

PUBLISHED EVERY WEEK. \$1.50 PER YEAR.



REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1917.
LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 27, 1919.

No. 1418

Royal Purple Stock and Poultry Specifics and Foods



FREE—To any farmer, stock or poultry raiser our new booklet, which tells how to balance rations for stock and poultry. Deals with the common diseases of stock and poultry, their symptoms and treatment. Tells how to build poultry houses, how to raise calves without milk.

The Great Animal Conditioner and Fattener

An Egg Producer and Poultry Conditioner



Animals are just like human beings. If you give them more strong feeds than they can possibly digest they become stall-fed or bilious, and require a tonic or a digester to make their digestive organs active, to take the proper amount of the nourishment of the food you give them, otherwise they waste a large quantity of it. Our ROYAL PURPLE STOCK SPECIFIC is made up of roots, barks and minerals which act as an invigorator. It is a pure condition powder, and we do not use any cheap filler to make a large package. It will make your animals take out all the good in the material you feed, whereas, under ordinary conditions, 50 to 65% is all they take out of the food. It is not a "dope". It can be used constantly in feeding your animals without doing them any harm, and must do good.

After moulting, hens are very slow to commence laying. The time you want eggs is when they are a high price, and the reason the price is high is the small supply. Hens usually commence laying about ten days after you commence using our ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC. All healthy hens usually have a supply of eggs in process of development. From the small beginning, like a pin-head to the large egg, almost fully developed, and yet the process of laying will not commence because the hen physically is not in condition to carry on the laying process. Our Royal Purple Poultry Specific works on their digestion, makes nature act as it should, and very often hens will commence laying in three to five days if they are being properly fed.

In changing from grass feeds to hard winter feeds, animals invariably go back, as the grains, hay, etc., given them, upset their digestion. This trouble can be entirely overcome by using this Stock Specific.

More Eggs When Prices are High

This ROYAL PURPLE POULTRY SPECIFIC is something that should be fed to them constantly during the winter months, and the cost is insignificant. A sixty-cent package will last twenty-five hens seventy days. A \$1.75 tin will last 100 hens seventy days. It will pay for itself many times over in results.

It is Put up in 30c. and 60c. Packages, \$1.75 and \$6.00 Tins.

We also manufacture the following valuable remedies for stock and poultry:

- Royal Purple Lice Killer for stock or poultry, 30c. and 60c. tins.
 - Royal Purple Cough Cure for horses, 60c. tins.
 - Royal Purple Liniment for man or beast, 60c. bottles.
 - Royal Purple Disinfectant, 35c., 65c., \$1.40 tins.
 - Royal Purple Worm Powder for animals, 30c. packages.
 - Royal Purple Roup Cure, 30c. tins.
 - Royal Purple Colic Cure, \$1.15 bottles.
- By mail, 10c. extra.

Results Count. Read these Testimonials

- The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.
Dear Sirs.—We have been using "Royal Purple" calf meal for some time. We tested it on one of our November calves, and that calf is as large as our yearling heifers. I cannot recommend your Calf Meal too highly.
Yours truly,
DOUGLAS MCLEOD,
Box 149, Prince Albert, Sask.
- The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, Ont.
Gentlemen.—I have been using your Royal Purple Calf Meal for some time, and find it gives excellent results. Will you kindly forward me one of your books free, as per enclosed and oblige.
Yours truly,
JAS. GARBUE,
424 5th Ave. N. E., Calgary, Alta., March 2, 1918.
- W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, Ont.
Gentlemen.—Will you kindly send me your booklet on stock and poultry? I am a constant user of your Royal Purple Specific, and wouldn't be without it.
Yours truly,
L. R. HESS,
Waterloo, Ont., Feb. 18, 1918.
- The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, Ont.
Gentlemen.—Have found your "Poultry Specific" to be as recommended for laying hens. It has proved to be superior to other "Poultry Foods."
Yours truly,
ALBERT F. PAGEL,
No. 1 Thomas St., Kingston, Ont., May 8, 1918.
- W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co. Ltd., London, Ont.
Dear Sirs.—I have used your Royal Purple Poultry Specific and Roup Cure, Lice Killer and Chick Feed with excellent results, and I can safely say that your goods are unequaled on the market.
Yours very sincerely,
G. W. WICKHAM.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., London, Ont.
Gentlemen.—After experimenting with a great many stock foods, I was about convinced that there was very little virtue in any of it, but your dealer insisted on me trying "Royal Purple" Stock Specific, saying it was different from all others. I have since used a great lot of it, as I keep from ten to twenty horses and about the same of cattle. This Specific, in my opinion, is certainly in a class by itself as a conditioner, and is the best I have ever used.
GEORGE MAPES.

Improves the Condition of all Live Stock and Increases the Flow of Milk

Cows will gain from two to five pounds of milk per day while being fed in the stable. You can condition the worst animal you have on your place in a short time. Try it and be convinced.

Fatten Pigs One Month Earlier

You can develop pigs at five months old to be just as large as they would under ordinary conditions at six months, thereby saving a month's feed and labor.

Put up in 60c. Packages \$1.75 and \$6.00 Tins.

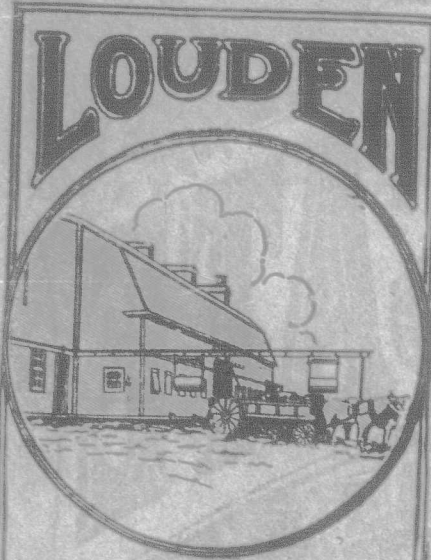
Veal Your Calves Without Milk

ROYAL PURPLE CALF MEAL has become a standard feed throughout Canada for raising calves without milk. After a calf is born and has been given the mother's milk for five days, it can be taken away and can be raised entirely on this meal without using any milk if necessary at a cost of not more than 30% the price of new milk.

We will be glad to send you a printed sheet showing the value of this meal and that of other meals on the Canadian market during this past year, taken from Bulletin No. 388, published by our Dominion Government. It is simply a waste of money to use new milk for calves where you can obtain this meal.

For sale by all reliable dealers. If you are unable to get Royal Purple Specifics or foods, advise us and we will tell you where to procure them.

The W. A. Jenkins Mfg. Co., Ltd., London, Canada



**Slush
Manure
Muck**

make a nasty combination when you have to clean the stables by the labor-wasting, back-aching, wheel-barrow method—get ready for them—cut out the back ache—do the job in half the time with a Louden Roller Bearing Litter Carrier

will help you keep your stables and yards sanitary—produce sanitary milk—keep your boys and hired men satisfied.

Well Worth the Small Investment
Louden double beaded rail steel track carries two tons—easy to install—hung in less space—hangs from centre—always straight and level—no side strain.

Roller bearing track wheels—easiest to push under heaviest loads—no brakes—ratchets—clutches to get out of order—absolutely safe. Heavy galvanized all steel bucket—water tight—carries three or four barrow loads.

Discard your wheelbarrow.—No regrets with a Louden.

Made by us for a generation. Thousands in use. Get interested. Write to-day.

Our 112 page Barn Plan Book is free—not a catalogue—shows 74 barns with floor plans—estimated costs—instructions concrete barn work—barn drainage—ventilation—lighting—strength of materials—framing—roof construction—valuable reference book—easily worth a dollar—will save you many.

If you expect to build or remodel write for it, also our catalogues—will save you worry—time—money.

Louden Machinery Co of Canada, Limited
Head Office & Factory
433 CRIMEA ST., GUELPH, ONT.

Branches at
Martin Ave., Winnipeg, Man.;
Vancouver, B.C.; St. John, N.B.
Alberta inquirers write Alberta Dairy Supplies, Edmonton, Alta.

Tear off this coupon now and mail it to-day

Louden Machinery Co. of Canada, Ltd.
433 Crimea St., Guelph, Ontario

Please send me, free—postpaid—your large illustrated books checked below.

- Barn Plan Book.
- Hay Tools.
- Feed & Litter Carriers.
- Cow Stalls & Stanchions.
- Water Bowls.
- Horse Stable Fittings.
- Barn & Garage Door Hangers.

I expect to build new barns about.....

I expect to equip present barns about.....

I keep..... Cows..... Horses,

..... Calves.....

I prefer to deal through..... at.....

My Name.....

P.O..... Prov.....



**Dreadnaught
TIRE CHAINS**

Enjoy driving your car

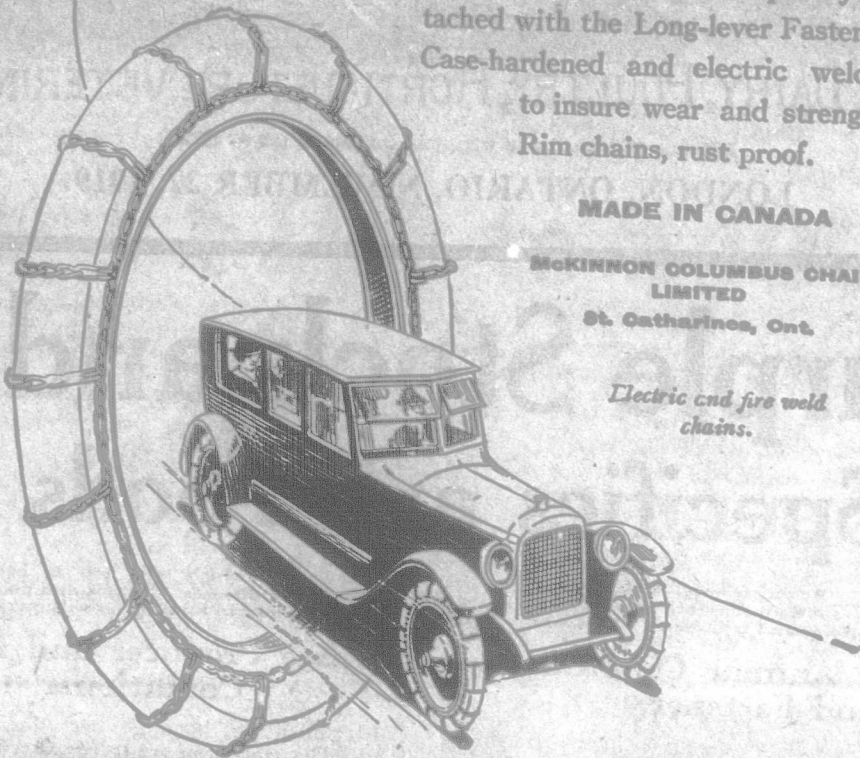
on wet slippery roads. There's no reason why you should crawl along, fearful always of what might happen.

Dreadnaught Chains are quickly attached with the Long-lever Fastener. Case-hardened and electric welded to insure wear and strength. Rim chains, rust proof.

MADE IN CANADA

MCKINNON COLUMBUS CHAIN LIMITED
St. Catharines, Ont.

Electric and fire weld chains.



**Palmer's
Shoe Packs**

THE IDEAL WINTER WEAR

These Packs appeal especially to woodsmen, ranchers, farmers, sportsmen and others, who want heavy, strong, easy-fitting footwear—and dry feet.

Made from Palmer's famous Skowhegan Waterproof leather. Hand-sewed. Lasts comfortable and roomy, with natural tread. The result is a reliable shoe pack; unequalled as to quality, comfort and durability.

Our special Non-Rip Pack. Draw String sewed, has no equal.

Get a pair of our footwear from your dealer. Be sure they are marked

"MOOSE HEAD BRAND" or write us for catalogue and price list. Remember, you can't get anything anywhere as good as Palmer's "Moose Head Brand" Shoe Packs.

John Palmer Co., Limited
Fredericton, N.B., Canada
Established 40 Years.



No. 36



Goes Like Sixty We Want to Demonstrate on Your Farm

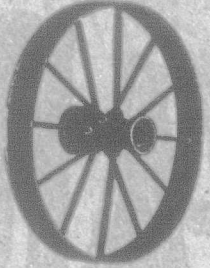


We will send a Gilson Engine, any size, without charge, to any responsible farmer in Canada to try out on his own farm, at his own work.

Write for further particulars of free trial offer, catalogue, and special introductory prices.

Gilson Mfg. Co., Limited
269 York St., Guelph, Ontario

**FARMERS! SAVE MONEY ON
"Cooke" Steel Wagon Wheels
BY ORDERING NOW!**



Owing to the great steel strike and heavy increases in production costs we are forced to advance our prices January 1st, 1920.

Up to the end of 1919 will accept orders at present low figures.

Buy now and make big saving. OUR WHEELS ARE MADE TO FIT ANY AXLE OR SKEIN. Make a new wagon out of your old one at a small cost. Satisfied customers all over Canada.

Write to-day for price list, illustrated circular and booklet of testimonials, together with free chart showing how to take measurements correctly. We quote price delivered to your nearest station.

The Cooke Metal Wheel Co.
19 West Street, Orillia, Ontario

**MORE \$\$\$\$ FOR
Your RAW FURS
IN NEW YORK**

My Prices Are Guaranteed

Beware of High Price Lists sent out to deceive you and get your furs. The higher they quote the loss you get.

The secret of a square deal is honest grading at market prices. I guarantee my price until next list is issued and will not quote more than I can pay on an honest assortment.

Enjoy that space of mind that comes to a customer when he knows he is shopping to an honest firm.

You will make no mistake shipping furs to me if you make my acquaintance.

HONEST GRADING
HONEST PRICES

No commissions deducted from furs to parcel post charge taken. No losses. Prompt returns guaranteed.

Write at once for Price List while you have one in mind.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
147 W. 24th ST. NEW YORK

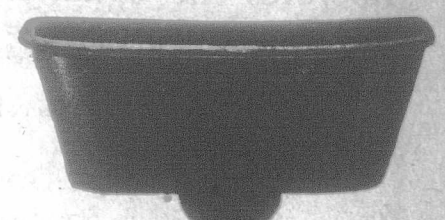
GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

The Double Track Route

BETWEEN MONTREAL, TORONTO, DETROIT AND CHICAGO

Unexcelled dining car service
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains and Parlor Cars on principal Day Trains.

Full information from any Grand Trunk Ticket Agents or C. E. Horning, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.



Don't carry water. Don't water your cows at the ice-hole. Install our

STOCK WATERING BOWLS NOW.

Reap the profits this Winter. Thousands in use. Let us give you a price for your complete outfit, including Bowls, Float Valve, Float Box, Stop Cocks and pipe and fittings, cut ready for you to install.

C. RICHARDSON & CO., St. Mary's, Ont.

RAW FURS

All classes will be higher this season. We pay Top market prices and send you money same day goods are received.

Write for price list.

C. H. ROGERS
Manufacturer
Desk 10, Walkerton, Ont.

BUYERS I SAVE MONEY ON
"Steel Wagon Wheels"
BY ORDERING NOW!

Owing to the great steel strike and heavy increases in production costs we are forced to advance our prices January 1st, 1920.

Up to the end of 1919 will accept orders at present low figures.

Buy now and make big saving. **OUR WHEELS ARE MADE TO FIT** HORSE OR SKEIN. Make a new one of your old one at a small cost. Customers all over Canada.

Send for price list, illustrated booklet of testimonials, to free chart showing how to order correctly. We quote to your nearest station.

Wheeler Metal Wheel Co.
 125 West Street, Orillia, Ontario

\$\$\$\$\$ FOR
RAW FURS
IN NEW YORK

My Prices Are Guaranteed

Beware of High Price Lists to deceive you and get your fur. They quote the loss you get out of a square deal is honest market prices. I guarantee until next list is issued not quote more than I can pay for assortment.

That space of mind that a shrewd trader knows is worth a fortune.

GRADING PRICES as deducted. Pay not charged is guaranteed. Price list while in mind.

MIN DORMAN
 100 N. 5th ST. NEW YORK

TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Double Track Route

Between Montreal, Toronto, Detroit and Chicago

Dining car service

Cars on Night Trains

Cars on principal Day

Information from any Grand Ticket Agent or C. E. District Passenger Agent.

