massachusetts

Scotch Shorthorn Bull

For sale, Silver Count (imported in dam) =105996= white, calved March 16th, 1916. Low price for quick sale.

A. & G. Forbes, West Montrose, Ont.

Mardella Shorthorns

Herd headed by The Duke, the great, massive, 4-year-old sire, whose dam has 13,500 lbs. of milk and 474 lbs. of butter-fat in the R.O.P. test. I have at present two exceptionally good young bulls ready for service, and others younger as well as females all ages. Some are full of Scotch breeding, and all are priced to sell. Write or call. Thos Graham, R.R. No. 3, Port Perry, Ont.

The Hawthorne Shorthorns & Leicesters

We are offering 5 choice young bulls and a few females. The show bull, Royal Choice =79864=, at the head. Leicester Sheep and Clydesdale Fillies. Prices right.

ALLAN B. MANN
"The Hawthornes," Peterboro, Ont. R.R.4

Graham's Dairy Shorthorns

I have a choice offering in cows and heifers in calf. Bulls from the heaviest milking strains. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Charles Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

Maple Leaf Farm Shorthorns—Missie, Mysie

Miss Ramsden and Lavinia cows in calf for sale. Shropshires—Usual offering by our imp. ram. JOHN BAKER, R. No. 1, Hampton, Ont. Bell phone. Solina, C. N. R.; Bowmanville, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

For Dual-Purpose Shorthorn,

also Dorset-Horned sheep. I am offering 6 young bulls and 4 rams. Apply VALMER BARTLETT, R.R. 2, Canfield, Ont.

Shorthorns and Shropshires—We still have

a few extra well covered shearing rams. Also a choice lot of ram and ewe lambs. Prices right. We can supply young bulls or heifers both of which are from high-record dams.

P. CHRISTIE & SON, Port Perry, Ont.

Crop Reports.

The following gives the acreage devoted to various crops the past year and gives the estimated yield as compared with last year. These figures were compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the report issued by them.

Potato Harvest of 1918.

The returns already published showed that the total area planted to field potatoes in Canada this year was 735,192 acres, as compared with 656,958 acres in 1917, both years establishing records. The estimated yield per acre for Canada this year is 143½ bushels, as compared with 121½ bushels last year, and with 150¼ bushels, the average for the ten years 1908-17. The total estimated yield of potatoes for 1918 is 105,579,700 bushels, as compared with 79,892,000 bushels last year. The yield for 1918 is the highest on record, the previous record being over 99 million bushels in 1909. By provinces, the highest average yield per acre is in British Columbia, 228 bushels, the other provinces ranging in order as follows: Nova Scotia 194, Manitoba 185, Prince Edward Island 170, New Brunswick 158, Quebec 147, Ontario 123, Saskatchewan 116¼ and Alberta 70½ bushels per acre. The largest acreage and production of potatoes this year is in Quebec, the total yield being 38,936,000 bushels from 264,871 acres, Ontario being next with 20,443,000 bushels from 166,203 acres. The average value per bushel of the potato crop is 98 cents, as compared with \$1 last year, and the top value is \$103,636,100, as against \$80,804,400 last year.

Root and Fodder Crop.

The total yield of turnips and other roots is estimated at 120,767,900 bushels from 343,037 acres, an average per acre of 352 bushels, as compared with last year's total of 63,451,000 bushels from 218,233 acres, the average yield per acre being then 290¼ bushels. Hay and clover give the record yield of 14,595,500 tons from 10,544,625 acres, an average per acre of 1½ ton. The corresponding figures last year were 13,584,700 tons from 8,225,034 acres, or 1¼ tons per acre. The previous record of hay and clover was 14,527,000 tons in 1916. The average value per ton of hay and clover is \$9.75 as against \$10.33 per ton last year. Alfalfa shows a yield of 448,600 tons from 196,426 acres, or 2¼ tons per acre, as compared with 262,400 tons from 109,825 acres, or 2½ tons per acre last year. Of fodder corn the estimated yield is 4,203,150 tons from 502,069 acres, an average per acre of 8¼ tons.

The total area under root and fodder crops, including potatoes, turnips, etc., hay and clover, alfalfa and fodder corn, amounts to 12,321,351 acres, as compared with 9,576,568 acres in 1917. In total value at local prices these crops amount for 1918 to \$330,975,825, as compared with \$268,310,300 in 1917.

Fall Wheat and Fall Ploughing.

The area estimated to be sown to fall wheat for 1919 is 5 per cent. less than sown last year, the area being 840,000 acres, as against 836,000 acres, the revised estimate for 1918, based upon the returns collected in June last. As compared with the original estimate for 1918, viz. 711,000 acres, the area for 1919 is 129,000 acres, or 18 per cent., more. On October 31 the condition of the fall wheat crop was for Canada 102 per cent. of the decennial average. In Ontario, also the condition is 102, but in Alberta it is 98.

About 56 per cent of the land intended for next year's crops has been ploughed this fall, this proportion being similar to that of each of the past three years. In the Prairie Provinces the percentages are for Manitoba 54 as against 40 last year, in Saskatchewan 39 against 37 and in Alberta 35 against 38.

"Are you a native of this parish?" asked a Scottish sheriff of a wintess who was summoned to testify in a case of illicit distilling, "Maistly yer honor," was the reply, "I mean were you born in this parish?" "No, your honor, I wasna born in this parish, but I'm maist a native for a' that," "You came here when you were a child, I suppose you mean," said the sheriff. "No, sir, I'm just here about sax year sin', I just weighed eight stane, an' I'm seventeen stane noo sae ye see that about nine stane o' me belongs to this parish, an' the ither eight comes from Camlachie."



Get Good Harness

Any goods put out by this firm and bearing our yellow ticket trade mark are guaranteed. The Imperial Brand Harness is well known as high grade, and the makers stand behind it. We have never adopted any make-shift methods to cheapen our product on account of the high cost of material, but stick to the good old standards of fifty-two years ago, when this house was established. If there is anything you need in harness, ask your dealer for the Imperial Brand, or write us direct for it. Ship same day order is received.

SAMUEL TREES & CO., Ltd.
Mfrs. Harness & Saddlery • Established 1866
48 WELLINGTON ST. EAST, TORONTO

SPECIAL BUGGY HARNESS.
Handsome, light road buggy harness, rawhide lined, track style, in traces. Shaft wrap belly band, beaded lines; folded and padded breeching seat and breast collar; three-quarter inch buckle over-check; track blinds; traces double and stitched throughout; trimmings are finished in genuine hard rubber and near gold. This is the dandiest harness for the price in Canada, strong and reliable, every inch of it. Price only \$35 Special. Ask your dealer or order from factory. Our Guarantee—If it does not satisfy you, return it at our expense.

\$35

English Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

For Sale—A number of young bulls of a year old and under from imported dams and sire. They have the advantage of long continued specialised breeding under skillful English experience to combine milk and meat. Such a bull will increase the usefulness of your herd.

Also For Sale—English Large Black Pigs—A great breed, good growers and thrifty. Write or visit farm.

F. WALLACE COCKSHUTT, Lynnore Stock Farm Brantford, Ont.

Lake Marie Farm Shorthorns

We have sold nearly all the females we have to spare but still have several good, young bulls of serviceable age all of which are sired by the R.O.P. sire St. Clare. They are priced to sell. We are also pricing a number of registered Dutch Belted cows and heifers.

LAKE MARIE FARMS, KING, ONT.
SIR HENRY FELLATT, Owner THOS. McVITTIE, Manager

GLENGOW SHORTHORNS

We have a choice offering in young bulls, fit for service. They are all of pure Scotch breeding and are thick, mellow fellows, bred in the purple.
WM. SMITH, COLUMBUS, ONT. Myrtle, C.P.R.; Brooklin, G.T.R.; Oshawa, C.N.R.

SPRUCE GLEN FARM

Herd headed by Nonpareil Ramsden =101081= and Royal Blood =77521=. At present we have nothing to sell but we have some very good ones coming on. James McPherson & Sons, Dundalk, Ontario.

MILKING SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Dominator 106224, whose two nearest dams average over 12,000 pounds of milk in a lactation; cows with records up to 11,000 pounds of milk in a year. Bulls ready for service for sale. Heifers and cows for inspection. Weldwood Farm, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ontario

1861 IRVINEDALE SHORTHORNS 1918

Herd headed by Marquis Supreme =116022=; have on hand, a number of good young cows and heifers, bred to Marquis Supreme. Also a right good lot of bulls, all by Gainford Select =90772=. Anyone in need of a good young bull or a nice well-bred heifer will do well to write to JOHN WATT & SON (G.T.R. & C.P.R.) R.R. 2, Elora, Ont.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Herd of 70 head, straight Scotch, good individuals. Headed by the great show and breeding bull, Sea Gem's Pride 96868, and Nonpareil Ramsden 83422. We have for sale four as good young bulls as we ever had, and a few females. KYLE BROS., Drumbo, Ont. (Phone and telegraph via Ayr.)