Don't water your cows at our **FEEDING BOWLS NOW.**

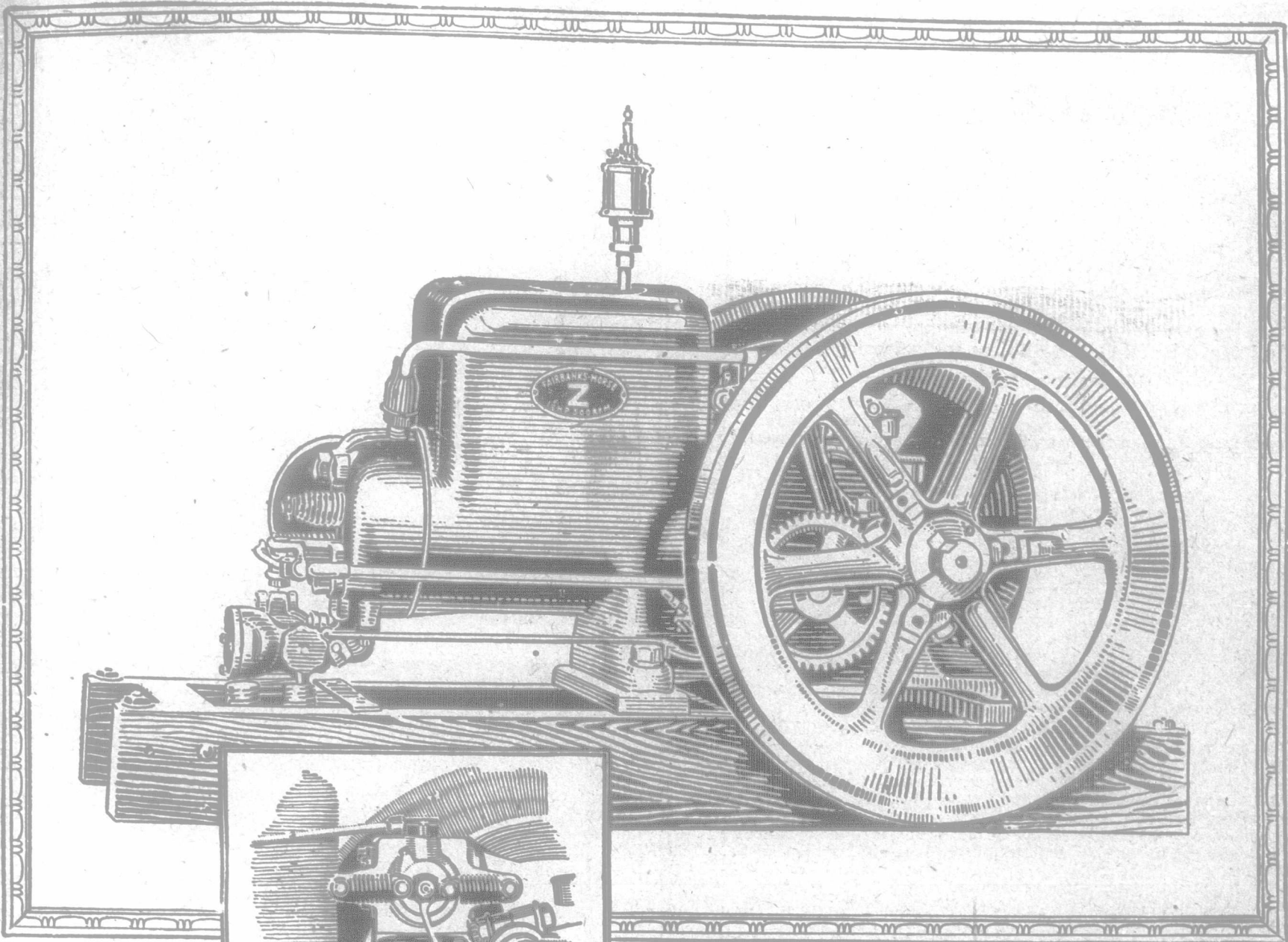
For Winter. Thousands in use. Ice for your complete outfit. Float Valve, Float Box, Stop fittings, cut ready for you to order.

Wheeler & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.

Classes will be higher this season. We pay market prices. I send you money one day goods are received.

for price list.

ROGERS
 manufacturer
 Walkerton, Ont.



*Fairbanks-Morse
 "Z" Engine with
 Bosch Magneto*

Now-There is Only One Farm Engine

JUST think of the famous "Z" Engine with a Bosch high-tension, oscillating magneto—which delivers a steady succession of hot, intensive sparks. Every farmer in Canada should at once call on the nearest "Z" Engine dealer and see the result of this recent epoch-making combination—**FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" ENGINE WITH BOSCH MAGNETO.** Mechanical perfection, plus power—and right price—to date sold the "Z" Engine to over 250,000 farmers. This quality and quantity production enabled us to contract for a large proportion of the extensive Bosch facilities for making this one possible "Z" betterment, which establishes a new farm engine standard. And all Bosch Service Stations throughout Canada will assist our dealers in delivering maximum engine service.

MADE IN TORONTO, CANADA, BY

The Canadian
Fairbanks-Morse
Co., Limited.

- HALIFAX
- ST. JOHN
- QUEBEC
- MONTREAL
- OTTAWA
- TORONTO
- HAMILTON
- WINDSOR
- WINNIPEG
- SASKATOON
- CALGARY
- VANCOUVER
- VICTORIA

FACTS ABOUT SYDNEY BASIC SLAG

As gleaned by an Ontario Editor while touring Nova Scotia.

In "Farm & Dairy" of August 28th, 1919, there appears an article written by one of their editors entitled "The Marshlands of the Maritimes." Coming into contact with users in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick we could not help being impressed with the important role Sydney Basic Slag plays in their routine. In talking to Mr. Arthur Dickie, prominent Holstein breeder of Lower Truro, he was informed that "We have manured our marshes but usually we get excellent crops with 500 to 800 lbs. Slag per acre." He finds that where the fertilizer is used the cattle do better on the pasture and in the future he is planning to top dress his marsh pasture with Basic Slag.

Again he mentions that the heaviest application of fertilizer to marshes of which he heard was made by J. W. Noyes of Maccan. "I have ten acres of marsh on which I applied one ton of Basic Slag per acre at a cost of \$22 per ton." Mr. Noyes told me "It seemed like a lot of money to put into commercial fertilizer for one acre and that to grow hay, but I will get my money back in the extra hay this first year. I haven't cut it yet but it is so thick on the ground that it will all have to be thrown over behind the mower."

Further on he states that the Agricultural College at Truro has about 60 acres of marsh in connection with their farms and that he consulted Prof. Trueman as to the method of cultivation they follow. "We plow our marshes about every five years and re-seed with timothy, alsike and red clover, using 400 to 500 lbs. Basic Slag per acre." He told me "we get great crops, in fact, all we can cut, the next year after grain." I asked Prof. Trueman for his opinion as to the advisability of liming the marsh. "I can't see any great results from lime alone," he told me. "In Slag the lime and Phosphorus are applied in combination and this seems to give the right results."

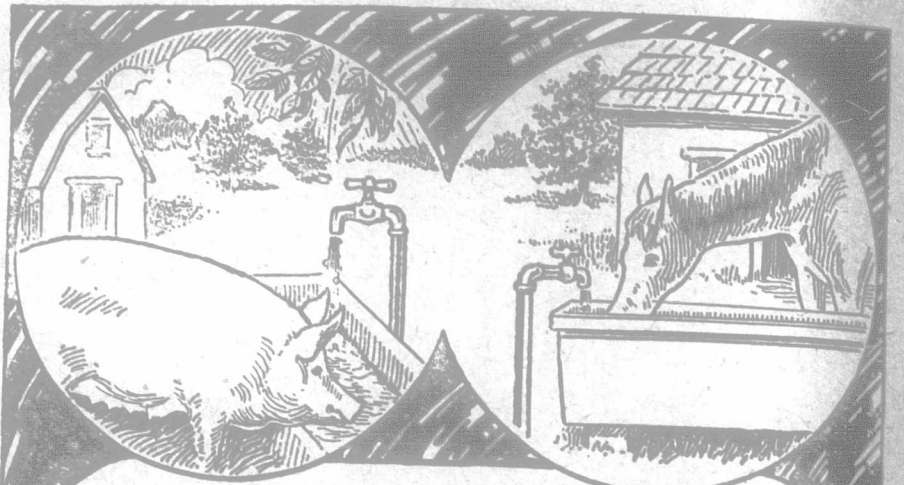
The lands in question are possibly the richest in Canada and when hay was only \$10 per ton have sold as high as \$200 per acre.

If Basic Slag can be profitably used on such land, what would it mean to the average grass lands of Ontario?

Let us send you our descriptive literature, which is free.

The Cross Fertilizer Co., Limited
Sydney, Nova Scotia

Address inquiries to our General Sales Agent:
A. L. SMITH, 220 Alfred Street, Kingston, Ont.



PURE WATER CHEAPENS FEEDING

—helps fatten your horses, cattle and hogs; makes cows produce more milk, and keeps them healthy. But stock will not drink freely of ice cold water nor of warm stale water. With

Empire WATER SUPPLY System

you can have an unfailing supply of pure, fresh water anywhere about the barn, and it will be of an even temperature—just as it comes from the well, cistern or spring.

Just what you have been looking for. Costs little to install. Makes farm work easier.

WRITE FOR OUR FREE BOOKLET

We want to tell you about the many advantages of the Empire System. Our Free booklet gives descriptions and illustrations. We will also send you an Information Blank, which, when filled out, will enable us to send you full particulars and the cost of a system adapted to your particular needs.

Get posted—write us to-day.

THE EMPIRE MFG. CO., LTD.

Head Office and Factory: London, Ontario
Branch Office and Warehouse:
119 Adelaide St., W., Toronto, Ont.



ALWAYS READY - NEVER FREEZES

For Bigger Profits Add CANE MOLA to your roughage

A Pure Sugar Cane Molasses

that adds palatability to whatever roughage you have on hand. Stock will greedily eat all straw, old hay, corn stover, fodder, ensilage, screenings, etc. The cost of Cane Mola is very reasonable.

Saves You the Cost of Expensive Prepared Feeds

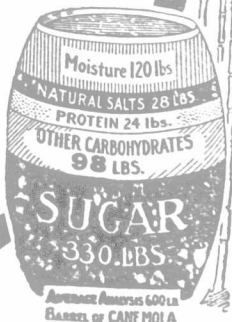
Successful dairymen and farmers are constantly re-ordering in ever-increasing quantities. Live stock gain weight rapidly, and look 100% better. Cows give more milk. Cane Mola is the best conditioner you could possibly have. Endorsed by Government Experiment Stations.

Write for Valuable Feeding Information

We will send you our booklet and expert advice on economical feeding. Cane Mola is sold in 600 lb. barrels.

Car load of "Cane Mola" is now en route. Place your order with our distributor.

Convenient distributing points in Ontario, Quebec and the Western Provinces. Delivery made promptly.



Reduces Feeding Costs To a Minimum

Cane Mola Co. of Canada, Limited

118 St. Paul St. West, Montreal, Que.

You Take No Risk

CLASSIC COLT

Every Griffith Halter that bears a guarantee tag is sold under a hard and fast guarantee. This means that if your animals break a Griffith Guaranteed Halter within a year from the day you buy it we will positively replace it.



Griffith Guaranteed Halters



GIANT HALTER

are the strongest made, so absolutely reliable that they defy the most confirmed halter-breaker. There is a Griffith Guaranteed Halter to meet your particular needs. The Classic Colt has great strength and is ideal for halter-breaking young colts. At your dealer's \$1.00 (in the West \$1.25). The Giant Halter is another one of our guaranteed lines, price \$1.75 (in the West \$2.00).

Write for our free halter book. If your dealer does not sell Griffith Guaranteed Halters write us direct, giving dealer's name.

G. L. Griffith & Son
68 Waterloo St., Stratford, Ont.

**TRAPPERS
AND
HUNTERS**
For highest
prices
ship your
**RAW
FURS**
direct
to

We will send you
a **FREE**
SAMPLE of
Hallam's Paste
Animal Bait

This is an entirely new and much improved form of Animal bait—it is made in a paste form and put up in tubes (like tooth paste).

While possessing all the excellent qualities of the liquid bait it lasts longer and is unexcelled for attracting all flesh eating animals, such as Mink, Fox, Wolf, Lynx, Skunk, etc.

It is easy to carry, economical and handy to use, (simply squeeze out enough for your set each time)—not affected by snow or rain.

You can have a **FREE** sample for the asking (enough for 2 or 3 sets).

We will also send you Hallam's Trappers and Sportsmen's Supply Catalogue, 48 pages, (in English and French) showing traps of all kinds, guns, rifles, ammunition, fish nets, shoe packs etc., at very moderate prices.

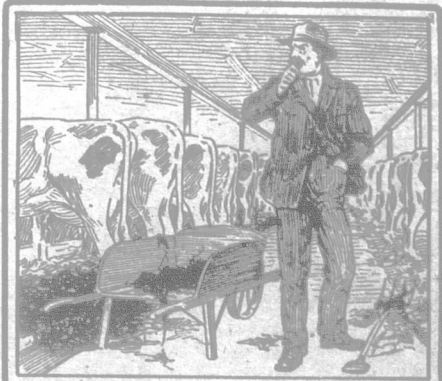
Hallam's Raw Fur News contains latest information on Raw Fur prices and market conditions, sent free on request.

WRITE TO-DAY SURE
Address in full as below

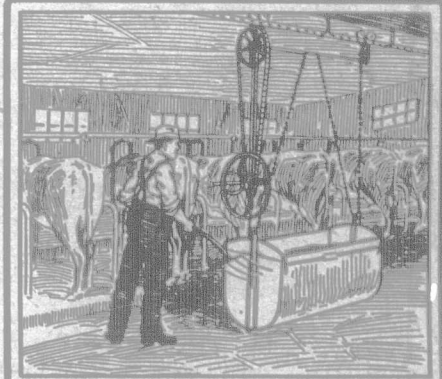


John Hallam
Limited
Hallam Building, **TORONTO.**
THE LARGEST IN OUR LINE IN CANADA

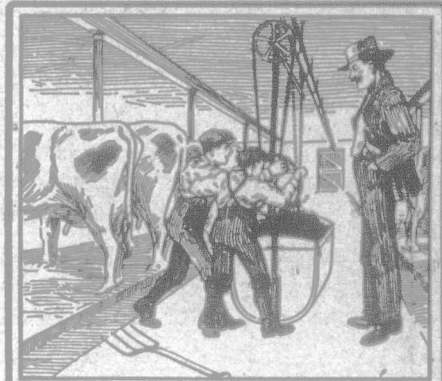
Hallam's Fur Fashion Book 1920 Edition illustrating 300 beautiful fur garments in latest styles, free on request.



It is mighty hard to get help in these days. It would be a great help if the boys could clean the stable. They hate to do the job with a wheelbarrow. It is hard work for a strong man.



It is a very different matter with a BT Manure Carrier. There is no heavy pushing, no planks to lay, no snow to shovel. The work is done in half the time. If the yard is muddy or filled with snow, it doesn't matter because the overhead track is independent of conditions on the ground.



And what about the boys? Mr. C. Hanson of Dixville, Quebec, wrote us "I used to have to drive the boys to clean the stable, and now they fight with one another to get hold of the carrier." Send for our Manure Carrier catalogue and judge for yourself how much labor and time a BT Carrier will save you.

BOOK ON
DOG DISEASES,
And How to Feed

Mailed free to any address by the Author,

H. Clay Glover Co. Inc.
118 West 31st Street,
New York, U.S.A.

America's
Pioneer
Dog
Remedies

If you want fair grading, highest prices and prompt returns, ship your

RAW FURS

to us. Price list of furs and trappers' supply catalogue free on request.
We are also in the market for

DEER SKINS

Write for prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO.
77 Front St. E. Toronto, Can.

STORM WINDOWS & DOORS

SIZES to suit your openings. Fitted with glass. Safe delivery guaranteed.

Write for Price List (B). Cut down fuel bills. Insure winter comfort.

The HALLIDAY COMPANY, Limited
HAMILTON FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS CANADA

LIBERTY WASHER

Cut out the drudgery of wash day. The Liberty Washer washes clean, and quick. It's simple, no chance to get out of order. Wringer swings to four positions, wringing clothes from soaking tub, rinsing tub, blueing tub and then into the basket. Tub extra large, made of selected white cedar. Wood is preferable to metal as it keeps free from tarnish and prevents staining of clothes. Tub can be tilted or lifted off. Cover is steam-tight, so that the room is not filled with the objectionable vapor inseparable from the old-fashioned washing. Mechanism starts or stops by moving a lever. Just as surely as you have washing to do, you need the Liberty Washer to do it with. The old-fashioned wash day meant aching body, fretful mind and an upset house. With the Liberty, the washing is all on the line early and the day is left for visiting, sewing, or reading. The Liberty Washer will last a lifetime; it is the best washer ever invented; it will do all any other washer will do, and some other things beside. Runs by electric or any other power. Other electric washers cost \$25 to \$50 more than the Liberty Washer, and you can save that money and get a better washer by ordering a Liberty Washer now. The "belt-drive" style is suitable to gas-lene engine, electric motor or other power. We ship to any point, on receipt of price. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. If you have any doubt about the efficiency of the Liberty Washing Machine, write us to explain any point you are in doubt about. We cannot urge you too strongly to solve the washing problem in your house now. Don't wait but ask us to send you full information today.