Imported Scotch Shorthorns

Half of these are imported and will head good herds. Females, imported and home-bred. Collynie, Ringleader, bred by Mr. Duthie, heads our herd. Another importation of 35 head will be home Sept. 25th. Burlington Jct. is only half mile from farm. J. A. & H. M. PETTIT, Freeman, Ont.

Shorthorns Landed Home

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

Cloverlea Dairy Farms

Herd headed by "King Pontiac Rauwerd" one of the world's greatest young sires carrying the blood on his sire's side of the world's greatest cow "May Echo Sylvia," and his dam the great 103-lb. 3-year-old with 34 and 135 lbs. butter in 7 and 30 days, sired by the world's greatest sire King Pontiac Artis Canada, combining the blood of the world's greatest sires and dams. Stock for sale all ages, special offering at present is two choice bulls 9 months old out of 20 and 25-lb. dams. For price and particulars apply to Griebach Bros., Collingwood, Ont.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Echo Segis Payne, our herd sire, is by a brother of the world's 50-lb. cow, Segis Payne Johanna. He is a grand bull in every way, and is not yet 4 years old. To avoid in-breeding would sell him at a price. Also have bulls from 1 month to 17 months old for sale, sired by Echo Segis Payne and out of grand producing cows. JOHN M. MONTLE, PROP., STANSTEAD, QUE.

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

Special offering—four well-bred young bulls fit for service, sired by King Lyons Colantha whose 6 nearest dams average 30.10 lbs butter in 7 days and from daughters of King Lyons Hengerveld whose five nearest dams average 31.31 lbs. butter in 7 days. For fuller particulars and prices write at once. Priced to sell. J. MOGK & SON R. R. 1, TAVISTOCK, ONTARIO.

Alluvialdale Farm Holstein Friesians

I am offering for sale—Several young tested cows to freshen in Feb. Bred to Sir Gelsche Walker, whose 7 nearest dams average 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Also young bulls 8 months old from above sire and tested dams. T. L. Leslie, Norval Station, Ont.

Riverside Holsteins---Choice Bulls

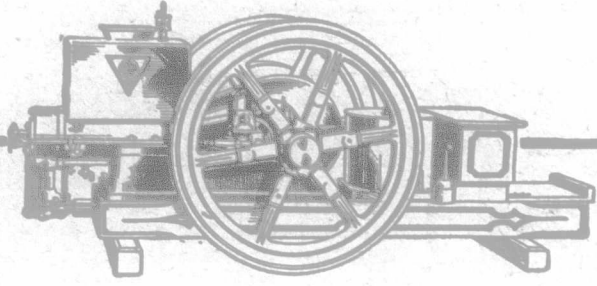
We have several 10 months old, from dams with official records up to 100 lbs. of milk per day and 32.32 lbs. butter in 7 days. These are well marked and straight individuals. Inspection invited. CALEDONIA, ONTARIO
J. W. RICHARDSON

WILLOW BANK STOCK FARM

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

12 Shorthorn Bulls

We are again on the market with a dozen choice bulls, from 8 months to 2 years old, out of good dual-purpose dams and best of bulls. Also 40 females to select from. Crown Jewel 42nd still heads this herd of feeders, breeders and milkers. JNO. ELDER & SON, Hensall, Ont.



Ask Any Alpha User

So much confidence have we in the fine service that Alpha Engine users are getting that we say "Ask any Alpha user."

We know the Alpha is honestly built, and so do the users. We know it is dependable, and so do they. Every user knows how simple it is—no electric batteries or complicated attachments. And every user knows what a work and time saver it is.

Write today for our gas engine book

THE DE LAVAL COMPANY, Ltd.

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

MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Bin Capacity.

How much grain will a building 24 feet long, 9 feet wide and 4 feet high hold?

A. C. H.

Ans.—About 1,350 bushels.

Inheritance.

A man dies without a will, having a father, brothers and sisters. Who is his legal heir or heiress and on what proportion will they inherit?

Ontario.

Ans.—Assuming that he left no wife nor child, and that his mother is not living, his father, brothers and sisters would all take an equal share.

Training a Cows Horns.

I have a cow with one horn growing in the direction of her face. It is only about an inch from her face now. I do not care to dehorn her. Is there any way of preventing the horn from growing inward?

L. R.

Ans.—When the horns are growing as you mention, it is customary to remove the point with a saw or large shears. It is possible to change the direction in which the horn is growing by the use of weights. Very little pressure applied continuously to the point of the horn for a few weeks will start it growing in the desired direction.

Gestation Period.

I bought a five-year-old cow at an auction sale, for which I gave my note payable twelve months after date. The owner of the cow stated that she was due to freshen at a certain date, but it was six weeks later than the date when she freshened. Can I demand a rebate for having to wait that six weeks? As I lost the use of the cow for the most important period of the year. Would it be possible for a gestation period of 10½ months?

D. McR.

Ans.—It is not likely that the gestation period would last six weeks over the nine months. The cow was undoubtedly in calf to a later service. The man no doubt gave the service date in good faith. The cow may have come in season at a later date and been bred without him knowing it, consequently, where it makes a difference of only a few weeks it is doubtful if you could call a rebate. Had the cow proved to be a non-breeder it would be entirely different

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 Pietertje) and also sons of our former sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo. Several of these are of serviceable age, and all are from good record dams. Quality considered, our prices are lower than anywhere else on the continent. These youngsters should not remain long. Write to-day.

RAYMONDALE FARM, Vaudruel, Que. D. PAYMOND, Owner
Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Highland Lake Farms

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

R. W. E. BURNABY - Jefferson, Ontario
Farm at Stop 55, Yonge St. Radial

33-lb. Grandsons of Lulu Keyes

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

D. B. TRACY (Hamilton House Farms) COBOURG, ONT.

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

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

DISPERSION SALE

35 Head Pure-bred Holsteins, on December 18th, 1918

Bred from Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Maple Croft. The young stock is sired by Canada's Pontiac Korndyke, son of Pontiac Korndyke, 102 A.R.O. daughters, 46 proven sons. A son, King of the Pontiacs, sold for \$15,000; a great grandson sold for \$106,000. Write for catalogue. MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers. HIRAM REAGH, Prop., Courtland, Ont. TERMS—Cash, or six month's credit at 6%.

SUNNYBROOK FARM HOLSTEINS

Offers—One 30-lb. bull, and several grand sons of the great King Segis. Two of these are ready for heavy service. We also have a number of heifers of same breeding—all from approved dams. JOSEPH KILGOUR, Phone Adel 3900, Eglinton P. O., Ont., North Toronto.

His Dam and Sire's Dam Average 3766 lbs.

Of the several young bulls we are offering for immediate sale, we have one whose dam and sire's dam average 3766 lbs of butter in 7 days, and 127 lbs. of milk in 1 day. Also have one ready for service whose five nearest dams average over 31 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and over 100 lbs. of milk in 1 day. Inquiry invited. A. E. HULET, Norwich, Ontario.

ORCHARD LEIGH HOLSTEINS

Present offering—3 young bulls ready for winter service. Good individuals with good R. O. M. and R. O. P. backing. Also one good March calf. Write or better come and see them. JAS. G. CURRIE & SON, (Oxford County) Ingersoll, Ont.

Oxford Breeders' Consignment Sale

OF 64 HEAD OF REGISTERED

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At Dr. Rudd's Sale Stable,
CITY OF WOODSTOCK,

Tuesday, December 17th, 1918

Sale opens at 12.30 p.m.

Cows in milk or heavy in calf in R.O.M. or from R.O.M. dams. Some are under test with 25-lb. record. Cows not fresh have been bred to first-class bulls. Canary Hartog, a herd bull, his 3 nearest dams averaged 30 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 108 lbs. milk in 1 day. Also some of his daughter and daughters of Butter Baron. All stock will be inspected.

A limited number of choice young bulls fit for service.

CATALOGUES ARE READY. WRITE:

W. E. THOMSON - Woodstock, Ontario
MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

Lien Note.

1. Is a lien note taken on an article lawful without being registered?
2. Would it have to be registered when drawn?

Ontario.

W. J.

Ans.—1. No.

2. A time copy of it must be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County or District Court of the county or district in which the purchaser resided at the time of the sale. Such filing must be done within 10 days after the execution of note evidencing the contract.

Cockerel Makes Abnormal Noise.

I have a cockerel that makes a noise in his throat when breathing. Otherwise it appears perfectly healthy. Would the meat be fit to use? Is the disease infectious or hereditary? Is it curable?

M. A.

Ans.—The noise may be due to something becoming lodged in the bird's throat. It should not render the meat unfit for use. It is possible that there might be a growth in the throat, but seldom are such things infectious. We do not know of any cure for this trouble.

A Wife's Farm.

1. A husband and wife lived on 100 acres. The wife's parents giving her the deed of the 100 acres. But it was subject to a mortgage of \$4,000. They both worked together and paid the mortgage off. The husband had full control of everything and paid taxes, but he did not pay his wife a cent. She just got her living.

At the end of twenty years they had accumulated enough money to buy a small farm and moved to that place. They have lived there for more than twenty years and the 100 acres they left has been rented ever since. The husband did all the repairing to the 100 acre farm, and collected all the money. No lease or fire insurance was made out without the wife's signature.

The wife now wanting to sell the 100 acres the husband claims \$4,000. Can he collect it when he has taken the rent for all those years, which more than doubles the \$4,000.

2. If the wife sells can he claim any? If so, how much?
3. Can the wife will it to her children at her death without him claiming any of the 100 acres?

K. M.

Ans.—1. No.

2. No.

3. Yes.

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Cattle

1918

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K. M.

BREEDERS' ATTENTION!
40 VERY HIGH-CLASS HOLSTEINS 40

We will sell at the farm, adjoining Currie's Station, 5 miles south of Woodstock, on

Thursday, Dec. 12th, 1918, at 1 p.m.

Our entire herd, consisting of a dozen or more fresh cows, or due in December; several cows and heifers due in March; these cows have nearly all been bred on the farm and are just what we have chosen to keep for our own use, and we are not easily suited, we let some go to the butcher. We have also a lot of good heifers from these cows, among them are ten, two and three-year-old daughters of "Prince Abbecker Mercena" 6826, a bull known from the Atlantic to the Pacific for his many good qualities, none better. Then our present herd sire, "King De Kol Ormsby" (29759), born March 24th, 1916, another just such a bull as Prince, with better official backing; he has been junior champion at Toronto and looks like a senior champion now. We have a lot of good calves from him, five or six very young heifer calves.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers

Anyone in need of a real good bull come to this sale, you will find him here. We took 9 head from this herd to Toronto last fall and won 7 prizes, 8 in London and 10 in Woodstock

We have done no testing, you will get the benefit of that.

We have no abortion in this herd. Write for a catalogue; if for any reason you do not get one come to the sale, there will be one here for you.

Currie's is on the Stratford, Woodstock and Port Dover branch of the G. T. R., 5 miles south of Woodstock. Train arrives at Currie's from the south at 8 a.m., returning at 6 p.m., and train leaves Woodstock for Currie's at 10.55 a.m., returning at 4.25 p.m.

Positively no reserve. Sale under cover. Lunch at noon.

FRED. ROW, Prop., Currie's, Oxford Co., Ont.

Big Money in Vicious Horses



\$125 Profit In Ten Days

Free Book

Write for it

C. H. MACKLEY of Unadilla, New York, picked up a vicious mare for \$50 and after 10 days handling by my method sold her for \$175. S. L. Arrant bought a "mean one" for \$55 and after a few hours' training sold the horse for \$135. Dell Nicholson got a biting, kicking mare at \$35 and by my method made her worth \$200. J. L. Smith changed a worthless, dangerous bullock into a 225 lb. horse. Everett Mellock broke in a pair for the owner, taught it a few tricks and got \$40 for his few hours' work. That is how my students are making big money. So can you!

Master Any Horse
I will teach you by my famous method of breaking colts and training horses. I will teach you how to overcome every bad habit a horse can have. I will teach you how to read a horse's disposition at a glance; how to make big money as an expert horseman.

FREE BOOK My free book will open your eyes. Reveals valuable horse training secrets. Explains my wonderful system. Write for this book today. Send a postal, NOW, before you forget.

PROF. JESSE BEERY Pleasant Hill, Ohio
Dept. 4811

Gossip.

Woodstock Ayrshire Sale.

Dairy farmers who are interested in Ayrshire cattle should send to John McKee Norwich, Ont. for a catalogue of sale of the 50 head of pure-bred Ayrshires to be sold at Woodstock on Thursday, Dec. 19. This is the 7th consignment sale held under the auspices of the Southern Counties' Ayrshire Breeders' Club and we believe we are safe in saying that at no previous sale has there been such a large percentage of real top-notchers. This club absolutely prohibits all by-bidding, in-bidding so that every purchaser is assured a fair and square deal.

Many of the best producing families of the breed in Canada come from this district and a large number of representatives of these strains are to be found in this sale. From the Stratfordville district Messrs. J. L. Stansell, Thos. Dennis and E. B. Stansell are contributing some very choice stuff including some young cows due to freshen about sale time. Messrs. MacVicar Bros., Belmont, are putting in a couple of choice daughters of the great Ayrshire sire Garclaugh Prince Fortune (Imp.) that now has 11 daughters qualified in the Record of Performance. J. L. Stansell's noted bull, Selwood Prince Ideal was grandson of Prince Fortune.

Other contributors to the sale are F. H. Harris Mt. Elgin, L. D. Hankinson Aylmer, Wm. Thorn Lyndock, J. H. Forden Beachville, Geo. Apel. Mitchell, and John A. Morrison, Mt. Elgin. Mr. Morrison has had the honor of topping the sale on several occasions and he is apparently determined to repeat the offence at this coming sale with the great young cow Scotch Lassie 5th, a daughter of Great Scot and Whitney's Lassie. Whitney's Lassie is considered by Mr. Morrison to be about the best cow he ever owned.

She is now just finishing a year's test in the R. O. P. and is expected to reach the 16,000 pound mark with a fat percentage considerably over 4 per cent. The R. O. P. champion in the 3-year-old Ayrshire class is Scotch Thistle, a half sister to Whitney's Lassie. The sale is held under cover at Dr. Rudd's sale stable. An extra choice lot of 12 young bulls are included in the sale.

Sure he Would be There.

Private Murphy, after seven days' C. B. for fighting in the canteen, was being lectured by his captain.

"You must," he said, "count fifty very slowly whenever you lose your temper, and never fight again over trifles."

Murphy meekly promised. A few days later the captain found Murphy in a furious temper, sitting on the head of a struggling comrade.

"Didn't you promise me," cried the officer, "always to count fifty before giving way to that temper of yours, Murphy?"

"Oi did, sor," replied Murphy grimly, "and that's what Oi'm doin'; Oi'm just sitting on him so that he'll be here when Oi've done the countin'."

FEEDS

Save Time and Money

Order by mail from this old-established and reliable feed house. Our prices on Linsed Oil Cake Meal, Corn Oil Cake Meal, Gluten Feed (23% Protein), Bran, Shorts, Feeding Corn Meal, Digestive Tankage, Wheat Screenings, Corn, Cracked Corn, Beef and Bone Scrap, etc., are the lowest obtainable. Ask for prices on car lots of Linsed Oil Cake Meal.

WE BUY—Hay, Straw, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Mixed Grain, Potatoes in car lots or less. State quantity and send sample.

Canada Food Board License: No. 3-170, 9-1917, 9-7779

CRAMPSEY & KELLEY
DOVERCOURT ROAD, TORONTO

Holstein Bulls

Ready for service and younger. Cows and heifers bred to ORMSBY JANE BURKE, whose two nearest dams average 38.82 lbs. of butter in 7 days. The three nearest sires' dams and his dam's records average 35.69 lbs. for 7 days, and 112 lbs. milk for one day.

R. M. HOLTBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

Glencairn Ayrshires — Herd established 40 years. Producing ability from 8,600 to 11,022 lbs. If that sort of production appeals to you, we have heifers all ages and young bulls for sale. **Thos. J. McCormick, Rockton, Ont. Copetown Station, G. T. R.**

Choice Offering in Ayrshires AT SPECIAL PRICES. Several young bulls of serviceable ages. All from R.O.P. sires and dams. Come and see them. **JOHN A. MORRISON, Mount Elgin, Ontario**

55 HIGH-CLASS Holsteins 55

SELLING IN THE SEMI-ANNUAL BRANT COUNTY SALE

Fifty-five Head Five Young Bulls

Fifty Choice Females Thirty-three Fresh Cows

AT COULTER'S FEED STABLES

Brantford, Ont., Wednesday, Dec. 18, 1918

Contributions from the following herds:

C. C. Haviland & Son, Wilsonville.
Wilbur Lemon, Lynden.
G. S. Wood, Scotland.
W. H. Simmons, New Durham.
Robt. Shillington, Hatchley.
W. H. Shillington, Harley.
E. Plant, Burford.
Wm. D. Burch, Brantford.
J. M. Currison, Brantford.