With Electric Motor Complete \$125
With "Belt-Drive" \$65

Write for folder and full particulars

A. R. LUNDY
251 King St. W.
TORONTO

A SHIELD FROM DRUDGERY

FREE COUPON

BEATTY BROS. LIMITED
K392 HILL STREET
FERGUS, ONT.

Please send me a copy of your illustrated catalogue on Manure Carriers. I have answered your questions below.

Are you thinking of putting in a Manure Carrier

If so, when

How many cows have you?

Your name

P. O.

R.R. No. Provincia

... makes cows healthy. But ... nor of warm ... system ... fresh water ... of an even ... well, cistern or ... Costs little to ... ET ... ges of the ... tions and ... on Blank, ... you full ... your par- ... LTD. ... ario ... 2 ... FREEZES ... CLASSIC COLT ... g ... ns ... ed ... re ... ters ... olutely reliable ... halter-breaker. ... Halter to meet ... Colt has great ... breaking young ... the West \$1.25). ... e of our guar- ... West \$2.00). ... If your dealer ... Halters write ... & Son ... tford, Ont. 61



W. W. Ballantyne

writes an advertisement

Neidpath Farm

Near Stratford, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

The Delco-Light Plant you sold me to light my farm has not only given us the pleasure and convenience of electric light in all our buildings, but is rapidly paying for itself in the work it does.

It would be a good investment for us aside from the lighting altogether. So far, we have found 16 jobs for Delco on our farm and we are constantly finding new jobs for it. We are using power from Delco-Light to run:—

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| (1) 3-unit milking machine. | (10) Vacuum cleaner. |
| (2) Cream separator. | (11) Electric iron. |
| (3) The pump in the dairy. | (12) Toaster. |
| (4) Root pulper. | (13) Charging batteries on our motor car. |
| (5) Emery stone. | (14) Pumping water for household use. |
| (6) Horse clippers. | (15) Lighting our home, stable, out-buildings and yard. |
| (7) Sheep shearing machine. | (16) Violet ray generator. |
| (8) Fanning mill. | |
| (9) Washing machine. | |

We have never figured this work down to so many hours per day, but we do know that we can operate the farm with one less man than we used to. Figure out the wages and board of a farm hand and you can see what the Delco-Light plant saves us.

We used to run a gas engine on the milker and cream separator, at a cost of 10 cents a day. Our Delco-Light plant supplying light and power for the whole farm costs only 7 cents a day.

It would not only be a harder proposition to run our farm without Delco-Light, but it would cost us a lot more money. We have no hesitation in recommending any farmer to harness up his farm to Delco-Light.

Yours truly,

(Signed) *W. W. Ballantyne*

The man who considers Delco-Light something that he will buy—when he can afford it—should heed this strong letter from Mr. Ballantyne. It costs more money to farm *without* Delco-Light. Can you afford, then, to delay equipping your farm with light and power?

Exclusive Delco-Light Features

Where there is a boy on the farm, he can look after this simple plant. These features insure care-free, long-lasting service for you.

It is direct-connected. There are no belts to slip, break or be replaced.

It is self-cranking. Pressing down on a lever starts the engine and it stops automatically when the batteries are charged.

It is air-cooled. There is no water to carry, to freeze or to boil away.

There is only one place to put oil. There are no grease cups.

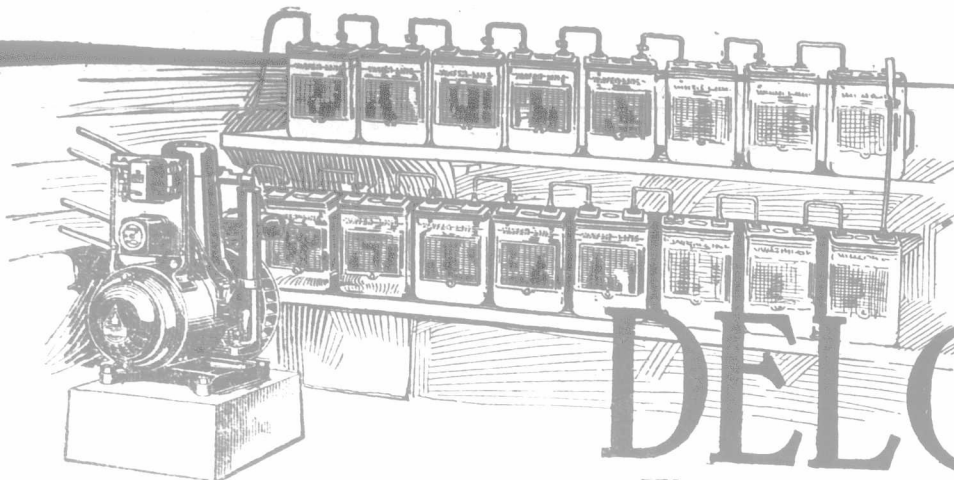
A simple mixing valve regulates the fuel supply. There is no complicated carburetor.

Ball and roller bearings cut down friction and increase efficiency.

Thick-plate batteries are long lasting.

75,000 Delco-Light plants are operating in Canada and the United States. This in itself proves the practical nature of the plant. Let us put you in touch with some of these people.

You owe it to yourself and your family to learn what Delco-Light will do for you. As a start toward greater comfort and larger profit, ask us to send you the Book "Pays for Itself," written by practical farmers.



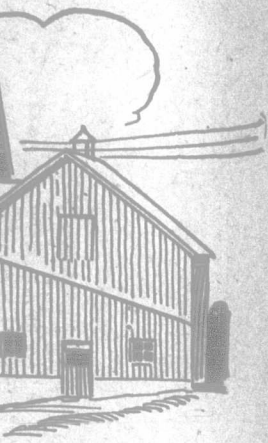
Electrical Systems, Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.

DELCO-LIGHT

The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant for Farms

The Domestic Engineering Co., Dayton, Ohio. *Makers of Delco-Light Products.*

FOUNDED 1866



The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

PERSEVERE
AND
SUCCEED

ESTABLISHED
1866

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

LIV.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 27, 1919.

1418

EDITORIAL.

Canada is still to the front, taking her objective, as usual, on record time.

Free poultry and live stock from all vermin before going into winter quarters.

Damp, poorly-ventilated piggeries at this season of the year are very likely to induce crippling.

A badly-hung gate is sometimes excusable, but a stable door should always swing on good hinges.

Watch for our special Christmas Number two weeks from this date. It goes free to all our subscribers.

With the Victory Loan all to be spent in Canada, there will be a race on the part of many to pocket the lion's share.

We have had a touch of winter, but farmers are fairly well up with their work, and are, in the majority of cases, prepared for the worst.

Farming is a game of chance, but with a good system of crop rotation and by keeping ample live stock the player is sure to win out in the end.

With the Canada Wheat Board protecting the millers and the Board of Commerce protecting consumers, where does the farmer come in?

Farmers little thought when they were called upon in November of 1917 to increase hog production, that an offspring of the Government would be the first to throw them down.

According to Dr. R. H. Coates, Dominion Statistician, the total capital invested in Canada is between sixteen and seventeen billion dollars, of which \$5,209,117,000 is invested in agriculture.

The Victory Loan was a crowning success, and will go a long way to maintain the morale of the people. If expended wisely and in such a way as to speed up production, its good effects will be noticeable for years.

In official tables of agricultural production for 1917, poultry and fruits and vegetables are each credited with a production valued at \$40,000,000. Both branches of the industry are capable of enormous expansion, and should be thoughtfully nurtured.

According to Government figures Ontario has increased the fall wheat acreage 10 per cent. over that of last year, and has 717,000 acres under this crop. Fall wheat never looked better and if a heavy fall of snow does not come before the ground freezes the crop will go into winter in excellent condition.

Professor J. W. Crow, O.A.C., made the statement at the Fruit Growers' Convention recently that during the last five years, Ontario's apple industry had slipped back twenty years. This statement, if true, gives cause for serious thought and implies an urgent need for a comprehensive educational and production policy.

Canada's record of foreign trade for the year ending June, 1919, shows a balance in our favor of \$323,539,622. Our net favorable balance with the United Kingdom was \$460,637,484, but with the United States we have an unfavorable balance of \$256,773,313. The totals are \$1,193,037,125 for exports, and \$869,497,503 for imports.

Government Grades For Peaches.

At the recent Convention of Ontario Fruit Growers, the advisability of establishing Government grades for peaches was discussed and a committee authorized to look into the matter. Everyone is favorable to peach grades, but the labor question was put forward as a very serious obstacle to carrying out any grading system that might be established. There is no side-stepping this aspect of the matter, but still less should there be any hesitation about providing for the proper grading of Canadian fruit products. Our fruit can be made to occupy a very high place on the market, but at the present time there is much to be desired in the way of standard packs and packing.

Unless the Dominion Government takes the initiative there is now no possibility of putting into effect any grades before the season of 1921. We can see no valid reason why the necessary machinery, at least, could not be provided for at the next session of the Parliament at Ottawa. Neither Governments nor large bodies of producers are prone to act quickly, often much to their disadvantage, and we cannot see why a year should be allowed to elapse before the fruit growers take up the subject again. Only a small percentage of the members present at an annual convention are directly interested in peaches anyway, and moreover, nearly all of the peach area is located in or adjacent to the Niagara and Leamington Districts, so that it should not be difficult to obtain a consensus of opinion within a reasonably short time. Once get the legislation passed with fair opportunity for the Minister to make necessary regulations, and the application of the law can easily be adjusted to meet such matters as the labor situation.

Cabinet Tasks.

Public opinion in Ontario is to some extent divided into camps, not necessarily hostile, but with differences in the way they will view the actions of the new-born Provincial Government. To be successful the Cabinet will have to depend on public sentiment (which they now find favorable to them) and stand four-square to all the winds that blow. The rural verdict will be based not wholly, but largely on the policies affecting agriculture, education, highways and conservation of natural resources. Urban opinion will depend considerably on the administration of those departments having to do with education, public works, control of profiteering—so far as the matter can be handled provincially—public health, and other matters of vital concern to city dwellers. While labor cannot be segregated, in the broad sense, from the urban population, yet as workers they are presenting certain claims for special consideration. Certain elements in the population have been mentioned separately, but their interests interlap, and what is vital to one, in many cases, deeply concerns the other. The people of Ontario as a group, we believe, will demand economy so far as it is consistent with efficiency and progress; nevertheless the response to the last Victory Loan appeal shows the Province to be wealthy and not in dire need of foregoing necessary developments where urgently called for. Education is as vital to one element as to another; Hydro-electric development will be demanded by all; our public institutions, jail and industrial farms cannot be relegated to the background by any class of citizens; the people's will, as expressed in the Referendum, must be enforced; and the burden of raising the nineteen-million-dollar budget must be equitably and justly distributed. All these matters concern the people of Ontario as a whole.

The problems confronting agriculture are largely economic, and depend for solution more on Federal than Provincial action. The Provincial Department confines itself largely to agricultural education and production, but in this spends more than one and one-half

million dollars. Throughout Canada there is need of closer co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Departments, and Ontario stands to profit by a get-together, work-together understanding with the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Education is distinctly a Provincial matter, and a very live subject at present. So far as rural education factors, and in that we are particularly concerned here, the problem is as much an agricultural as an educational one. The small attendance at rural schools is a complication no Minister of Education can deal with; the underlying causes are economic. However, in a desire to rehabilitate the rural school, the new Minister should not allow the fundamentals of good education which have characterized the curricula in our schools and collegiates to be carried away on the tide of commercialism now sweeping the country. Changes are necessary in rural schools, and a different viewpoint must be sought, but certain interests would like to see the rural school devote more of its time to corn-growing contests and hog-feeding competitions, with a view to making hewers of wood and drawers of water out of rural youth, rather than broad-minded, independent citizens qualified to work out their own destiny in whatever field they choose. The fundamentals of an education that will equip boys and girls for citizenship should not be tampered with too much in the public schools and collegiates. Special training and technical schools will look after the requirements of those who seek special education.

The slogan of good roads for all should be implemented as soon as possible by a live, progressive policy looking particularly to the improvement of market highways radiating out to the side-roads and concessions. In the Provincial Secretary's Department there is need of some consideration of the system which purports to punish juvenile offenders, but which tends to poison their minds and makes of them confirmed criminals or ruins them for citizenship. This matter, and that of mothers' pensions are of vital importance at this time. Hydro-electric light and power must be made available for agricultural uses, and this feature of the great Hydro scheme should be given consideration before the Province becomes heavily involved in radials and other undertakings which can wait.

These are only a few of the tasks which confront the new Cabinet, but they are of vital importance to the people of this Province.

Government by Commission.

The great body of farmers in Canada will probably not look too kindly in the future upon the creation of commissions to handle the problems of Government. We hope we have passed the era of prolificacy in this regard, and that in future such bodies of men as are set up under authority of Government will be able to act in co-operation with each other; at least to the extent that they will not be treading on each other's toes. Queerly enough, the farmer nearly always draws unlucky numbers, an instance of which lies even now at his door. In response to a considerable volume of opinion, especially from the Prairie Provinces, for some scheme to stabilize the price, the Canada Wheat Board was set up to take care of the marketing of the 1919 wheat crop. One of the first acts of this Board was to restore to higher levels the price of bran and shorts, which, under the stress of war and the urgency of agricultural production, had been arbitrarily lowered by the Canada Food Board, now happily at rest. While it cannot be denied that strong arguments are available to justify this action by the Wheat Board, and while it seems only fair that farmers should pay market prices for the feeds they purchase, it is a matter of argument whether the lower prices would not have been more than justified by their effort upon Canada's live stock during the present very trying period. We believe they would.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

Published weekly by
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

Agents for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal,"
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.
 3. ADVERTISING RATES.—25 cents per line, agate, flat. Live-stock advertising rates given on application.
 4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payment of arrears must be made as required by law.
 5. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid, and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
 6. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order, Postal Note, Express Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
 7. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
 8. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the "Full Name and Post Office Address Must be Given."
 9. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent, Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.
 10. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
 11. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
 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 other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
 13. ADDRESSES OF CORRESPONDENTS ARE CONSIDERED AS CONFIDENTIAL and will not be forwarded.
 14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.
- ADDRESS—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited),
London, Canada

But these prices have been restored to a level of \$45 per ton for bran, and \$55 per ton for shorts, and farmers now face both higher prices and an inferior product.

But another child of Government arises to protect the public and takes form as the Board of Commerce. This one is possessed of a lusty voice and rushes here and there boisterously, "that man O'Connor," in whose fertile brain the Board was first conceived, leading by a length his more respected colleague. The latter, in a vain effort to control the lesser ornament to the Board, has little time for looking ahead, with the result that the problem of milk prices suddenly confronts him and, in Toronto, an ineffective investigation was allowed to arouse much feeling in order to save O'Connor's face. Strong but ineffective efforts were made to lower the producer's price of milk, notwithstanding the action of the other Board in raising the price of millfeeds.

In connection with hog prices as well, the Board of Commerce has trod mercilessly upon the farmer. Here, of course, the packer was the ostensible sinner, but the farmer remembered instantly that he had to sell his hogs to the packer, and that the game of passing the buck would have to stop when it reached him. J. D. McGregor, Brandon, at the recent meeting of the Western Canada Live-Stock Union stated that W. F. O'Connor has unsettled the whole live-stock industry all over Canada. Judge Robson, again speaking for the Board and to save his colleague, says that "not a cent ever came off the farmer by any action of the Board of Commerce," and implies that the Board is making strenuous efforts to lower the price of millfeeds. So far, these efforts, whatever they amount to and tardy as they have been, have met with small success. The Wheat Board has refused to lower the price of millfeeds at the request of the Board of Commerce, and there the matter stands at the time of writing. No section of the country is being served while these two bodies fight each other. As far as the price of millfeeds is concerned, the Board of Commerce were made fully aware long ago of the necessity for lowered prices, and they were equally well informed as to the present danger to Canada's carefully nourished bacon industry. No end of public statements can relieve them from responsibility for their negligence, which is costing both producer and consumer good money.

A Reading Hobby.

BY ALLAN MCDIARMID.

Those of us that hold it part of our religion not to make a habit of doing chores, or other work about the farm, after night, sometimes find ourselves with considerable time on our hands that we may not know exactly what to do with. Of course it is in the winter months, particularly, that this is likely to happen. And as it is these months that are directly ahead of us it might be a good plan to make some provision in the way of entertainment, (if we don't want to call it education,) that would take up our spare time until the spring comes again and does away with the necessity of taking any thought as to our spare moments. Between April and November the only "spare" a farmer is likely to get is the time he takes to sleep and eat, and I've known men that took a good deal less than the regular allowance of that.