C. E. Burrill, Brantford.
Chester Lee, Kelvin.
Louis Kelly, Kelvin.
C. & W. Butler, Norwich.
J. H. Shillington, Hatchley.
W. J. McCormick, Hatchley.
E. C. Chambers, Hatchley.
C. Duff, Nelles, Scotland.
C. C. Kettle, Wilsonville.

For catalogue apply to

N. P. SAGER, Secretary of Sale, St. George, Ont.
Auctioneer, W. ALMAS. Sales Manager, R. J. KELLY, Culloden, Ont.

DISPERSION SALE OF

32 HEAD PURE-BRED REGISTERED 32 Holstein Cattle 32

Of 20,000 and 25,000-lb. backing. Three grade cows, 6 horses and implements.

Owing to the M. S. A., taking my experienced help, I am giving up the dairy business, and will sell by public auction at

West Flamboro, on Thursday, Dec. 19, at 1 p.m. sharp

my entire herd of stock and implements. There has never been any testing done in this herd, but it has been built up from good foundation stock. With the exception of 4 cows they have all been raised in the past seven years, and there are some very promising young stock coming along in the herd. There are 13 descendants of our first purchase, a daughter of "Countess Carrie Mercedes" 8120, a cow that produced 20,000 lbs. milk in a year; we also have a daughter and 2 granddaughters of "Correct Change" 11319, who sold some time ago for \$500. Other families represented are the Posch's, Wayne Aaggie, and Clover Leaf Annie. Our first sire was "Lakeview Sylvia De Kol" 11282. We have 15 head sired by our present herd sire, "Highlawn Pontiac Hengerveld" 21627, out of "Calamity Johanna, Nig" 9076. She produced 108 lbs. milk in one day, 25,000 in a year. He is a grandson of "King of the Pontiacs." King and his sire are the two greatest proven sires in the world to-day. They stand first and second in numbers of A. R. O. daughters, 30 and 40-lb. daughters. Surely such a combination ought to bring results. He is a fine, big fellow, nicely marked, quick, safe and sure.

Terms of sale are: All sums of \$10 and under cash, over that amount 10 months' credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes: 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. The farm is situated in West Flamboro, opposite the school-house, 3 miles west of Dundas, on the Galt stone road. All trains will be met at station on morning of sale.

S. Frank Smith & Son
Auctioneers

WM. SCOBLE, Prop.
R.R. No. 1, Dundas, Ont.

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 Segie Pontiac Posch and King Korndyke Sadie Keyes. All are 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.

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

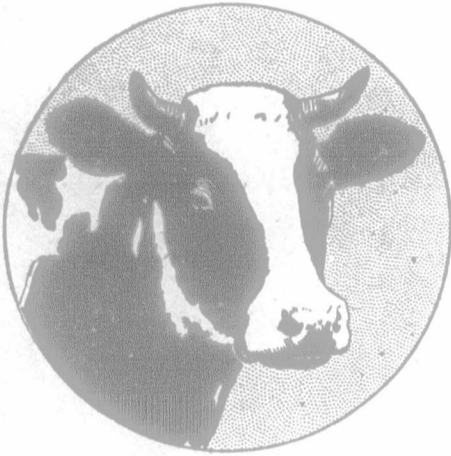
The Basis of Profitable Dairying

The influence of feed on the production of milk is striking. No matter how good the individual dairy cow is, the quantity of milk she yields is, within wide limits, directly dependent upon the feed she receives.

If a cow is subjected to feed of poor quality, unpalatable and indigestible, no matter how much she may be fed, she is sure to go away down in her production and will not yield any profits. Such a cow becomes a "boarder"—that is why our experts have compounded a mixed feed, properly balanced according to the needs of the dairy cow, rich in milk-producing nutrients, with a high percentage of these nutrients in digestible form.

Monarch Dairy Feed

a rich feed, but not too concentrated to feed alone and when fed liberally to dairy cows it will get the highest production possible with the least cost. There is no wastage in Monarch Dairy Feed—every pound has milk-producing value in it and more of it goes to the actual production of milk than of other feeds because such a high percentage of it is digestible.



Monarch Dairy Feed is composed of Oil Cake Meal, Cotton-seed Meal along with Bran, Barley feed and Corn feed. The mixture of Oil Cake and Cotton-seed Meals counteracts the constipation that would be caused by Cotton-seed Meal if fed alone.

Give Monarch Dairy Feed a trial and if the dealer in your district does not handle it, send us his name and we will see that you get it. By ordering early you will assure delivery when needed.

The Campbell Flour Mills Co., Ltd., Toronto, Peterboro, Pickering

Canada Food Board Licenses Nos. 6, 7 and 8.

52

SEVENTH CONSIGNMENT SALE
Of 50 Head Pure-bred

Ayrshire Cattle

From the herds of the
SOUTHERN COUNTIES
AYRSHIRE BREEDERS' CLUB
To be held at Dr. Rudd's Sale Stable,
WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO

December 19th, 1918, at 1 p.m.

In this sale will be found representatives of the greatest producing strains of Ayrshires in Canada. Jean Armour, ex-world's champion; Lady Jane, Canadian R.O.P. champion cow; Scotch Thistle, Canadian R.O.P. champion three-year-old; and Lenore, 2nd ex-champion butter-fat producer in 2-year-old class, were all bred by members of our club. In this sale, we believe, we have the best lot of cattle yet offered at any of our sales. There will be a few choice young bulls.

Write the secretary for a catalogue, with full details of the sale.

F. H. HARRIS, Mt. Elgin, Ont., President
JOHN McKEE, Norwich, Ont.
Sec.-Treasurer and Sale Manager
MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers
Mention Farmer's Advocate.

SPRINGBANK R. O. P. AYRSHIRES

For a few weeks we will offer a few select young heifers by our senior sire Netheron King Theodore (imp.) and bred to our Junior Sire Humesbaugh Invincible Peter. All from R. O. P. dams and are priced reasonable to make room. We also have a 3 months' bull from Can. Champion R.O.P. three-year-old, and one 13 months' bull from Mountain Lass with three mature records.

A. S. TURNER & SON,
RYCKMANS CORNERS, ONTARIO.

City View Ayrshires

Established in 1900. One serviceable bull from Record Dam testing 4.64% fat; some choice young stock. James Begg & Son, R.R. 1, St. Thomas

Twenty-five Years Breeding REGISTERED JERSEYS and BERKSHIRES

We have bred over one half the world's Jersey champions for large yearly production at the pail. We bred, and have in service, the two grand champion Berkshire boars. If you need a sire for improvement, write us for literature, description and prices.
HOOD FARM, LOWELL, MASS.

ORKNEY FARM AYRSHIRES

I have a strong offering at present of bull calves out of "Dairymaid of Orkney" and others closely connected with "Milkmaid of Orkney", "Primrose of Orkney" and "Lenore 2nd." Yearly heifers bred to our imported sire, "Dunlop Corolla". Attractive prices quoted for immediate sale. Inspection solicited.

H. McPHERSON (Bell Phone), R. R. No. 1, COPETOWN, ONT

GLENHURST AYRSHIRES—ESTABLISHED 50 YEARS

For a half-century Glenhurst Ayrshires have been noted for their depth and size, good teats and smoothness of conformation. Our famous Flos family has produced dozens of 60 and 65-lb.-a-day cows, many on twice-a-day milking. We have young bulls up to twelve months, and females all ages. If you are looking for a combination of size, type and production—plus high butter-fat—write me or visit the farm. JAS. BENNING, Summerstown, G.T.R.; Williamstown, G.T.R., Williamstown, Ont.

GLADDEN HILL AYRSHIRES

Our present Herd Sire is for sale. Fairvue Milkman, Sire Hoblands Tumpies, Heir Imp. Dam the ex-Canadian Champion cow Milkmaid 7th, for both milk and butter-fat. Can sell a few cows and young heifers. Laurie Bros., Agincourt, Ont.

PROSPECT JERSEYS FOR SALE

125 Jerseys in the herd. For 30 years we have been breeding Jerseys for production. Choice young bulls, young cows, and a few high-grade cows and heifers for sale.

R. R. No. 1
R. & A. H. Baird, New Hamburg, Ont.

Two pure-bred registered Jersey cows, one six-year-old and one three-year-old, both coming in in the spring, either one would make choice family cow. Regular pets and good milkers. For full particulars and price apply to

E. A. Smith, Real Estate Broker, 386
Talbot St., St. Thomas.

Brampton Jerseys at the National Dairy Show

At the National Dairy Show at Columbus, Ohio, in October, Brampton Jerseys won, among other major awards, first for the best five females of the breed, which is, perhaps, the greatest award which can be won at this, the World's Greatest Dairy Show. Among these was Beauty Maid, the champion 4-year-old R.O.P. butter cow for Canada. We also bred and owned the dam and imported the sire of the mature champion R.O.P. butter cow for Canada. Why not make your selections from the Brampton herd?