But to get back to the question we brought up, as to an evening occupation for the moderate-minded among us who may be living too far from the city to take in the "movies", or be incapacitated by youth or age from taking in the other regular pastimes of the country, such as dancing, or going to "see the girls," for instance. The last mentioned of these amusements used to be a favorite with the young men of a past generation, but the custom has, of late years, fallen into disrepute.

So, in lieu of these things which, as we said, are not available to the majority of us, I would suggest that we take up some course of study that we might about complete in the four or five months at our disposal. It sounds bad, of course, especially to those of us that have seen a good number of years come between us and our school-days. The idea of going back to study hasn't much of a pull to it. We know we'd feel better if we did something that would stimulate our brain and get us to thinking again, but the effort is too much for us.

And now to come down to something definite. I am going to name one subject that I have been reading up a little lately and then leave it for others to either take that one or any other subject that may appeal to them for winter study and reading, not to mention the pleasure they may pick up along the way, as a sort of by-product of the main object.

That subject is Astronomy. If any of us have become tired milking cows or doing something else along that line, we can find a change and a rest right here. It won't be hard to get away from the things of this earth, in imagination anyway. As proof of this we might take the Pole star, for instance, with which the most of us are slightly acquainted. It is so far away, we are told that the rays of light that left it forty-years ago are just now reaching us, although they have been travelling at the rate of eleven million miles a minute all that time. But that isn't the worst of it. It has been found that some of the constellations that have been photographed lately are so far away that light, which travels at the rate we mentioned, would take more than five thousand years to get from them to us. There is no use talking in quintillions and sextillions of miles here. It makes no impression on us. We have to have a comparison. And so, when we are told that it is quite probable that there are some stars so distant that it would take millions of years for their light to come to us from them, we are likely to get a very wholesome lesson as to our own insignificance in the universal scheme of things. To the man with an exaggerated idea of his own importance in and to the world, I would recommend the study of Astronomy. He will find it very edifying.

Another thing that should interest us is the rate of speed at which we ourselves are travelling through space, carried along by this old earth, on which we have taken up our residence for the time being. The astronomers, who think they know, tell us that we, along with the rest of our companion worlds in the Solar System, are jogging along through the sky at a gait of about twelve miles a second. This seems rather slow after what we have heard about light, but it would undoubtedly be fast enough to take our breath away were it not for the fact that we are carrying the atmosphere along with us. It has been estimated that an artillery shell going at the above rate would penetrate a sheet of steel four city blocks thick. However, at that there are lots of the other stars, and systems of stars, in the universe that wouldn't find much difficulty in out-distancing us in a race. To the on-lookers we would probably appear to be standing still while the others were passing us. The star they call Aldebaran travels thirty-three miles a second. And there are hundreds of others in the ring that hold as good, or a better, record. But I have been reading lately of what are called "run-away stars." It appears to be hard to tell whether or not these stars have an orbit or track of their own, but, if not, it can't be very long until they will run clean through and out of the universe, altogether. The one they call "243", after some U-boat or aeroplane, I suppose, is travelling one hundred and seventy miles a second. And another, by the name of Groombridge, two hundred miles.

We haven't space to say much about the size of these "worlds in the making," as they have been termed, but we will take one of the stars on the sword of Orion as an example. It is rather hard to see without the help of a telescope, but under a good glass it shows up as one of the most beautiful nebula, as these newly-formed stars are called, in the sky. And its diameter is just twenty million times as great as that of our sun. And to give us some idea of the size of the sun they say that this earth and the moon might both be thrown into it and be about three times as distant from one another as they are at present.

It is all very big and very hard to grasp for the majority of us, but the more we think about it the more we are attracted to this study of other worlds in their different stages of growth and development, and the more we find ourselves able to appreciate the wonders of the universe in which we have been placed. If a winter's study can develop in us, even to a small degree, this quality of appreciation and understanding, the time will have been well spent and the foundation will have been laid for the education that may continue while we remain on the earth, and longer, for that matter. The coming months hold an opportunity for most of us. I heard of a farmer's wife who was asked what her "men-folks" did during the long winter evenings. "Oh", she replied, "they just sit and weary around until bed-time." Anyone who is going to den up like that ought to go back to the woods and stay with the bears.

Nature's Diary.

A. B. KLUGH, M. A.

It is extremely gratifying to those interested in the wild life of Canada to see how the conservation of game animals is futhered by the revised game laws and regulations issued by the Ontario Game and Fisheries Branch.

Some of the points worthy of particular commendation in the regulations as they now stand are the following:

Only one deer may be shot by one person in one season. The old limit of two deer per season was too high considering the greater facilities, such as improved railroad transportation and the use of automobiles, for getting into the haunts of this animal.

No cow Moose or young Moose under the age of one year may be taken.

No person who has taken or killed any bird or animal suitable for food shall allow the flesh thereof to be destroyed or spoiled, and no person who has killed, or taken a fur-bearing animal shall allow the skin thereof to be destroyed or spoiled.

The purchase or sale of wild ducks, wild geese or other waterfowl is prohibited, as is also the sale of woodcock and snipe. This is certainly a step in the right direction. The chief extirminator of our game animals is not the legitimate sportsman, but the "market shooter," and this means the stopping of his nefarious trade. It is to be noticed that this regulation puts a double barrier on the trafficking in game birds as it makes the purchaser as well as the seller liable to a penalty. It is only a matter of time until we shall find the same regulation applied to all game animals, including game fishes.

No open season is provided for grouse, partridge, quail or pheasants. A permanent close season should be maintained for these birds for several years. The ruffed grouse, one of our very finest game-birds, is in imminent danger of extinction in many parts of the country. In many places where the woods echoed to the roll of his drum, that drum is now stilled, and we no longer see this splendid bird with his black neck-tufts erected stalking through the woods. No longer, in many of his old haunts, do we see his dark form silhouetted against the evening sky as he takes his November meal of birch and poplar buds. The quail, or bob-white, is already extinct over a large part of its former range in Ontario, and the combination of wire-fences, which permit of close cultivation and thus eliminate the cover from the margins of the fields, severe winters, self-hunting dogs, and over-shooting, threaten to eliminate it entirely from the fauna of Canada. The prohibition of the shooting of the bob-white will remove one of the factors leading to its extermination, but will not be sufficient to rehabilitate it in its old haunts, and I would appeal especially to every farmer who has a pair or more of these birds upon his land to see that some shelter is provided for them and to spare them a little grain to tide them over a severe winter. This species is, on account of its weedseed eating habits, a very valuable one agriculturally, and I hope to see it entirely and permanently removed from the list of game birds.

"Insectivorous birds must not be caught, killed sold or had in possession without a permit, except goshawks, sharp-shinned hawks, great-horned owls, crows, cowbirds, blackbirds (grackles) and house sparrows." This section is one of the most satisfactory which has ever been framed in any regulation concerning bird-life. It protects all the beneficial hawks and owls, which in most regulations are left entirely without protection or are even, in some parts of North America where the game-laws are apparently based on ignorance and prejudice, penalized by the offering of a bounty. It allows the shooting of the cow-bird, which on account of its parasitic habits, is an enemy of our smaller insectivorous birds, yet which under most regulations is protected, and it allows the killing of crows, grackles and house sparrows, three species which are often decidedly inimical to the interests of agriculture.

Under these regulations fur-bearing animals come in for some really practical protection, since it is provided that a trapper's license fee of \$5 shall be paid by anyone except farmer or farmer's sons trapping on their own land, and further that no pelts may be shipped out of the province, or dressed in the province, without the payment of the following royalties—Fisher \$1, Martin 50c., Mink 25c., and Muskrat 3c. Beaver and otter are entirely protected and may only be killed under special authorization from the Deputy Minister of Game and Fisheries.

The license fee for persons engaged in the handling of furs has been raised from \$2 to \$10 for a resident and British subject and to \$25 for a non-resident or non-British subject.

THE HORSE.

Winter Care of Pregnant Mares.

Those who have had experience and observation in horse breeding have noticed that a considerable percentage of spring colts, especially those born before the mares have been on pasture for some time, are weakly, often not able to stand, and, in some cases, without sufficient ambition and life to nurse when held up and the teat introduced into the mouth. It will also be observed that colts of this description are usually those of dams that have been pampered and kept in complete or comparative idleness during the winter months; of course, there are exceptions, and it is not uncommon for a mare so used to produce a vigorous foal. Therefore, while it is not necessary in all cases that breeding mares should be given regular exercise during pregnancy, it is at least advisable, as it has a strong tendency to exert a beneficial action upon the progeny. In countries where the climate is such that horses can, with comfort, run out in the fields at least during the day, mares take sufficient voluntary exercise; but in climates such as that of Ontario this cannot be done, as occasionally conditions for weeks at a stretch are such that they cannot be allowed out in the fields at all, and if turned out into the barnyard (which, of course, is better than standing in the stable all the time) they take little exercise, but stand in the most sheltered place most of the time to be as much as possible out of the cold until they are again allowed to enter the stable.

The pregnant mare should be well fed on feed of good quality, and be given regular exercise or light work. The idea that a pregnant mare should not be "well fed" is not uncommon. A little consideration should teach us differently. The foetus is daily increasing in size. Thus growth does not occur without nourishment. The nutriment must be supplied by the blood of the dam, and, as nutriment is not a natural product of the blood, but is supplied by the feed that the animal consumes, we can readily see that the pregnant mare has not only her own tissues to nourish, but also those of the growing foetus, which, in the latter months of gestation is no small matter. Hence we see that the in-foal mare requires more feed than a gelding or un-pregnant mare of equal size doing the same work. While she requires more feed, greater care should be exercised in the selection of feed, all of which should be of first-class quality, of an easily-digested nature, and fed at regular intervals. All possible care to avoid digestive derangement should be observed, good hay and oats are the feeds to be relied upon to produce nourishment, and these should be fed in quantities proportionate to the size of the animal and the labor performed. In addition she should be given a few raw roots daily, and a feed of bran with a cupful of linseed meal at least twice weekly. She should also be allowed all the good water she will drink, at least three times daily; still better if she can be allowed free access to water at will. She should have daily exercise. If there is regular light work at which she can be kept busy for a few hours daily it is better, but if not she should be driven a few miles. The work or exercise should be light. Work that necessitates excessive muscular or respiratory effort should be avoided; so also should plunging through deep snow, slipping on icy roads, etc., be avoided if possible. Excessive muscular exertion, plunging, etc., cause violent contraction of the abdominal and other muscles, hence tend to produce abortion. Care should be taken to not subject her to even moderate exercise shortly after a hearty meal.

Saddle work, especially during the latter months of gestation, should be avoided, as the mare has sufficient to carry without a man on her back. Where saddle work is given the use of spurs should not be permitted, as pricking the animal in her sides or flanks with spurs causes more or less violent contractions of the muscles and is liable to cause abortion. All nervous excitement should be avoided, as also should sights that frighten her; also foul odors. The odor of freshly-drawn blood tends to produce abortion in mares that are not accustomed to it, hence she should not be allowed near a slaughter house. All operations should, if possible, be postponed until after parturition, also the administration of purgatives, etc. When necessary to give a purgative to a pregnant mare it is well to give raw linseed oil in preference to aloes, as while it does not act so promptly, its action is milder and does not cause the griping and contraction of both voluntary and involuntary muscles.

Towards the end of gestation still greater care should be taken, and while exercise up to the very last is advisable, it should be given more carefully, and less of it when she becomes somewhat clumsy and inactive on account of size and weight. But many of the most successful cases we have known have been where the mare has been unhitched when showing labor pains.

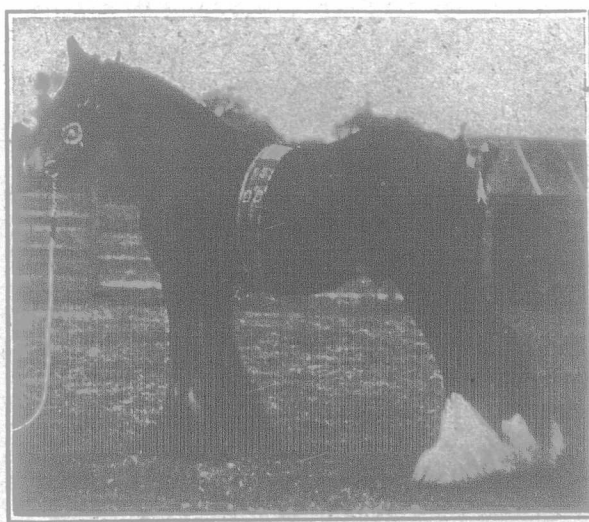
After the birth of the foal the mare should not be worked for at least two weeks, and if she can be allowed idleness until weaning time all the better. Many farmers who breed one or more foals have sufficient horses to do their work and driving without using the pregnant mares which are, as a consequence, allowed to remain in almost complete idleness. We repeat that this is a mistake, and that while all horses are the better of a certain amount of regular exercise, it is better to allow the geldings and non-pregnant mares to live in idleness than the breeding mares.

W.H.P.

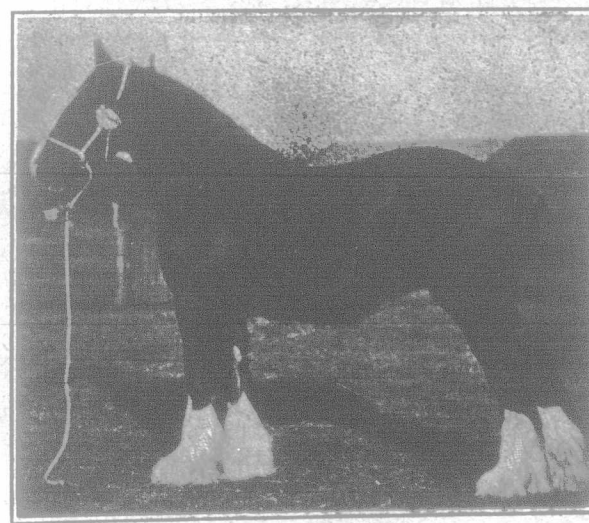
What Did He Mean?

Breeders of Shire horses were jubilant when Wm Dunlop, Dunure Mains, Ayr, Scotland, purchased two of the best Shires at the Royal Show, England, last July. The question was (and still is so far as we can learn,) "What is Mr. Dunlop, one of the world's best known Clydesdale breeders, going to do with those Shires?" Patrons of the Shire breed said he is going to breed Shires in preference to Clydesdales, and others said he is going to cross them with his "Clydes" to get a breed with more scale and substance than is possessed by the horses for which he is noted.

Clydesdale admirers laughed at the idea of the owner of Dunure Footprint ever taking any real interest in another breed and said that he simply intends to breed Shires so as to capture the highest honors with them at the Royal show, as he has done with Clydesdales. Time alone will solve the riddle and reveal Mr. Dunlop's purpose when he made the purchase. At any rate he obtained the champion Shire stallion, and the reserve champion mare or filly, both of which are illustrated on this page. The outcome of this pilgrimage of two high-class breeding Shires into Scotland will be watched with interest.



Fenny Emperor.
Champion Shire stallion at the Royal, 1919.



Pendley Princess 4th.
First prize two-year-old filly at the Royal. Both animals were purchased by Wm. Dunlop, of Ayr, Scotland.

LIVE STOCK.

When the weather is not too chilly the young pigs are better in the paddock.

A little machine oil or oil out of the crank case of your car will kill lice on the hogs.

Provide a dry place free from drafts for the sheep. The building should not be warm.

Be careful not to allow feed to drop upon the sheep's neck and back if clean wool is wanted next spring.

Pulped mangels or turnips are good for growing pigs and brood sows. They help reduce the amount of grain in the ration.

The offering of sheep and lambs on our large markets more than double that of last year. This does not auger well for the 1920 crop of lambs.

The Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph, is the largest show of its kind in Canada. Are you planning on attending? The stock is judged on December 8 to 11 inclusive.

Give the calves all they will eat. The poorly-fed calf does not grow into a desirable breeding animal. Clean utensils and clean mangers before feeding are essential.

Experiments in fattening lambs conducted at Iowa

State College showed that it paid well to use linseed oil meal or some other protein feed as velvet bean meal or peanut meal in the ration.

Feeders of quality are being picked up rapidly. There is, however, a large number of inferior feeders in the country which cattlemen are loathe to put in their stables fearing market conditions next spring and summer. The mediocre steer or heifer does not make as economical gain as the breedy animal. Better bred bulls in our commercial herds would improve the quality of feeders offered.

Our Scottish Letter.