B. H. BULL & SONS Brampton, Ontario

THE EDGELEY CHAMPION HERD OF JERSEYS

Write us about your next herd sire. We now have sons of our present herd sire, Edgeley's Bright Prince who is a son of Canada's champion butter cow, Sunbeam of Edgeley. Pay us a visit. Sunbeam of Edgeley is not the only high-record cow we have. We are pleased to show our herd at all times.
JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge, C.P.R., Concord, G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONTARIO

THE CANADA'S MOST BEAUTIFUL JERSEY HERD
WOODVIEW FARM Herd headed by Imported Champion Rower.
JERSEYS Winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, in 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service. Sired by Imported bulls and from record

LONDON ONTARIO of performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers.
Jno. Pringle Prop. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows.

Gossip.

The Brantford Sale, Dec. 18.

In calling attention to the semi-annual sale to be held in the city of Brantford on Wed. Dec. 18, under the auspices of the Brant District Holsteins Breeder's Club we might add that this is one of the oldest and best established sale clubs we have in Ontario to-day. Twice each year for the past five or six seasons the Brant Club have held successful sales and with absolutely no exception each has proven equally profitable to buyer and seller alike. The selections for this year's offering have again been chosen pretty much along the same lines as in other years and while there has been offerings which included a lot more officially tested cows than will be brought forward this year, there never has been a stronger commercial lot catalogued. They are sure to make excellent buying for those who are present on Dec. 18. Averaging the entire offering as regards size and individuality they are considerably above the average and as there are 33 of the lot that will be fresh just before or after sale time the club may feel that the success of their 1918 fall sale is already assured. The young females selling are practically the same breeding as will be found in the five young bulls catalogued. The management promises that both the bulls and heifers will be a select lot, probably the strongest things of this age ever offered by the club. They are got by such good record sires as Plus Inka Sylvia, a son of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch the sire of May Echo Sylvia; Butter Boy Johanna Korndyke a half brother to Segis Fayne Johanna the 50 lb. cow and others including a son of the 21,770 lb. Baroness Madeline and King Segis Alcartra Calamity Messrs Arbogast's \$2000 sire. These two are the sires to which many of the other females are bred. Full particulars regarding individual records, cows, etc., may be obtained by writing for catalogue to the Secretary, N. P. Sager St. George, Ont.

Niagara Holsteins at Dunnville.

In the arrangement for their second Annual Sale, the Niagara Peninsula Holstein Breeders have made very few changes over their 1917 schedule. The same superior quality will be in evidence in this offering throughout but the place of the sale has this year been changed to Dunnville from the city of Welland in which place the sale was held last year. In numbers this year's offering totals 42 head; thirty-six females and six young bulls. The majority of the females listed all have either official records themselves or good official backing and with one or two exceptions the bulls will not only have good record dams but are also sons of several of Western Ontario's very best sires. In looking over the catalogue it will be seen that there are among these youngsters, bulls whose dams and sires' dams have records that average from 25 lbs. to 28.41 lbs. of butter in 7 days and individually they are strong herd-sire material. In getting back to the females the number of cows freshening around sale time is real noticeable and as the majority of them are three-and-four-year old cows they are sure to be good buying. It will be noticed that there are among these a half dozen grand-daughters of the great Pontiac Korndyke four of which are now holding two and three-year-old records for 15.6 lbs. for the two-year-olds to 24 lbs. for the three-year-olds. The remaining two will be fresh before sale and in all probability will be tested by sale day. In reference to the catalogue there also appear bulls to which the cows are bred that will make the off-spring worth considering. There are for instance, several cows that will be bred to Superba King Rag Apple, Mr. Houcks' young herd sire that is a son of the 4-year-old 38.63 lb. Orchard Grove Auburn Segis and the great Rag Apple Korndyke 8th. Others are bred to Mr. Moote's young bull Elmerest Pontiac Sylvius whose sire is a son of May Echo Sylvia the dam of the \$106,000 bull. These are only two of the high record sires in the district and while these are the highest there are a number that compare favorably with the best. The full list of contributors appear in the club's advertisement on another page of this issue but all requests for catalogue should be made to W. L. Houck Stevensville, R. R. No. 2.

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 Houck Stevensville,

Calf Enemies

WHITE SCOURS BLACKLEG

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

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

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

MESSRS. A. J. HICKMAN & CO. (Late Hickman & Scruby) Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, England, Exporters of PEDIGREED LIVE STOCK of all descriptions. Speciality made of draft horses, beef and dairy breeds of cattle, show and field sheep. Illustrated catalogues and testimonials on application. All enquiries answered with pleasure. Now is the time to import. Prospects were never better, and insurance against all war risks can be covered by payment of an extra 1% only.

Summer Hill Oxfords



The Sheep for the Producer,
Butcher and Consumer.

Our Oxfords Hold an Unbeaten Record for America.

We have at present a choice offering of yearling ewes and rams, as well as a lot of good ram and ewe lambs—the choicest selection of flock-headers and breeding stock we have ever offered.

PETER ARKELL, & SONS
 R. R. No. 1 Teeswater, Ontario
 H. C. Arkell W. J. Arkell F. S. Arkell

SHROPSHIRE and GOTSWOLDS

I am offering for sale 30 imported Shropshire rams, also home-bred rams and ewes, all at reasonable prices.

JOHN MILLER, CLAREMONT, ONT.

ELM VIEW STOCK FARM
 Oxford Down Sheep: 25 registered ewes, from 1 to 5 yrs., 10 one-year-old rams, 50 ram lambs, 50 ewe lambs; a choice lot from best foundations. Prices reasonable. Visit or write.
 B. A. McKinnon, Hillsburg, Ont.

Just Two Good Shearling Rams Left
 Sired by our big stock ram, would be good big ram to cross on bunch of grade ewes. For quick sale at a reasonable price. S. J. ROBERTSON, Hornby, Ont. (Formerly of J. Robertson & sons)

SHROPSHIRE
 I have at present a very choice lot of shearling rams and ewes of Campbell and Kelloch breeding. Can also spare a few breeding ewes.
 C. H. SCOTT, Hampton, Ont., Oshawa Sta., all railroads.

TOWER FARM OXFORDS
 We are now offering a choice lot of shearling rams and ewes also ram and ewe lambs. Prices reasonable.
 E. Barbour & Sons, R.R. No. 2, Hillsburg, Ont.

Shropshires
 Yearling rams and ewes. A few nice ram lambs by imported ram.
 W. H. PUGH, R. R. 1 Myrtle, Ont.
REG. LINCOLN SHEEP
 Rams and Ewes
 C. A. POWELL, ETRICK, R. R. No. 1, ONT.
 Lot 14, Con. 6, London Township,
 4 miles from London.

Mind and Health.

None can tell where the physical ends and the spiritual begins. Body and mind are not only closely related, they are interrelated. Physical states not only reflect mental conditions, but mental states reflect physical conditions. As one man wittily said concerning his friend who was suffering from a morbid mind—"the chances are he has a sluggish liver."

Which, then, is the controlling influence? Mind or matter? It is hard to say. Here, for example, is an honest, upright man walking along the street. Suddenly a slate falling from a roof hits him on the head and he becomes unconscious. On his recovery it is found that his character is completely changed owing to the destruction of a small portion of the cortex of the brain. Hence it is at once assumed that the grey matter of the brain bears a close relation to character and personality. Some go even further and would maintain that personality and character are controlled by the brain.

But brain anatomy is beginning to throw wonderful light on this perplexing question. I cannot go into the argument here, but those who are interested ought to read that little work by the great brain anatomist, William Hanna Thomson, entitled "Brain and Personality." In this book, through a number of experiments covering a space of many years, he demonstrates beyond all peradventure that while mind and brain are closely related, yet the brain is the instrument of the mind. It bears the same relation to the mind as, for example, a violin to a musician. And just as the condition of the instrument affects the demonstration of the player, so does the condition of the brain affect the manifestation of personality. The personality is still the controlling factor, however, though it can only reveal itself according to the condition of its instrument. To use the words of Thomson himself, "A great brain cannot make a great personality though a great personality may make a great brain."

The inference from this is plain. In the relation between mind and body the state of mind is the greater determining factor.

Take a simple illustration. A mother's milk has been known to become partly poisonous to the babe through a fit of temper on the part of the mother. Have you never observed how, when angry, the blood rushes to the head, the facial expression changes, the nerves tensed and the muscles ready for action?