October, as a whole, has been a delightful autumn month. The main work on the farm has been potato-lifting, and with rare exceptions the weather has been ideal for the purpose. In some few cases one hears the strange complaint that a little rain would be useful. This week we had one day on which enough rain fell to satisfy most men for a while. That day was Thursday, October 23. In this City we experienced something like a cloudburst. The sky became overcast, and it became so dark in the City that the electric light had to be turned on. On the following day we had a breeze from the north, and the inevitable cold from that region. Harvest is still proceeding in the North, and on the upland areas, but with a continuance of this hard drying weather the cereal crops will soon be everywhere safely secured.

LABOR CONDITIONS.

Labor conditions are still unstable, and the demand for shorter hours, or for what is called a forty-eight-hour week, continues with unabated force. Here it is somewhat surprising for us to learn that employers in the United States are still resisting the principle of collective bargaining. As I understand it, that means that employers are resisting the claim that trades unions should be recognized in the arrangement of conditions of labor and its remuneration. The inference is that labor has not the same organized influence in the United States that it wields in this country. It is to be presumed that American employers are willing to discuss and arrange such matters, each firm with its own employees, but that they decline to make agreements with labor unions. Collective bargaining was conceded in this country long ago. Its sequel has not been an unmixed blessing. In too many cases agreements made with labor representatives on behalf of their unions have been repudiated when found inconvenient. It is possible that such experiences on this side have strengthened the determination of American employers to refuse recognition to the principle of collective bargaining. So far as agricultural labor here is concerned, there has been success in arriving at mutual agreements. Wage Boards have been constituted by statute in connection with the Corn Production Act, and in spite of many difficulties it has been possible hitherto to settle all questions without resort to anythingavoring of a strike or lock-out. At the moment there is an agitation for what is called a forty-eight-hour week in agricultural employment, but the employees generally have manifested reasonable spirit and matters have never got beyond control. The strange theory is advanced in political quarters that men will produce more if they work less. Of course, as applied to healthy outdoor occupations, such a proposition is simply nonsense. It can never be put forward by anyone possessed of true statesmanship; it is the stupid cry of the politician angling for votes.

Referring to politicians, I was interested to read this week of the success of the Ontario Farmers' Unions in connection with provincial elections. If I understand aright what was read, the Farmers' Unions have successfully asserted themselves, so that they now hold the balance in provincial politics. I hope this means fairer dealing to farmers in securing machinery and implements. A galling thing about the pre-war policy of "dumping" which gave farmers in this country cheap implements was the knowledge that such as were sent here were the overplus, and that Canadian farmers were being charged extortionate prices for those which were supplied to them. If the farmers' unions are able to compel fairer treatment, and so to influence Dominion politics so that this vicious system come to an end, it will be satisfactory business for all concerned.

OCTOBER LIVE STOCK SALES.

October has been the great month for stock sales. The railway strike in the last week of September and the opening days of October necessitated the cancelling of many events, and the readjustment of many dates. The Aberdeen Shorthorn sales were postponed for a week, and the Lanark Clydesdale Horse sales for a fortnight. The dates of the great North of England sales at Penrith, Carlisle and Wigton had also to be revised. The result has been a certain dislocation of business, and in the case of Penrith Shorthorn sales loss has undoubtedly been sustained. The aftermath of the ram sales has been noteworthy. All the three breeds indigenous to Scotland have made record prices. An Overshiels Blackface shearing ram made £450, a Newmains Border Leicester shearing ram made £600, and a Millknowe Cheviot dimont (one year old) made £620. In each case these figures represent a reward of long-continued sound methods of stockbreeding. There was nothing haphazard about the methods adopted by the successful breeders.

All cattle breeds are sharing in the prevailing effects of enhanced values. The Red Poll dual-purpose cattle of East Anglia have invaded Scotland and are making headway. Suffolk horses, although they have not

invaded Scotland, are making greatly enhanced prices in England, and are being increasingly patronized by breeders in areas remote from their habitat in East Anglia. Suffolk sheep have certainly invaded Scotland, and they are being taken up with enthusiasm by prominent farmers in the South and East. Nevertheless, the native breeds hold their own, and alike in respect of cattle and horses, the autumn sales of 1919 will be memorable.

SHORTHORNS BRING HIGH PRICES.

The Northern Shorthorn week opened at William Duthie's farm, of Tillycairn, Old Meldrum, on Tuesday, October 14, and the very first animal sold made a record price even for a Shorthorn bull calf at public auction. This was Collynie King Lavender, which was sold at 5,300 guineas, or £5,565 to W. M. Cazalet, Fairlawne, Towbridge, Kent. At Uppermill, a little later in the same day, a heifer calf named Roseate, of the Rosebud family, was sold to an Argentine buyer for £2,100. Mr. Duthie got an average of £1,400 for 24 Collynie bull calves, and James Durno got an average of £921 for 9 Uppermill heifer calves. The most successful sires at Collynie as revealed by the results of the sale were these: Max of Cluny had five bull calves which made an average of £1,617, and three heifer calves which made an average of £567. Knight of Collynie had an average

nine head made the splendid average of £370 1s. 3d. The top price was £3,150 paid by Lord Lovat, Beaufort Castle, Beauly, for the stock bull, Lothian Mario 137713, bred at Dalmeny, and by universal consent the best stock bull seen during the four days of the Shorthorn pilgrimage. The top price for a female was £1,050, paid by Mr. Duthie for the three-year-old heifer, Secret Flower. On the last day of the pilgrimage the Baledin bull calves from the herd of Falconer Wallace, formerly kept at Edgoctie, Banbury, and the herd owned by the late A. T. Gordon, of Newton, were sold at Oldmeldrum. Mr. Wallace's 25 bull calves made the splendid average of £1,149. Two, got by the champion bull of 1919, Edgcote Hero, made astonishing figures. One, Balcairn Favourite, was bought for the Argentine at £4,830, and the other, Balcairn Gordon, was secured for Lord Rosebery's herd at £2,310. These two calves thus made £7,140. Their sire was reported sold back at the Royal to Mr. Wallace for £10,000. It does not need expert figuring to show that breeding such stock will prove a very sound investment. Mr. Wallace has a splendid stock bull in Earl of Kingston. He was bred by Earl Manvers, Pierrepont, Nottingham, and his breeding constitutes a successful blending of Bates and Cruickshank blood. The Newton average was £311 15s. for 41 head.

The autumn joint sale of Aberdeen-Angus heifer

of the dam of the Canadian champion stallion, Lord Arwall, for £900. Her full sister, a foal, two years ago, at the same sale, made £420, and an own sister to Lord Arwall, on Wednesday—a bonnie, true daughter of Lord Baron's Pride, made £550. She was bought by A. M. Montgomery, of Nether Hall, Castle Douglas. The dam of these high-class animals is a daughter of Mont-rave Mae 9958. On Tuesday, 142 filly foals made an average of £72 5s. 2d. The highest price for a colt foal was £540. He was got by Dunure Stephen. The Wednesday first-prize three-year-old mare made £1,000, and 143 mares made an average of £121. On Thursday the highest price made for a two-year-old filly was £620, paid for Boquhan Annette, by Apukwa, and 322 animals of that age made an average of £73 15s. 5d. On Friday a large number of yearling fillies were sold. The first was Meg, owned by Jas. Gray, Birkenwood, Gargunnoch, and got by Botha. She made £520, and the second made £510.

Among visitors to the Lanark sales was Fred Richardson, of Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario. Mr. Richardson has made up a nice shipment and hoped to start this week, but shipping is hard to secure, and the Admiralty's methods do not help things along.

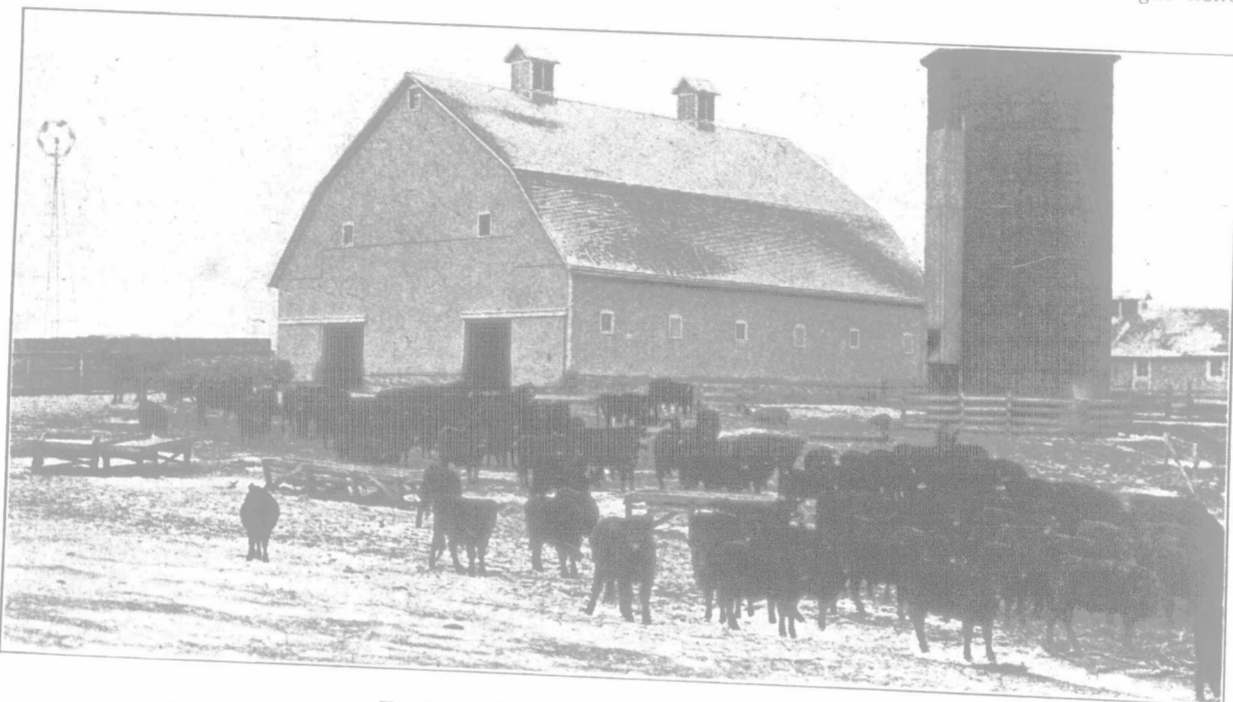
SCOTLAND YET.

Wintering Stockers.

During the fall many stockmen pick up as many steers and heifers, weighing from 800 to 1,000 pounds, as they can carry over the winter. Some of the best are fed heavily and marketed in the spring; others are carried over on a growing ration and are finished off on grass. The last two or three falls the price of stockers and feeders has been high, and many have not purchased to the extent that they would have had they more assurance that the price of the finished article would have been commensurate with the cost price of the animal and the value of feed. At our central markets, we understand, there are a large number of feeders and stockers available, but the quality is of a low order. Out of several carloads, one feeder was unable to pick one carload of the quality he usually feeds. The mediocre stuff are, a doubtful proposition with the present feed prices, to say nothing of what the market may be in the spring. The farmer who has plenty of roughage, such as straw and silage, might find it to his advantage to winter over a number of bredy looking steers and heifers. The good feeders or stockers will grow and increase in weight on a ration of silage and straw, and be in condition to make rapid gains when turned on grass in the spring. When a large shed, or box stall, is available the animals can be wintered with the minimum of labor when run loose, and the stalls cleaned out at regular intervals with sleigh or wagon. It is not necessary to have a warm stable, as if the stock run in a comparatively cool, dry shed, nature will provide them with a heavy coating of hair.

According to market reports from across the line there is a fairly good demand for feeders to be carried over the winter. On the Toronto market, during the month of October, 3,381 good stockers and 4,015 fair ones, weighing from 450 to 800 pounds, were marketed at prices ranging from \$8.50 to \$9.25. There were only 1,332 good feeders on the Toronto market during the month, and these sold as high as \$10.75. Too many animals going on to our market are classified as fair. There is something wrong with our system of breeding when the majority of the stuff is of the fair and common kind, and but a comparatively small number classified as good or select. A man knows when he starts out to feed a bunch of good-quality steers that unless there is a bad break in the market he stands a good chance of making a fair profit, but with mediocre stuff it is always a doubtful proposition. There must needs be a considerable margin between the purchasing and selling price in order that a profit may be made. The use of low-quality sires is largely responsible for the mediocre steers and heifers on our markets. It is poor business from every viewpoint to use an inferior sire. Our live-stock industry will improve in proportion to the improvement in the quality of sires used.

As to what the price will be next summer or fall, no one can tell at present, but there is reason to believe that there will be no serious break. Of course, the unforeseen may happen and the market go up or down accordingly. If a man has plenty of roughage he might advisedly winter over some stockers or feeders.



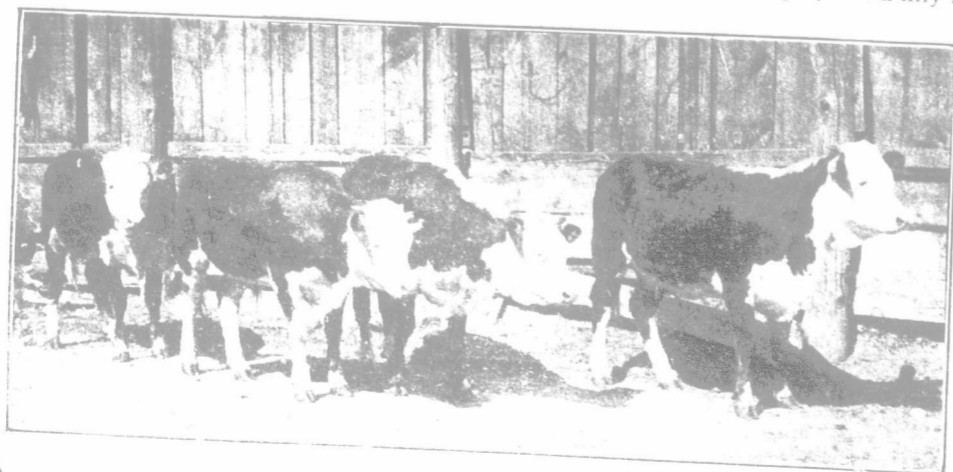
Feeders that Make Economical Gains.

of £2,205 for three bull calves, and the well-bred Proud Conqueror, a third Collynie stock bull, was sire of five bull calves at an average of £2,012. The advance in values of Collynie bull calves has been phenomenal. In 1892, Mr. Duthie sold 23 at an average of £34 16s. 4d. Ten years later, in 1902, his average for 18 was £115 15s. 10d. In 1912, 24 made an average of £377 8s. 7d. In 1918, the average for 20 was £1,088 17s., and this year we have £1,400 8s. 7d. for 21. The sale of heifer calves at Uppermill was an unprecedented event. Never was anything to equal it seen or experienced in the history of Shorthorn breeding. The cows in Mr. Durno's byres at Uppermill were universally admired by an extraordinarily large concourse of visitors. On the second day of the Aberdeen week, a joint sale was held in the Agricultural Hall, at Aberdeen. Twice on that day the sum of £1,470 was paid for a heifer calf. Four hundred and one head, of all ages, made an average of £221 16s. 6d. A notable feature of the sale were the high averages recorded for heifers from three herds, managed by J. T. McLaren, Lenhold, Dalmeny, factor for Lord Rosebery and his two sons. Lord Rosebery's own average was £561 for seven heifer calves. J. I. Mowbray, of Naemoor, Rumbling Bridge, had an average of £613 18s. for six, and Captain Talbot Fletcher, of East Lothian, had an average of £789 for three. Other high averages were £724, by H. McL. Duncan, of Lethenty, for four, and £521 by Captain Cameron, Balnakyle, Munloch, Rop-shire, for three. A Naemoor yearling heifer was bought for South Africa for £1,102 10s. On the third day the herd of Colonel Johnston, of Lesmurdie, at Linksfield, Elgin, was dispersed. Fifty-

was held at Aberdeen this week. Two heifer calves, a Blackbird and a Miss Burgess, bred by W. Grant, The Dell, Aviemore, in Inverness-shire, made £420 apiece, and 335 head of females made an average of £66 8s. 10d. A notable Galloway cow is Lizzie 2nd, of Chapelton, 19464, owned by Thomas Biggar & Sons, Chapelton, Dalbeattie. Not only has she herself been a noted winner, but she has bred a succession of calves, all of which have been winning in heavy competition. One is the Tarbreoch stock bull, Sapphire 12268, champion alike at the R. A. S. E. Cardiff and Dalbeattie this year. A succession of heifers have also been noted winners. T. Biggar & Sons are consistent and ardent supporters of the Galloway, which most useful breed has also been sharing in current enhanced values.