Now I am not a Christian Scientist, but I do perceive how all this may bear a close connection to physical health. To use a technical phrase, health is psychical as well as physical.

A doctor whom I once knew told me that he had frequently given colored water, pretending it was medicated, to nervous patients with beneficent results. "After all," he said, "I find that the faith of the patient in the doctor is as important as the medicine he gives." The enlightened physician to-day uses suggestion as well as medicine. In fact, one prominent physician is reported as saying that the real function of a drug is to suggest to an organ that it function properly.

Of course, do not at once jump to the conclusion that I would do away with doctors. On the contrary, I look upon the physician as one of the greatest and noblest servants of the community. I am simply using all this as illustrative of the power of mind. As a matter of fact, the intelligent use of medicine on the part of a skilful physician is in itself an exhibition of the power of mind. The skilful physician has wrested from nature through the power of mind some of its secrets and applied them to human ills.

Now, at the time of writing, the country is in the grip of a dangerous epidemic. It is doubtless true that the danger from contagion is great and the health authorities are to be congratulated for the precautions they have taken. But not the least important of the rules issued by the Winnipeg Board of Health is its final rule which is "Don't Worry."

"Fear" is a dangerous element in the spread of any contagious disease. It reduces the bodily resistance and leaves one open to whatever may be abroad. "Morale" is just as important in fighting a malady as in winning a battle.

The writer of the ninety-first psalm must have perceived this. How modern sounds this ancient advice:

The Time To Save Is Now. But You Can't Save Unless You Earn.

Every boy, girl or grown up can earn a lot of extra money this fall and winter in an easy and pleasant way, using spare time which would otherwise be wasted.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

offers you a chance to begin earning extra money at once. No special training is needed, you have no expense, as all that you want in the way of supplies is sent you from this office.

All that you earn is clear profit, and by next spring you will have a good bank account secured by sending in the names of New Subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

Cut out the coupon and we will send you instructions at once.

COUPON

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, London, Ont.

Gentlemen,—I want to earn money by securidg the names of new subscribers to The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine, please send me instructions.

Name.....Age.....

Address.....

Name of Subscriber.....

**CREAM PAYS WELL
THESE DAYS
WE PAY EXPRESS AND
SUPPLY CANS
SHIP YOUR CREAM TO
LINDSAY CREAMERY, LTD.
LINDSAY, ONT.**

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP

One of the Oldest Established Firms in America
 Although we have sold our farm at Arkell, we are still in the sheep business stronger than ever, having secured other land expressly for sheep.
 Present offering: 100 yearling rams and 50 yearling ewes. Orders taken for ram and ewe lambs for later delivery. All bred from our own importations. Prices reasonable. Communicate to:
HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beaty Ave., Toronto, Ontario
 *Phone at present under name of T. Reg. Arkell

Southdowns and Shropshires

We have an unusually choice lot of shearling rams of both breeds to offer as flock headers and for show purposes. Inspection and correspondence invited.
 Please mention **LARKIN FARMS, QUEENSTON, ONT.**
 Farmer's Advocate.

MAPLE VILLA OXFORD-DOWNS

Present offering—A select lot of yearling and ram lambs, which are rich in the blood of the leading English breeders including Hobbs, Brassey, Horlick and Stilgor.
 J. A. CERSWELL, R. R. No. 1, BEETON, ONT.

Imported Shropshire Ewes

Imported Shropshire ewes bred to lamb in March and April. Write for prices.
Will A Dryden, Brooklin Ont.

Stands the Test

The extra strong stitching, double reinforcing and the durable material that is used in making

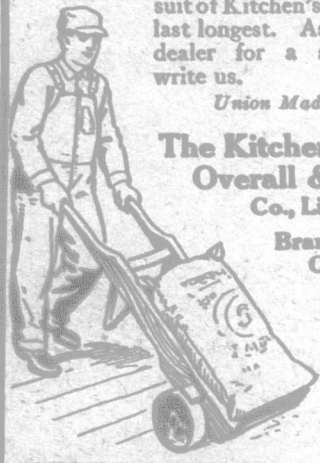
KITCHEN'S "Railroad Signal" OVERALLS

gives a garment that stands the test of the hardest kind of work.

Kitchen's overalls are comfortable to wear and fit like a tailored suit.

It's economy to buy a suit of Kitchen's. They last longest. Ask your dealer for a suit or write us.

Union Made.



The Kitchen
Overall & Shirt
Co., Limited
Brantford,
Ont.

REGISTERED

Poland China Boars

fit for service and sows ready to breed; also pigs ready to wean, either sex; registered Dorset Horn rams and ewes, bred to lamb in January; ten registered Southdown bred ewes. All stock priced for immediate sale.

CECIL STOBBS, Leamington, Ont.

Newcastle Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns Boars ready for service. Some bred and ready to breed; 2 splendid sows carrying their 2nd and 3rd litters. Boars and sows not akin, ready to wean. Mostly descendants of Colwill's Choice, 3-year champion at Toronto Industrial, and imp. Cholder-ton Golden Secret. A few nice Shorthorn heifers in calf, deep-milking strain. Young cows with calves at foot. Long-distance phone.
A. A. COLWILL, Proprietor, R.R. No. 2, Newcastle, Ont.

TAMWORTHS

Boars ready for service—a choice lot to select from. Write:
John W. Todd, R. R. No. 1, Corinth, Ontario.

Meadow Brook Yorkshires

Sows bred, others ready to breed. Six large litters ready to wean, also a good yearling boar. All choicely bred and excellent type.
G. W. MINERS, R. R. No. 3, EXETER, ONT.

Yorkshire Hogs of best winning strains. Choice stock for sale, all ages. Sows bred and ready to breed. Younger stock, both sexes, from suckers up. Nearly all varieties of Turkeys, Ducks, Geese and Chickens.
T. A. KING, Milton, Ont.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

Three importations in 1918 from the leading prize-winning herds in the U. S. Pigs ready to wean, and boars 4 months old, and Jersey bull calves 6 months old.
John G. Annesser Tilbury, Ont.

A choice lot of

Poland China and Chester White

swine, bred from winning stock. Pairs not akin. Prices easy. Geo. G. Gould, R.R. 4, Essex, Ont.

Lakeview Yorkshires—If you want a brood sow or a stock boar of the greatest strain of the breed (Cinderella), bred from prizewinners for generations back, write me.
JOHN DUCK, Port Credit, Ont.

Sunnyside Chester Whites and Dorsets. In Chester Whites both sexes, any age, bred from our champions. In Dorsets ram and ewe lambs from our Toronto and Ottawa champion, 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, Paris, Ont., R.R. 1

Duroc Jerseys For quick sale, 30 September boars. Our herd won all champion prizes at Toronto and London, years 1916, 1917, 1918. Visitors welcome. For further particulars, write:
CULBERT MALOTT, R. 3, Wheatley, Ont.

A. E. CURRIE Erin Sta. and telephone—R. No. 1, Guelph, Ont.

YORKSHIRES—DUAL—PURPOSE SHORT HORNS—LEICESTERS
C. Black Minorcas, Early Alaskan Oats.

"Thou shalt not be afraid for the terror by night;
Nor for the arrow that flieth by day;
Nor for the pestilence that walketh in darkness;
Nor for the destruction that wasteth at noonday."

"Thou shalt not be afraid." "be of good courage." We ought to write these words upon our hearts in this hour. In fact, not only now but at all times they should dwell with us.

Some day I shall write an article on the "Religion of Cheerfulness." I believe that its exercise is a positive duty. One should cultivate it, not only as one of the greatest of all virtues, but as a potent factor in maintaining that attitude of mind which is so vitally related to your physical health.—Dr. H. Westwood.

Registering Seed Grain.

In the following paragraphs from L. H. Newman, Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, outlines the advantages of growing Registered Seed and explains the new ruling of the Association regarding the registering of seed.

"Farmers who contemplate purchasing seed grain for next spring's sowing should keep in mind the advantages which they may realize by Registered Seed rather than seed which cannot receive any official recognition. These advantages briefly are as follows:

1. "Registered Seed is more reliable as regards purity of variety, freedom from weed seeds and ability to produce a strong, vigorous growth.

2. "Registered seed may be expected to yield from three to five bushels more per acre than ordinary unselected seed of the same variety.

3. "Crops from Registered Seed mature more evenly than do those from unselected seed.

4. "Grain harvested from a crop grown from Registered Seed may in turn be registered providing it is up to standard, is not more than three generations removed from "Elite Stock Seed" and that it has been properly inspected both while growing and while in the sack prior to shipping. Since registered seed brings more per bushel than does ordinary seed, the financial advantage which may be realized from sowing this kind of seed is obvious.