CLYDESDALE SALES.

The autumn Clydesdale sales all tell one tale—high-class, well-bred animals are very expensive to buy—but there has been a decided fall in the values of second-class animals. The Lanark sales this year extend over seven days. Four of these days devoted to breeding stock, are in the week now closing. The top prices have left nothing to be desired. Mrs. Kinloch, Ardoch, Cardross, who owns the splendid stallion Hiawatha Again, on Friday sold a yearling colt got by Prince Ossian out of a mare by Dunure Footprint, second dam—an own sister to Hiawatha Again, for £3,400. He excited sustained bidding, and was secured by James McConnell, Boreland, Whauphill, Wigtonshire. On the first day of the sale, W. G. Campbell, High Bogue, Kirkeudbright, sold a filly foal by Dunure Footprint out



Baby Beeves About Ready to Kill.



The Type that Wins.

NOVEN
At
Stock
openly
and sta
live-sto
to defe
Board,
on the
is enti
did in
the pri
consider
sidered
Mr O'
he had
"No
charged
matter
live-we
foreign
"No
of the
in which
even w
yet Mr
whole l
Judg
order r
hits bac
passed
mess p
This co
barrel.
dian fa
probabl
Thus it
price, r
mess pe
The pr
on wha
and w
prices
country
merce
destry

Seated
(Preside
Finch, H
Wright,
H. Green

EDITOR
In
Stock U
a prom
O'Conn
of the c
nor, say
and "if
to reme
feeds,"
branch
Mr.
the war
fellow.
account
man is
we were
we know
as fast
McGreg
door of
commis
One m
should
the inv
mission
would n
Essex

Board of Commerce on the Defensive.

At a recent meeting of the Western Canada Live Stock Union, in Victoria, J. D. McGregor, of Brandon, openly denounced the actions of the Board of Commerce, and stated that Mr. O'Connor had unsettled the whole live-stock industry throughout Canada.

Judge Robson apparently fails to realize that every order restricting the sale of hog products eventually hits back at the producer. On November 7, the Board passed an order permitting the importation of American mess pork without any restriction under the order.

champion stallion, Lord... a foal, two years ago... and an own sister to Lord... true daughter of... was bought by A. M. Castle Douglas.

stockers. Men pick up as many... from 800 to 1,000 pounds... Some of the best... in the spring; others are... and are finished off... falls the price of stockers... many have not purchased... have had they more as... finished article would... the cost price of the... At our central markets...

Market Receipts.

During the month of October only 200 heavy finished steers were marketed in Toronto, according to the report from the Live Stock Branch of the Markets' Intelligence Division, Dominion Department of Agriculture.

THE FARM.

Canadian Council of Agriculture Meets in Winnipeg.

The Canadian Council of Agriculture met in Winnipeg, November 11 to 13. The following were present: H. W. Wood; R. A. Parker; C. Rice-Sheppard; H. Greenfield; P. Baker; and Mrs. J. S. Wood from Alberta; J. J. Morrison; Col. J. Z. Fraser; R. H. Halbert; R. Segsworth; R. W. E. Burnaby; A. A. Powers; and Mrs. G. A. Brodie from Ontario; J. B. Musselmann; A. G. Hawkes; Mrs. McNaughton; John Fleming; W. J. Robinson and Hon. Geo. Langley from Saskatchewan; W. R. Wood; P. D. McArthur; Peter Wright; J. L. Brown; Miss McCallum; Miss Finch; John Kennedy; J. R. Murray, and R. McKenzie from Manitoba, representing the different organizations making up the council.

Several matters came before the Council, the most important being on the political movement. The discussion centered about what had been accomplished

invited to continue to act as intermediary between the different interests throughout the present crop year. The Council is quite out of sympathy with any action tending to restrict the free exportation or sale of standard stock feed, refuse screenings or screenings in any form, as in their opinion the handling of this or similar commodities should at no time be restricted for the advantage of any manufacturing or feeding interest."

The charges for cleaning seed grain at interior elevators was taken up as follows:

"Whereas, it has come to the attention of the Council that the charge for cleaning seed grain at the interior public terminals is three times the charge made for cleaning ordinary commercial grain, though the grain selected for seed contains, on the average, less impurities than ordinary commercial grain;

"And whereas, this undue charge constitutes an addition to the price which must be made by the purchaser of seed grain;

"Be it resolved, that the Council instructs its executive to take up with the Department of Trade and Commerce this whole matter of the tariff for cleaning seed grain."

Government ownership of railways is to be followed closely by the Council as is indicated in a resolution on this matter. It reads:

"Whereas, the Government of Canada has already acquired the Canadian Northern Railway, and negotiations are under way for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific systems;

"And whereas, it is most desirable that the administration of these Government properties be conducted with efficiency, vigor and determination in a desire to develop a profitable business for these railways in behalf of the Canadian tax payers;

"Be it resolved, that a memorandum be presented to the next meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, setting forth the present state of development in the relationship of the people with the railways of this country."

The Council recommends that the lake and coastwise shipping be brought under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners:

"That this Council is of the opinion that the lake shipping and coastwise traffic in Canada be brought under the control of the Board of Railway Commissioners."

Among other matters that came up were changes of the National Platform. One called for the new Dominion Elections Act being based on the principle of establishing the federal electorate on the provincial franchise; thus providing for the giving of votes to women in federal elections. An addition was made, recommending a naturalization act, based on personal naturalization only. It was held by the Council that an anomalous condition exists under the present naturalization law, because of confusion between the required process of naturalization by law, and the process of personal naturalization.

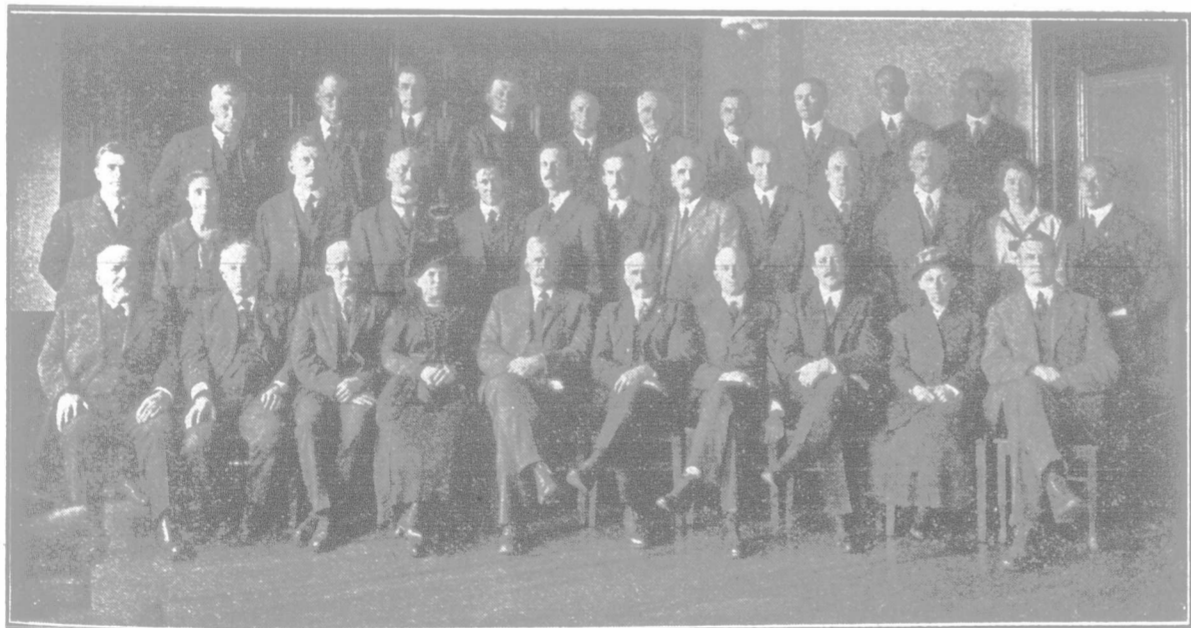
CANADA'S YOUNG FARMERS AND FUTURE LEADERS.

Some Topics For Discussion.

During the last five years many changes have taken place in agriculture and matters affecting the industry. Not only have there been marked changes in matters of organization and those phases of farm life dealing with the broader outlook of economic and social affairs, but the steady march of events has had its effect on ordinary farm practice as well. Now that winter is approaching with a partial let up in farm work, there will be more time to devote to a consideration of these matters. The younger men of the farms will be called upon to play an increasing part in public affairs as time goes on, and the recent Cabinet changes in Ontario show clearly that the young man has an equal chance with older heads when positions of honor and responsibility are open. To take one's place with credit to all concerned, it is a splendid asset to be able to speak and write so as to be easily understood. Too few men for the good of agriculture are willing to come out in the open with their opinions, and to show outwardly that interest which everyone must feel in the common problems of the industry and of the country.

We are suggesting in this issue about a dozen topics which could well be discussed by farmers, young or old, but particularly by the younger men. There may, and doubtless will be, many others that will occur to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" as of general interest. If so, we shall be glad to hear of these too. Some of the topics we suggest are of general community interest, while others are practical and deal with interesting phases of farm work about which much could be said. Your opinions on these matters will always be interesting to other people, just as someone else's opinion about some matter of farm practice is always interesting to you. Because we know readers will be interested in your viewpoint we are willing to pay for any letters submitted at liberal rates, provided they are found suitable for publication. We prefer short letters of not more than 600 words each, and would like to have them come along any time, beginning as soon as possible. Do not hesitate to put down your ideas for publication. Your ideas are the main thing; the way they are dressed up with words is of minor importance. Anyway, practice makes perfect.

1. ARE YOU A MEMBER OF A FARMER'S CLUB? IF SO, HOW HAS MEMBERSHIP IN THIS CLUB HELPED YOU? Consider for a few minutes just what good the club



Members of the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

Seated, left to right—Hon. Geo. Langley, R. McKenzie (Vice-Pres.), J. J. Morrison, Mrs. Geo. Brodie, J. L. Brown, R. H. Halbert, H. W. Wood (President), J. A. Maharg, Mrs. John McNaughton, N. P. Lambert (Secretary). Second row, left to right—G. F. Chipman, Miss Mabel Finch, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Col. J. Z. Fraser, R. M. Johnston, H. C. Fleming, J. B. Musselmann, A. C. Hawkes, R. Segsworth, Peter Wright, James Robinson, Miss Mary McCallum, J. R. Murray. Back row, left to right—Rice Sheppard, P. Baker, R. W. E. Burnaby, H. Greenfield, W. R. Wood, P. D. McArthur, A. A. Powers, W. J. Healy, J. W. Ward, R. A. Parker. Members not in the photograph are Mrs. J. S. Wood and John Kennedy.

Who is to Blame?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE": In delivering a speech before the Western Live-Stock Union, at Victoria, B.C., recently, J. D. McGregor, a prominent stockman of Brandon, Man., accused Mr. O'Connor of "unsettling the whole live-stock industry of the country." Judge Robson, defending Mr. O'Connor, says that Mr. McGregor is "hopelessly ignorant," and "if Mr. McGregor is really looking for some grievance to remedy, let him enquire into the price-fixing of mill-feeds," thus shifting the responsibility to some other branch of the Department.

Mr. McGregor served on the Food Board during the war and cannot correctly be called an "ignorant" fellow. He knows, and every farmer who keeps an account of "cost and come to" knows, that the stockman is not getting the square deal promised when we were begged to increase our production. As a result we know that cows and sows are being made into sausage as fast as a market can be found for it, and I think Mr. McGregor excusable if he did not lay the blame at the door of the right Commission. There are so many commissions now that one is liable to get confused. One more commission should be appointed. We should have an Investigating Commission to investigate the investigations of the different Investigating Commissions and report so that Mr. McGregor and others would not necessarily be so "ignorant."

in the different provinces, and further organization on national lines. After discussion lasting a day and a half, the following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the New National Policy advocated in the platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture is based upon the broad national economic interests of Canada without respect to any particular class or occupation;

"And whereas, political organization has been promoted within the provincial bounds of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario;

"And whereas, the conditions now demand the better co-ordination of the political effort organized thus far for the purpose of electing supporters of the New National Policy to the Dominion Parliament;

"Be it resolved, that the executive of the Canadian Council of Agriculture be instructed to invite representation from the provinces named herein, to a conference for the consideration of these matters."

The Council executive met the following day to arrange a date. It is altogether likely that the conference will be held very early in January.

The stock feed question, particularly as applied to screenings, was dealt with in the following recommendation to the Government:

"Believing that at this time a special need exists in Eastern Canada for standard stock feed, we would recommend that the Federal Government through the live-stock branch of the Department of Agriculture be

J. O. DUKE.

Essex Co., Ont.



has done you, and then write us a short, chatty letter telling just what it has meant to you as a farmer. Has it helped you socially, or financially? Was it done through some co-operative effort or through a better acquaintance with your neighbors? Tell us about it.

2. WHAT CROPS OTHER THAN CORN HAVE YOU HAD EXPERIENCE WITH FOR SILAGE PURPOSES?

This is an important matter in some parts of the country and a topic about which we should get several letters. Perhaps you are, or will be in a few weeks, feeding oats, peas and vetches, sweet clover, or alfalfa from the silo. How does it save and how does the stock like it? Swap experience with someone else.

3. HAVE YOU A COMMUNITY HALL IN YOUR DISTRICT? HAS IT BEEN A GOOD THING FOR THE PEOPLE LIVING ROUND ABOUT?

In some parts of Ontario, particularly, we know of several community halls but they are too few. Perhaps you have tried to get one built and failed. Tell us why. If you have one, what is it used for and who is responsible for its care and upkeep. There are many others who want to know just how you manage it and how much good it is doing you.

4. CONSIDERING THE QUANTITIES AND KINDS OF HOME-GROWN FEED AVAILABLE AND THE COST OF PURCHASED CONCENTRATES, WHAT COMBINATIONS OF FEEDS MAKE THE MOST PRACTICABLE RATION FOR MILK PRODUCTION IN YOUR DISTRICT?

This is a question that touches every dairy farmer. How does it affect you? What kinds of feed are most available for your herd, and how have you succeeded best in using them for milking cows. We want to give you the opportunity to swap ideas with the man fifty or a hundred miles away. Just sit down for a few minutes and tell him about your difficulties and how you are trying to get around them.

5. DID YOU EVER BELONG TO A LITERARY SOCIETY, OR DO YOU BELONG TO ONE NOW? IS IT WORTH WHILE? Other readers will be glad to know how you have enjoyed membership in a Literary Society. How do you plan your programs? Will your members work and speak when asked to do so? What personal benefit have you derived from it? A short letter will not take much time and may be useful to someone else.

6. THERE ARE MANY FARMERS WHO HAVE BECOME ADVOCATES OF SWEET CLOVER. WHAT HAS BEEN YOUR EXPERIENCE EITHER AS REGARDS HAY, PASTURE OR SOILING?

7. WHAT IS THE MOST USEFUL THING YOU HAVE LEARNED ABOUT FARMING IN 1919?

We are all learning something new every day. With each year's experience we gain new knowledge, some of which will be worth more to us than the rest. Looking back over the year, what have you got out of your work that will help you to grow more or better crops, feed stock more economically, or handle your soil better? Tell us about the experience of this year that you most appreciate as a farmer. It will be new to hundreds of other farmers.

8. WHAT IS YOUR IDEA OF GOOD SOCIAL EVENINGS FOR FARMING COMMUNITIES?

We often hear complaints that the old-time social evenings are lacking on the farms. What about it? Is it true in your community? Let us have some good letters on this topic.

9. IF YOU HAVE RECENTLY STARTED FARMING FOR YOURSELF, OR ARE PLANNING ON DOING SO AS SOON AS YOU CAN, WHAT HANDICAPS ARE YOU MEETING WITH? HOW COULD IT BE MADE EASIER FOR YOUNG MEN TO FARM?

Here is a live topic, and one that should be much discussed. Just what are the difficulties you are meeting, and do they seem to you unreasonable? Perhaps you have managed to get around certain difficulties in a way that would help others.

10. DO YOU USE A CAMERA ON THE FARM? HOW CAN BUSINESS AND PLEASURE BE COMBINED IN THIS WAY?

Many farmers, particularly if they are breeding pure-bred stock, or raising poultry of good fruit, find a camera of great assistance and value about the farm. Have you ever tried it? If so, tell us about it.

11. WHAT DOES IT COST NOW TO PRODUCE A POUND OF PORK?

How much grain does it take to produce a pound of gain? What are the most economical feeds to use now? Let us know how farmers are feeling about the hog business in your locality.

12. ON WHAT CROPS DO YOU PREFER TO APPLY MANURE? DOES IT PAY BEST TO PUT IT ON AFTER THE FIRST CUTTING OF A NEW MEADOW, OR FOR THE CORN AND ROOT CROPS? DO YOU ALWAYS MANURE FOR WHEAT?

This question of using barnyard manure most effectively is of primary importance to every farmer. Manure is none too plentiful anyway, and should be used to best advantage. Let us know what you have found most satisfactory, or what the general practice is in your community.

AUTOMOBILES, FARM MACHINERY AND FARM MOTORS.

More About Belts and Pulleys.

A threshing machine cannot be expected to do good work unless the belting and pulleys are kept in good condition. The speed at which the different parts should run and the power required to drive them are carefully calculated.

The pulleys must be kept in line so that the entire surface of the belt will run on them, all the power is to

be transmitted. Also the strain on a belt is much greater if it is allowed to project over one side of a pulley, and thus be pulled across the rim. A belt will not stay on the pulleys unless the shafts are parallel. If a belt is too loose, there will be a constant tendency for it to slip on the pulleys and the parts which it drives will not have their proper speed. Such a belt also tends to run off the pulleys and wear out the belt and the pulley facings. On the other hand, a belt should not be too tight. The strain of a tight belt is transmitted to the journals and boxes, causing undue friction and wear, and possibly heating, and requires more power to run the machine.

Whenever the lagging comes off a pulley, it should be replaced immediately. Covered iron pulleys have considerably more adhesion than uncovered ones of the same size with the same belt tension. The important thing in covering a pulley is to get the leather or other lagging as tight as possible. Otherwise it will soon pull off again. Obviously, the nails or rivets should not be left projecting above the surface to injure the belt.

All leather belts should be run with the grain or hair side next to the pulley. The outside of a belt must stretch a little everytime it goes over a pulley, and as the flesh side is more elastic than the hair side, the belt will last longer if run in this manner. Also the grain side is smoother and will transmit more power because it brings more surface into actual contact with the face of the pulley. A leather belt which has become dry and hard can be made soft and pliable again by cleaning it thoroughly and applying neat-foot oil, castor oil, or other reliable belt dressing.

Rubber belts should be run with the seam side away from the pulley. These belts work best and last longest when kept clean and free from dressings. Nearly all oils injure rubber belting and greatly reduce its wearing qualities. If any sticky substance gets on one, it should be cleaned immediately, as otherwise there will be a tendency to pull the outer surface off the belt as it travels around the pulleys. Some manufacturers recommend moistening the pulley side of a rubber belt slightly with pure linseed oil if it is slipping on account of dust or dirt, but unless applied lightly and at long intervals it is bound to be injurious.

Canvas belting must be kept clean and have rather

intervals when the machine is not running, and see that the belts all have the right tension, that the lacings are all in good condition, and that the lagging is not coming off any of the pulleys. It is much better to fix everything that needs repairing while the machine is not running than to wait for a lacing to break, or a belt to fly off, or a lagging to come loose while the machine is running. It is a good practice, especially on large rigs accompanied by a large crew, to carry an extra set of belts with the machine, so as to avoid the delay due to having to repair a belt in the field while the whole crew is idle.

If it begins to rain while the machine is running, it will usually save time in the long run to stop immediately and remove the belts and cover them or throw the canvas over the entire machine. The belts, especially the leather ones, will begin to slip and fly off the pulleys as soon as they get wet, and it is better to get them under cover and have them in good condition when the time comes to start again. Likewise the belting should not be left exposed at night, as a heavy dew will cause as much damage as rain. Belting at rest is affected much more by moisture than when in motion, as the frictional heat generated by running over the pulley tends to keep it dry. It is injurious to the belts to leave them stretched over the pulleys when the machine is to idle for any length of time. They will lose their elasticity and get a permanent "set" in a very few days when left in this way.

Chains or link belting running over sprockets should be kept just tight enough to prevent their kinking or flying off the sprocket. If a chain is too tight, it puts unnecessary strain on the journals and boxing and also causes a jarring vibration as each link passes the sprocket.

THE DAIRY.

London Dairy Show.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

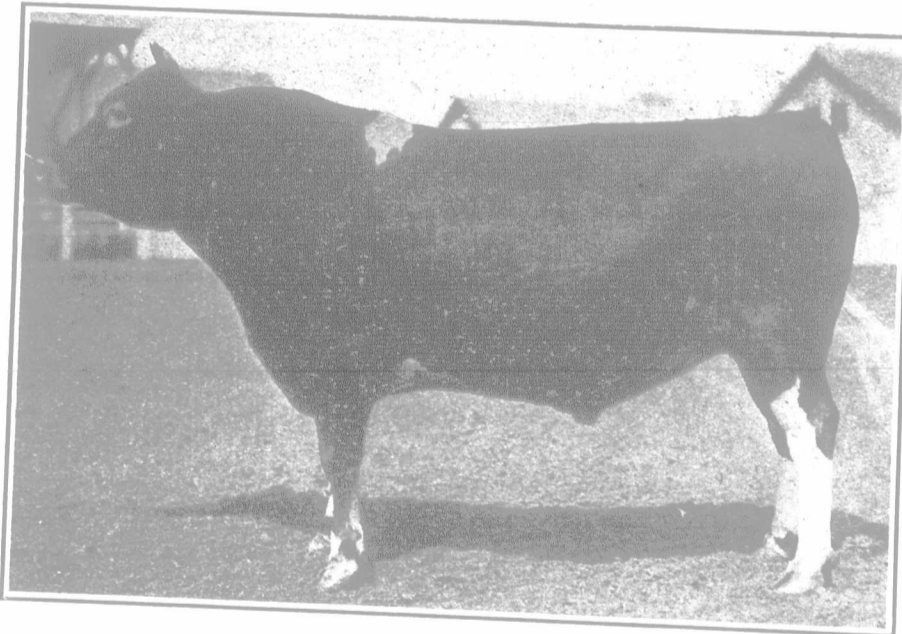
The forty-first London Dairy Show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association has been held and attracted a total entry of 7,162 exhibits, which included 292 milch cattle judged on inspection, and 325 cattle entered in the milking trials and the butter contests. As I write, I can only deal with the inspection classes, i. e., the stock judged and awarded prizes on appearance and not on results in the tests.

The Red Poll cattle made one of the premier displays of the show. Best of the senior cows was Sir Merrick Raymond Burrell's Sudbourne Minerva, a big-framed, six-year-old cow with a fine udder and which yielded in the ring nearly four gallons. She is out of Sudbourne Minnie, the 14,000-lb. cow owned by Major H. Colmore. Minerva, who herself has given over 12,000 lbs. in twelve months, was shown in lovely condition. Next came Rendlesham Royal Quaker Girl, a seven-year-old daughter of Davyson 265th, belonging to Joseph Watson, of Sudbourne, who has only recently formed his herd. She is a deep, short-legged cow and has been milking up to 63

lbs. a day, and in the ring her daily milk weighed about that figure. Gressenhall Southgate was third. She was bought for £1,200 by the Marchioness of Graham at Gressenhall sale in July. Captain Alan Richardson's Kettleburgh Rosie 4th, a massive seven-year-old, was V. H. C. O. Kettleburgh Rose 4th has been giving up to seven gallons a day and produced two tons and 480 lbs. in twelve weeks. She has had five calves, and yielded 1,100 gallons of milk with her third. Joseph Watson's Kitchener's Daffodil 3rd, was the best and best-grown of half a dozen heifers. She is a two-year-old and has quality and a nicely-shaped udder. The first-prize Holstein cow was one which cost her exhibitor £3,150. This was G. Holt Thomas' Moordale Meibleom, an imported cow, roomy yet full of quality. Second was Wallace's Knebworth Empress, and then Inwood Maggie Rose was third. She proved the best milker in the whole show so far as volume goes.

The premier Jersey cow was W. M. Cazalet's Summer Valentine 2nd., a daughter of General Cowslip, and Island-bred. Best of the home-bred cows was Mrs. Evelyn's Wootton Margaret, a daughter of Yeovil 1 ad, and the possessor of a neat milk vessel. The leading Jersey heifer was W. Wilkin's daughter of Golden Fern's Dairyman. Among the Guernseys the premier cow was Mrs. B. Jevoise's Fanny du Toulon 22nd., bred by John Le Page in the Island.

There never was such a fine display of Dairy Short-horns as that which faced J. A. Attwater, the judge, at this show. The leading senior cow was a red Betsy Grey, a daughter of Nonsuch, and one which cost her owner, E. C. Fairweather, 700 guineas to buy. Her udder is well shaped and she has plenty of loose skin, while she is very level in her lines, top and bottom. In 1914 cows, R.W. Hobbs & Sons led with Hilda 22nd., by the stock bull Creme-de-Menthe, a robust, shapely



Clover Boy of Pencoyd.

Champion Guernsey bull at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1919. Owned by Martindale Farm, St. Catharines, Ont.

frequent applications of oil or prepared dressing if it is to remain pliable and capable of transmitting the maximum of power. Castor oil and linseed oil are both recommended, and an application of laundry soap may help if no other dressing is available. A canvas belt is sometimes given a coat of linseed oil paint, but such a belt becomes stiff and is likely to crack when the paint is dry. Rosin or mixtures containing enough rosin to leave the surface of the belt in a sticky condition should not be used to keep the belts from slipping. They will make the belts more adhesive for a short time, but it will soon become glazed and slip more than before the rosin was applied. Lubricating oil is injurious to all kinds of belting, which should be kept as nearly free as possible from this substance. A leather belt that has become saturated with oil can be restored in a large measure by scraping it as clean as possible and packing it in dry sawdust for three or four days. Sponging the belt with gasoline, or even dipping it, will remove the oil quickly. Too much gasoline, however, may take all the dressing out of the belt, and if it seems too dry after the gasoline has evaporated, more dressing should be applied. Oil can be washed off a rubber belt with soap and water without injury to the belt.

The lacing of a belt should be such that it will pass over the pulleys with little or no shock or jar. A lacing should be fastened otherwise than by tying a knot, especially if the belt runs over an idler or tightener.

All the belts and pulleys of a separator are designed to carry and transmit sufficient power to run the machine under normal conditions, and if they are kept in good conditions, there should be no trouble along this line. If a very heavy load is suddenly thrown on any part of the machine, it is better for a belt to slip than for it to hold tight until something breaks.

The man in charge of the machine should go over the belting and pulleys of his machine at frequent

running, and see that on, that the lacings are lagging is not coming better to fix everything machine is not running or a belt to fly off, or a machine is running. Large rigs accompanied set of belts with the due to having to repair crew is idle. Machine is running, run to stop immediately them or throw the The belts, especially and fly off the pulleys better to get them under addition when the time the belting should not heavy dew will cause as rest is affected much motion, as the frictional the pulley tends to the belts to leave them the machine is to idle will lose their elasticity very few days when left

over sprockets should prevent their kinking or is too tight, it puts and boxing and also k passes the sprocket.

IRY.

Show.

Show of the British been held and at-bits, which included tion, and 325 cattle in the milking trials butter contests. As I can only deal with pecton classes, i. e., k judged and award- on appearance and results in the tests.

Red Poll cattle made the premier displays show. Best of the cows was Sir Merrick d Burrell's Sud- Minerva, a big- six-year-old cow fine udder and which in the ring nearly ons. She is out of ne Minnie, the 14- ow owned by Major ore. Minerva, who as given over 12,000 welve months, was a lovely condition. ame Rendlesham aker Girl, a seven- daughter of Davy- h, belonging to Watson, of Sud- who has only recent- l his herd. She is ort-legged cow and milking up to 63 daily milk weighed athgate was third. the Marchioness in July. Captain sie 4th, a massive Kettlebaugh Rose gallons a day and welve weeks. She 00 gallons of milk itchener's Daffodil alf a dozen heifers. lity and a nicely- tein cow was one This was G. Holt ported cow, roomy llace's Knabworth Rose was third. whole show so far

M. Cazalet's Sum- General Cowslip, ed cows was Mrs. er of Yeovil Lad, scl. The leading ighter of Golden nseys the premier du Toulon 2nd.,

y of Dairy Short- water, the judge. was a red Betsey e which cost her as to buy. Her ty of loose skin, top and bottom: with Hilda 2nd., a robust, shapely

ort with a well-slung udder carried right up under- neath her. Grendon Rose, by Scarlet Pimpernel, won in heifers, for H. A. Brown, a rich, young enthusiast who raises Milking Shorthorns at Atherstone, in the Midlands, and knows what he is doing. She beat Hobbs' Marchioness 71st by Kelmscott Mariner. It was a fine class of bulls forward, and the Duke of Westminster won with Rockley Baron, a Darlington-Barrington-Oxford combination of milk blood lines. His Grace's bull beat one submitted by a small farmer, not twenty miles away from the ducal estate, and the small farmer's bull nearly got the verdict.

Kelmscott and other herds were down the course behind this Cheshire pair. There were a rare lot of non-pedigree Shorthorns on view, but I won't trouble you with details. Let me add that a goat in the show yielded one gallon of milk one day.

MILK AND BUTTER TESTS.

In the butter tests, first prize in the Shorthorn class was won by a non-pedigree cow, W. Wilson's Dora from Milnthorpe, which in twenty-four hours gave 54 lbs. 3 ozs. milk, and whose butter yield was 2 lbs. 11 3/4 ozs. She outdistanced all the rest. The leading pedigree Shorthorn cow was Viscount Wimborne's Watercrock Marion, which yielded 2 lbs. 7 1/2 ozs. butter from 44 lbs. 8 ozs. of milk. The Lincoln Red Shorthorn cow, Suttie 2nd, yielded 67 lbs. of milk, but her butter yield was only 2 lbs. 4 ozs. Premier Jersey cow was Dr. H. Watney's Sabina's Goose 2nd, whose milk yield was 33 lbs. 10 ozs. in twenty-four hours, and her butter yield 2 lbs. 2 3/4 ozs. Among "other breeds" Sir Merrick R. Burrell's Red Poll cow, Sudbourne Minerva, yielded 52 lbs. 1 oz. of milk in twenty-four hours, and 2 lbs. 6 ozs. of butter. The Red Poll cow, Kettleburgh Rose 4th, yielded 60 lbs. 1 oz. of milk and 1 lb. 13 1/2 ozs. of butter.

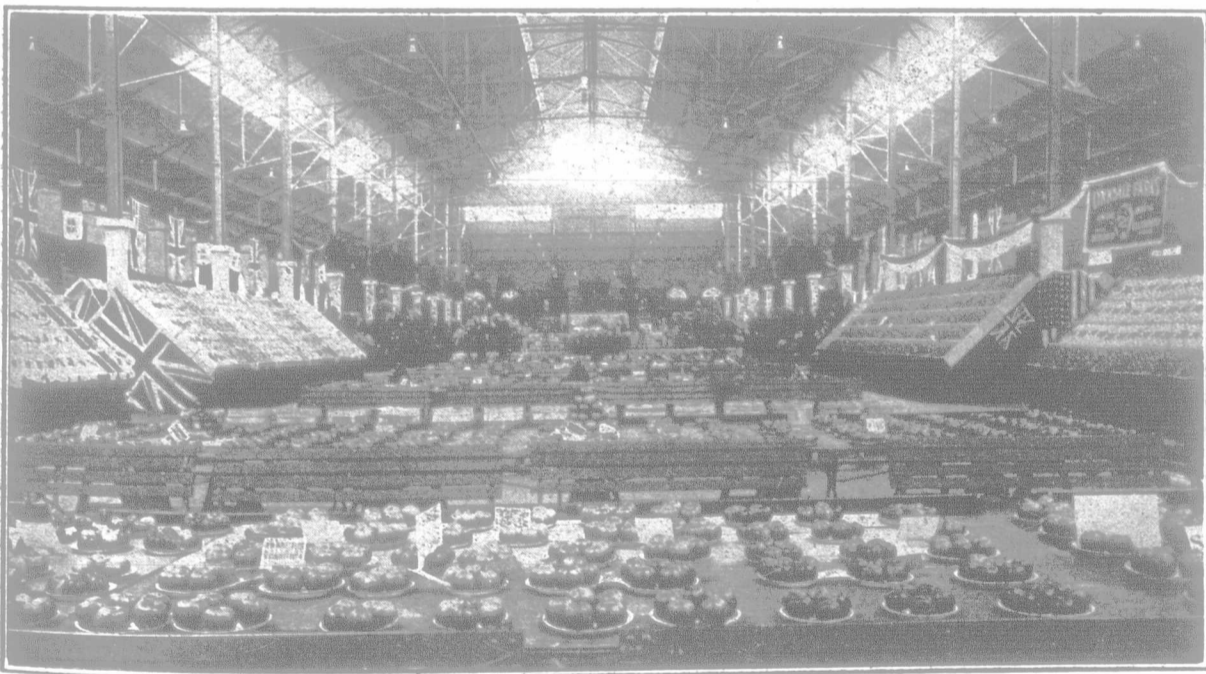
In the milking trials, the premier Shorthorn cow was E. C. Fairweather's Betsey Grey, which gave 62 lbs. 5 ozs. of milk on two mornings, and 59 lbs. 6 ozs. of milk on two evenings. Actual weight of butter-fat in the mornings was 1.13 lbs., and in the evenings 1.49 lb. Among Lincoln Red Shorthorns, Suttie 2nd (J. Evans') yielded 71 lbs. 3 ozs. of milk on two mornings, and 63 lbs. 8 ozs. on two evenings. The actual weight of butter-fat in the mornings was 1.15 lb., and in the evenings 0.96 lb. In Red Polls, Lady Graham's Gressenhall Southgate 6th yielded on two mornings 67 lbs. 3 ozs., and on two evenings, 60 lbs. 5 ozs. Her butter-fat in the mornings was 1.39 lb., and in the evenings, 1.02 lb.