"The ability to have the immediate progeny of Registered Seed recognized as above mentioned is a new departure but is one which should appeal strongly to the average farmer. It frequently happens that farmers who have a particularly well-prepared field desire to procure for it a supply of seed of outstanding merit. Where Registered Seed is sown on such a field the chances of harvesting an outstanding crop are specially good. Where such a crop is harvested it is a distinct advantage not only to the farmer himself but to the country generally to have the cleaned seed recognized and handled for seeding purposes rather than to be used for feed.

"Farmers who sow Registered Seed next spring and whose crops are promising during the growing season should apply to the Secretary of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association, 144 Vittoria St., Ottawa, Ont. to have their crops inspected before they are harvested. This inspection of the growing crop is absolutely essential to an official recognition of the thrashed grain."

The Elgin County Pure-bred Holstein Breeders are holding a sale in St. Thomas, on Thursday, December 5. Holstein men should keep this date in mind, as it will be well worth their while to attend. There are many choice individuals contributed by breeders of the district. Forty-five females and five males are catalogued. The individuals consigned are of excellent breeding and are choice representatives of the breed. Many of them are blood relatives of Pontiac Korndyke, a sire with 127 R. O. M. daughters. The blood of May Echo Sylvia is also represented. Several of the cows are in calf to Pontiac Korndyke Plus. A number of the cows will be in milk, or due to freshen at the time of the sale; consequently they will go right on paying their way through the winter. Remember the date is December 5. For further particulars consult the advertisement in another column of this issue, and write E. C. Gilbert, R. R. 7, St. Thomas, for a catalogue.

GUELPH WINTER FAIR

Dec. 6th to 12th

PROGRAMME OF JUDGING IN ARENA

Monday, Dec. 9th

9.00 a.m.—Students Judging Dairy Cattle.
10.15 a.m.—Judging Shires.
10.45 a.m.—Student Judging Beef Cattle.
1.30 p.m.—Judging Aberdeen-Angus.
3.15 p.m.—Judging Herefords.
7.30 p.m.—Judging Ponies.
8.15 p.m.—Judging Heavy Draft.
8.45 p.m.—Judging Thoroughbreds.

Tuesday, Dec. 10th

8.45 a.m.—Student Judging Horses.
10.15 a.m.—Judging Dairy Bulls.
10.45 a.m.—Judging Percherons.
1.30 p.m.—Judging Percherons, continued.
3.05 p.m.—Judging Shorthorns.
7.45 p.m.—Judging Heavy Draft.
8.30 p.m.—Judging Standard-Breds.

Wednesday, Dec. 11th

9.00 a.m.—Judging Grade Cattle.
10.40 a.m.—Judging Grand Champion Beef Cattle.
11.00 a.m.—Judging Heavy Draft.
11.30 a.m.—Judging Clydesdales (imp. excluded).
1.30 p.m.—Judging 2-year-old Clydesdales.
3.35 p.m.—Judging 3-year-old Clydesdales.
4.40 p.m.—Judging Heavy Draft Teams.
7.45 p.m.—Judging Hackneys.

Thursday, Dec. 12th

9.00 a.m.—Judging Clydesdale Foal.
10.05 a.m.—Judging Clydesdale Yearlings.
1.30 p.m.—Judging Aged Clydesdales.
3.55 p.m.—Judging Progeny.
7.45 p.m.—Judging Champion Clydesdales.
8.45 p.m.—Judging, Watson Shield, Walker House and Bright Specials.
9.25 p.m.—Parade Heavy Horses.
9.35 p.m.—Parade Dairy Cattle.
9.45 p.m.—Parade Beef Cattle.
9.55 p.m.—Parade Standard-Breds and Thoroughbreds.
10.05 p.m.—Parade Hackneys and Ponies.

COME! A liberal education in the progress of Ontario Live Stock Breeding.

J. I. FLATT,
President

R. W. WADE
Secretary

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Modern Train

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For information, descriptive literature, etc., apply to nearest C.N.R. Ticket Agent, or write General Passenger Department, 68 King Street E., Toronto, or 226 St. James Street, Montreal.

CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

Humshaugh Yorkshires!

A special offering of young sows bred in September. Boars fit for service. August and September litters from exceptionally large litters. All are smooth, lengthy, medium bacon type, making good feeders. In Ayrshires only young calves.
Alex. Hume & Co., Campbellford, Ont., R. R. 3.

BERKSHIRES

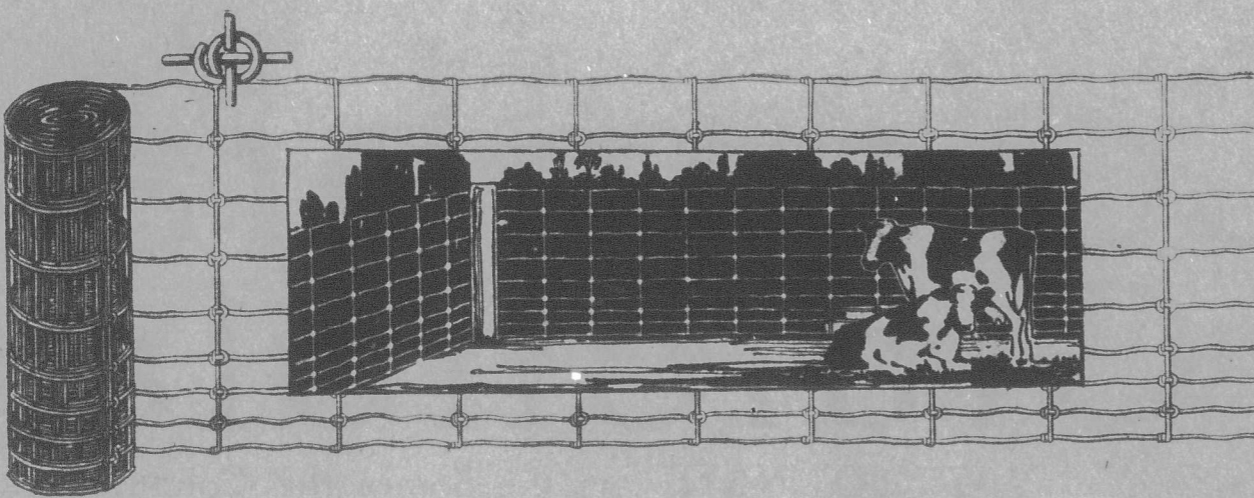
My Berkshires for many years have won the leading prizes at Toronto, London, and Guelph. Highcleres and Sallys, the best strain of the breed, both sexes, any age.
ADAM THOMPSON, R. R. No. 1, STRATFORD, ONT. Shakespear Station, G.T.R.

Berkshire Pigs Large size, choicely-bred sows in pig; boars and gilts. Can supply pairs not akin; also dual-purpose Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls for sale. Send for our breeding list.
Credit Grange Farm, Meadowvale, Ont., - - J. B. PEARSON, Mgr.

YORKSHIRES

Fall litters about ready for shipping. Choice pigs of both sexes. Cinderella and fame breeding on hand.
WELWOOD FARM FARMER'S ADVOCATE, London, Ont.

Rose Island Farm offers young YORKSHIRE pigs from large litters, either sex—of a quick maturing, easy feeding type—sired by our present stock boar, "Weldwood 93." Write for prices.
MOSSIE BUNN, R. No. 4, Denfield, Ont.



How to be Sure of Value in Wire Fencing

When you buy wire fencing, don't overlook the very important fact that a *little extra weight* in the wire, and a *little extra quality* in the galvanizing will mean vastly more to you than a *little lower cost*.

Page Wire Fencing is the good kind. Its price is as low as its quality will permit. We don't skimp the quality in order to quote you apparently low prices. That's why you can depend upon Page Wire Fencing to outlast other kinds, and to give better satisfaction from the day it is erected.

The extra weight that you get in Page Fencing enables you to do with fewer posts—saving you both money and labor. The extra quality and thickness of the galvanizing gives added protection to the steel wire, and ensures many extra years of usefulness.

Don't take chances on inferior fencings. You know the Page reputation for square dealing and highest quality, and you can feel sure that when you have bought Page Fencing you have the best fencing that can be made, and that the price is *entirely fair*.

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

The Page Wire Fence Company of Canada

LIMITED

Montreal Toronto Walkerville St. John Winnipeg

PEACE HATH HER VICTORIES—

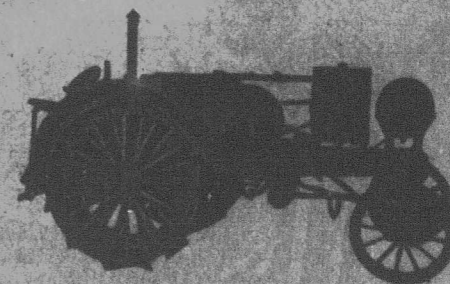
And responsibilities. The duty of every man now is to provide a living for himself and his family, and help in the reconstruction of the world. The great call is still for Food. Other industries may collapse, but agriculture must go on.

C. P. R. Farms
20 Years to Pay

Open the way to prosperity and independence. Prairie land \$11 to \$30 an acre; irrigated land up to \$50. Get started. Land is being rapidly taken up. Write for free booklets and full information.

G. A. MUDDIMAN
Land Agent, C.P.R., Montreal, Quebec

The Waterloo Boy



The Three-Plow Tractor for Ontario.
The Tractor that makes good.
The Tractor that has stood the test.
The Tractor that is guaranteed under all conditions.
Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.

THE ROBERT BELL ENGINE & THRESHER CO., LIMITED

Selling agents for Ontario. Seaforth, Ont.

Cream Wanted

Ship yours to us, as we must have it to supply our well-established trade with good quality butter. Therefore, we are prepared to pay you a higher price than any other creamery. We furnish cans and pay express charges. References, any bank.

MUTUAL DAIRY & CREAMERY
743 King St. W., Toronto, Ont.



Make Your Hens a Source of Big Profits

The price of eggs is up. Don't lose the big profits that can now be made from laying hens. Each hen means dollars to you if you keep it healthy and make it lay consistently. Thousands of poultry owners do this by using

INTERNATIONAL

POULTRY AND FOOD TONIC

The tonic that keeps hens healthy and makes them lay regularly. It has a special action on the egg-producing organs. INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD TONIC is made from roots, herbs and seeds, is purely medicinal, and its use will show an immediate increase in eggs.

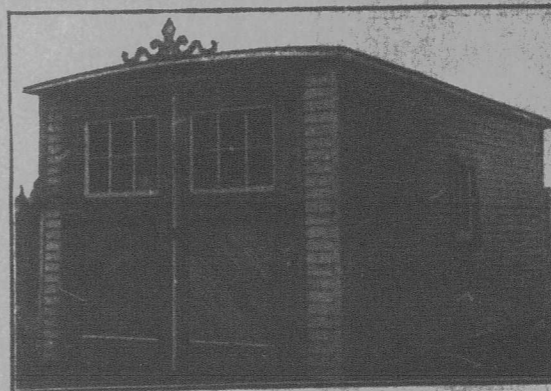
The cost to use is only about one cent a month per bird. Used and endorsed by successful poultry owners everywhere.

Sold by all dealers in three different sized packages, on a money-back guarantee.

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FORTUNATE are the homes the Columbia Grafonola enters. For its gift of beautiful music brings a new and different pleasure to every member of the family.

For the kiddies—their own songs and games, and Christmas tales; stories of elves, gnomes and animal friends. For mother—the old, sweet songs she loves: her favorite opera airs sung by great artists. For dad—lively, laughing music that makes him forget the day's worries. For big brother and sister—whirlwind waltzes, military one-steps, novelty jazes; the latest hits.

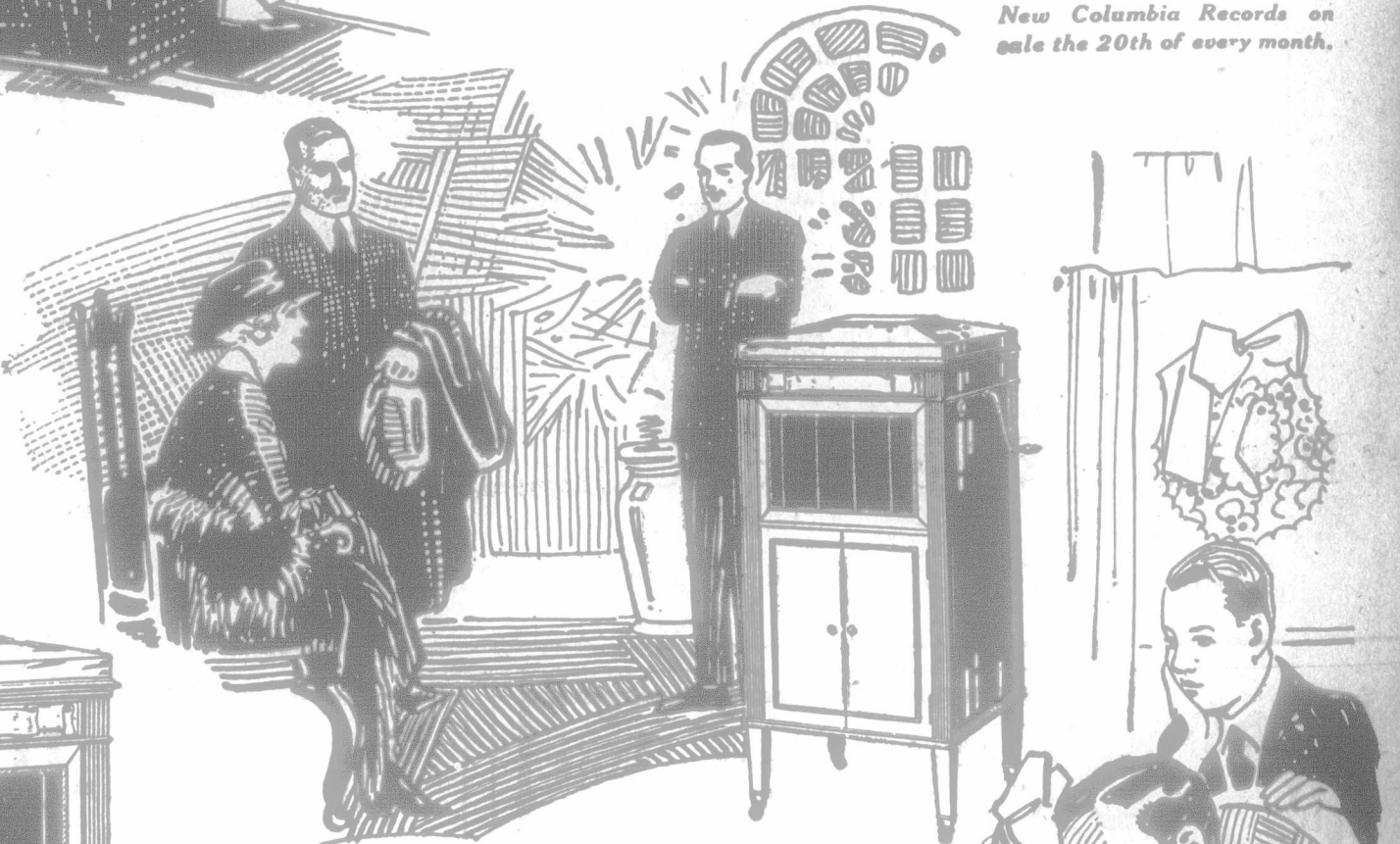
As a family entertainer, this big, handsome Grafonola is the favorite of all home folks, big and little. In your home, too, his cheery, melodious voice is surely needed—with its promise of many happy musical years to come.

Columbia Grafonolas, Standard Models from \$30 to \$325.
COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, TORONTO

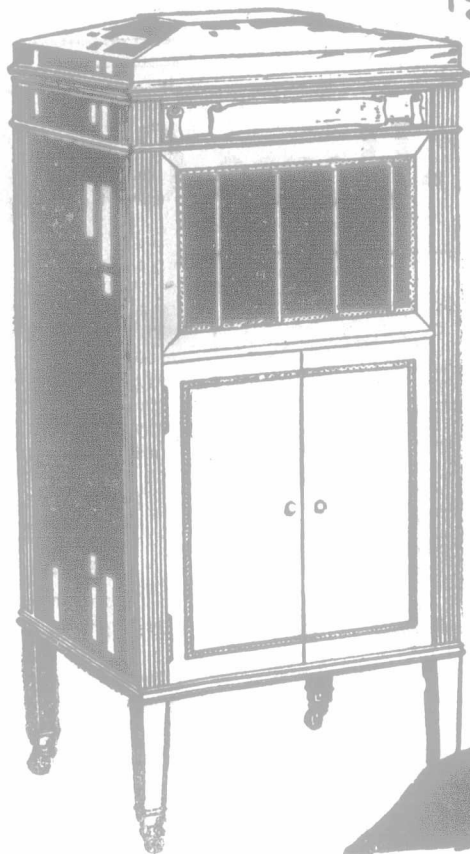
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New Columbia Records on sale the 20th of every month.

"This Columbia Grafonola looks mighty good to me. Let's go down town and hear it."



"It sounds even better than it looks. Can you send it home today?"



A Happy Grafonola Christmas.