ALBION.

owned abroad." In this connection it is interesting to note the opinion of a man who understands the situation quite thoroughly, and who said as follows: "For a time after the British Committee's arrangements were made there was a little speculative buying, which took some cheese at slightly higher prices than the Committee was paying, but in the course of a few weeks the Montreal trade managed to get into the Continental market. The start was given to the purchase by a Belgian syndicate, through merchants in Montreal, and now this Continental trade is almost wholly in the hands of Canadian exporters, who seem to have won out completely against the American dealers, and in consequence of the higher prices offered for continental shipment there is no cheese now being offered to the Montreal Committee. The 20,000 tons of cheese have not been secured and it is doubtful if it will be. Of course, this is a temporary market, but I do not think our position in the British market will be injured under present circumstances, and once the control is lifted and trading comes back to normal again we will have no difficulty in disposing of all our cheese in the British market."

Holstein and Ayrshire Official Records.

Official records of Holstein-Friesian cows, from Sept. 1st to Oct. 31st., 1919, show seven animals which have completed seven-day tests in the mature class, and five animals which have completed yearly records in the same class. Black Plus Berkeyje leads the seven seven-day cows with 24.51 lbs. of fat from 495.5 lbs of milk, at the age of eight years. The youngest cow in the mature class is Colantha Queen, with 19.01 lbs. of fat from 501.6 lbs. of milk. Della Johanna Calamity 2nd., a six-year-old cow, leads the mature Record of Performance class with 20,225 lbs. milk, yielding 627 lbs. of fat. Lady Pontiac Segis is the best of three junior four-year-olds in the seven-day class, with 17.62 lbs. fat from 526 lbs. of milk. Leila Walker, as a senior three-year-old, beats this record with 560.2 lbs. of milk and 18.24 lbs. of fat. There are five junior three-year-olds, led by Fineview Colantha Alcartra with 17.62 lbs. of fat; four senior two-year-olds, led by Ormsby Rhoda Maud with 12.86 lbs. of fat; and four junior two-year-olds, led by Korndyke Canary Butter Maid with



Part of the Fruit Exhibit at the Recent Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, Toronto, November 11 to 15

Cheese Market Notes.

It is interesting to note from the dairy produce report of the Dairy and Cold Storage Branch, Ottawa, that from May 1 to November 15, 1919, 1,103,319 boxes of cheese have been exported from Montreal, out of a total of 1,503,054 boxes received. In 1918, 1,662,850 boxes were received during the same period. Of butter, 49,557 packages have been exported so far this year, out of total receipts amounting to 413,487 packages. Last year the receipts amounted to 435,572 packages.

During the week ending November 15 heavy exports to Europe were made, and the report says as follows: "A feature of the week was the sale of about 12,000 boxes (of cheese) to the Government of Switzerland at 30 to 30 1/2 cents, f. o. b. Montreal. Three thousand boxes of this lot will be shipped by way of New York, and the balance will probably go forward from the port of Montreal by Antwerp. During the week, 2,601 boxes were shipped from Montreal to New York, making a total of 66,518 boxes for the season. Exports to Europe were heavy: 78,761 boxes clearing for Antwerp, and 1,596 boxes for St. Nazaire, France. Total stocks of cheese in Canada on November 1, 1919, 28,283,928 lbs., which was 366.46 per cent. more than last year. Receipts for the week were 33,806 boxes, compared with 27,458 boxes for the same week last year."

In the report for the week ending November 8, we read that "of the quantity on hand the last day of October, 132,449 boxes belonged to the Cheese Export Committee, and a good proportion of the balance was

15.42 lbs. of fat. The last two cows are both from the Dominion Experimental Farm, at Ottawa. In the remaining Record of Performance classes there are six four-year-olds, six three-year-olds, and eleven two-year-olds. Springbank Betsy Colantha leads the four-year-olds with 16,201 lbs. of milk and 659 lbs. of fat. Agassiz Priscilla Korndyke tops the three-year-olds with 18,731 lbs. of milk and 658 lbs. of fat. She hails from the Dominion Experimental Farm, Agassiz, B. C. The eleven two-year-olds are led by Lulu Segis of Elderslie, with 11,892 lbs. of milk and 411 lbs. of fat.

AYRSHIRES.

Seven mature Ayrshires, two four-year-olds, four three-year-olds, and seven two-year-olds have qualified in the Record of Performance test from September 13 to November 7, 1919. Springhill White Beauty, owned by the University of British Columbia, B. C., leads the mature class with 12,691 lbs. milk and 490 lbs. of fat in 365 days. The average test of her milk was 4.68 per cent.; the highest average test of any of the cows or heifers finishing during this period. Janet of Claresholm, from the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta., leads the four-year-olds with 9,791 lbs. milk, testing 3.91 per cent., and yielding 333 lbs. of fat in 365 days. The three-year-olds are led by Highland Lady, with 9,438 lbs. of milk and 389 lbs. of fat. The average test was 4.12 per cent., and she was 365 days in milk. The two-year-old class is led by Lady Charlotte of Yeeda that in 330 days produced 293 lbs. of fat from 7,578 lbs. of milk, testing 3.86 per cent.

HORTICULTURE.

Strawberry Growing For Big Yields.

As indicated in our report last week of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Convention, we want to reproduce in full for readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" the address of P. H. Wismer, Jordan Station, Ont., on "Intensive Strawberry Growing." Mr. Wismer is an exceptionally good grower of strawberries and raspberries and, we understand, markets annually from his farm of 70 acres about \$20,000 to \$25,000 worth of fruit and other farm products, including some wheat and other general farm crops. His methods are not necessarily intensive, as the word is properly understood, except that his yields per acre of certain crops such as strawberries and raspberries are very high. The following paragraphs include practically the whole of Mr. Wismer's address:

"Strawberries and raspberries have become the main source of my yearly income. There are few products that equal the strawberry for profit. My soil is a deep sandy loam with 18 to 24 inches of gravel below the loam, and clay below the gravel at an average depth of about six feet. Almost any location on the farm that will grow a good corn crop will do for strawberries, provided the soil is naturally well drained. I would recommend the use of lime. I prefer a one-year-old clover sod with a heavy application of well-rotted manure, say 40 tons per acre, plowed down about the last of August. This should be treated as a summer-fallow and plowed again late in the fall.

"As soon as the land is in good condition and suitable plants may be obtained which have made sufficient start from their dormant state, we begin preparation by plowing. The land is then rolled and disked with the disk lapping half to leave the land level. The drag harrow is then used, followed by the roller, which leaves an ideal surface soil to set the plants in. The matted row system is giving largest returns, the rows being 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet apart. Plants are set at 20 to 24 inches in the row after the field has been marked with a field marker. For plants select the best row in your one-year-old patch, digging up the whole row and using a close-tined fork. Select only the vigorous plants, discarding the smaller ones and plants with the dark roots. We never clean the plants, considering it a useless and possibly harmful practice. We avoid unnecessary handling. The strawberry plant is quite sensitive to sudden changes of temperature and excessive moisture. In Lincoln County, we do our planting about the first week in May, conditions being favorable. Great care should be taken to have the crown of the plant just at the surface of the ground. Past experience has proven to me that plants set by hand in a light furrow have made a much better start than those set in by the spade. Two men will plant just as fast by hand as by the spade.

"Cultivation should be started as soon after planting as possible and continued once each week and after each rain to hold the moisture. All blossoms should be hand picked. The weeds should be removed as fast as they appear. It is important that all the first runners be laid and held in place by covering with a small quantity of earth, placed back of the terminal bud. I would recommend the use of phosphoric acid in some form where heavy applications of manure are being made. My largest yield was obtained by the use of basic slag, 500 to 600 lbs. per acre, and bone meal 500 to 600 lbs. per acre, applied on the matured row, about the last of August. To restore a patch for a second and third year, all weeds should be removed as fast as they appear so that the patch is clean when the picking season is over. We plow a furrow off one side of the row leaving it the proper width. Coming back, the other side is barely edged to straighten it, the row being left about 10 inches wide. The ridge is then cultivated down. The refuse may be taken off the patch or it will disappear with cultivation. The following year a furrow is plowed off the row on the same side as before. By this method the patch is being moved on new soil and your plants are still only two years old, and should be more free from weed seeds than when you started.

"Never mow a strawberry patch; never burn a strawberry patch over; never harrow a strawberry patch, if you would have the largest returns. The plants will not regain normal vigor after these operations. My yield this past season was 1,226 crates from 2 9-10 acres, or about 11,414 quarts per acre. My average yield, however, one year with another is about 8,000 quarts."

In the discussion which followed his paper Mr. Wismer said that weeds were a very serious drawback to successful strawberry growing, but that he had found it possible to grow strawberries three or four years in succession on the same land if the land was clean first. For this reason he sometimes takes several years to rid a field of chickweed, which is exceptionally prevalent through his district, and he has grown two crops of wheat, a crop of clover and one of buckwheat successively in order to prepare the soil properly for strawberries.

Some discussion arose as to the relative merits of the hill versus the matted row system of planting, but the matted-row system was declared best. Mr. Wismer prefers rows four feet apart, and at least 18 inches clear space between the matted rows. This space is kept by tearing off unnecessary runners with the cultivator teeth, although it is possible to keep the rows cut down to desirable width by special implements or a revolving coulter attached to the cultivator. "Heavy manuring and thorough cultivation are the keystones of success in strawberry raising," said Mr. Wismer. During the winter the plants are mulched sufficiently

to protect them from alternate freezing and thawing. The mulch is applied after the ground is frozen, and is drawn between the rows in the spring.

THE APIARY.

Convention of Ontario Beekeepers.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The thirty-ninth annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association was held at the Carls-Rite Hotel, Toronto, on November 11, 12 and 13, 1919. Although the past season did not yield an average crop, the attendance was good. About three hundred Ontario beekeepers, together with those from Quebec and the United States, enjoyed a very practical and instructive program.

The President, James Armstrong, in his address referred to the growth of the membership, and the increased interest in beekeeping. Due to the heavy demand for Italian queens, and the prevalence and spread of European foulbrood, the speaker pointed out that a queen-rearing apiary, in charge of the Department at Guelph, was a necessity. At the present time the demand for Italian queens far exceeds the supply.

Professor J. E. Howitt, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, gave a very interesting lecture on "The Beekeeper's Part in Food Production." This lecture was illustrated by means of colored charts and slides; the structure of the flower was explained, and the process of the development of the seed and fruit demonstrated. Professor Howitt showed, that, with few exceptions, fruits develop better when the pollen from one variety comes in contact with the stigma of another variety. Many flowers develop in such a way that the male and female parts of the same blossom mature at different stages, so that the pollen from other blossoms must be carried from blossom to blossom in order that a large number may receive pollen and a fair crop of fruit result. From experiments conducted it has been shown that insects are the main carriers of pollen, and that in the case of most fruits the pollen is not carried by the wind. In the absence of insects in large numbers, the crops are materially decreased, and in some varieties there is no fruit.

In the case of alsike clover grown for seed, insects, and especially the honey bee, are almost vital to a good crop of seed. Where alsike blossoms were covered so that insects could not visit the blossom there was practically no seed, but uncovered blossoms in the same field and nearby developed a normal crop of seed. The speaker concluded by saying that the crop of honey produced might not be more valuable than the increased crops of fruit and some field crops grown for seed, largely the result of the work of the honey bee.

To many people, Northern Ontario would seem to be the last place where a good crop of honey might be secured, yet Wm. Agar, of Thornloe, showed that the bees had given him a crop of honey per colony, the equal of crops in the more southerly locations. The winters being very severe and long-continued, made it necessary to take extra care in preparing the bees for winter.

EFFECT OF POISONOUS SPRAYS ON BEES.

The question of the effects of spraying fruit trees, while in full blossom, with poisonous sprays has always been a live one from the beekeeper's viewpoint, and Professor L. Caesar showed that there had been much variation of opinion as to whether a colony of bees suffered serious loss from visiting blossoms sprayed with arsenical mixtures. In some cases poisoning was possible. The speaker, however, showed clearly that the fruit grower himself would almost always be the loser if spraying was carried out while the trees were in full blossom, and that with rare exceptions this was not good practice.

In the question of poisoned baits, these baits used largely in the control of grasshoppers were most effective early in the day, and by the time the bees were flying the baits had become dried to the stage where the bees would not touch them.

R. F. Holterman, a well-known commercial honey producer, outlined the steps necessary to become a successful honey producer. In the course of his address it was apparent that before one would expect to become successful in a commercial way, a course of apprenticeship was necessary. There were two or three ways of securing this experience; work with a few colonies; spend some time with a commercial beekeeper, or a combination of one of these together with a course in beekeeping at the Ontario Agricultural College. Although the honey stomach of the bee is very small, a certain amount of food was necessary at all times. Harry W. Jones, of Bedford, Que., outlined the various methods of feeding and the reasons for supplying the food. Stimulative feeding is resorted to in the spring to stimulate egg laying, and a consequent increase in the number of bees in the colony. In the fall it was necessary to feed so that the colony would not starve until nectar was secured the following spring.

C. B. Gooderham, of the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, outlined the various experiments which the Department was interested in, and the beekeepers should be able to secure some useful information as a result of these experiments.

One cannot possibly produce honey unless there is an abundance of nectar-secreting flora within flying distance of the bees. These facts were brought out in a valuable talk by J. L. Byer, of Markham. The necessity of first-hand knowledge of the soil and weather conditions were also very important factors in the production of profitable crops.

D. A. Davis, of Michigan, spoke on queens and queen-rearing. The simple methods were outlined and the reasons for the rearing of queens were given. Beekeepers are now realizing the value of the queen to such a degree that the demand has exceeded the supply. The information Mr. Davis gave was very timely and well received.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. W. Webster, Little Britain; First Vice-President, A. McTavish, Carleton Place; Second Vice-President, R. E. L. Harkness, Iroquois; Secretary-Treasurer, F. Eric Millen, O. A. C., Guelph. Directors: Jas. Armstrong, W. W. Webster, H. G. Sibbald, F. W. Krouse, E. T. Bainard, Jno. Chisholm, Jno. Newton, Jno. Myers, Wm. Couse, A. McTavish, R. E. L. Harkness and M. B. Holmes. Representatives to fairs: Toronto, J. D. Evans; Ottawa, M. B. Holmes; London, John Newton.

Ont. Agr. College, Guelph. F. ERIC MILLEN,
Provincial Apiarist.

POULTRY.

Ridding the Flock of Mites.

Lice and mites annually retard production of poultry to an enormous extent in Canada. It is not necessary to go into the life history of these small and injurious parasites of poultry. The principal thing is to know how to prevent an infestation, and how to clear an infested house or flock. Lice and chicken mites are all repulsive to much the same line of control treatment. Lice may sometimes call for additional and special treatment, but in all cases light and clean surroundings are necessary.

Experienced investigators have told us that the most potent cause of the presence and increase of these parasites is filth, under which heading may be included droppings, decaying and decayed eggs, and bits of decayed materials of all kinds. Mites especially are found in great numbers in the filth that has sifted through the straw and that lies in the bottom, in the corners, and in the cracks of the nests. Lack of light is another important cause of the presence and increase of mites. The following paragraphs are taken from a bulletin published by Cornell University, and deal with the methods of clearing an infested poultry house of mites, and also of the necessity for a dust bath for hens.



Hon. D. Carmichael, M. C., D. S. O.
Minister without portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet, and the connecting link between the Government and the Hydro Commission.

"It often happens that a poultry house becomes infested with mites from floor to roof and in every nook and cranny. If the house is of the older type and not too valuable, it may be justifiable to burn it and build anew. In any case the perches and nests should be torn out, in order to facilitate the application of insecticides. The next thing to do is to clean the walls and floors by giving them a thorough sweeping. The inside of the house should then be sprayed with kerosene or crude petroleum. It is best to begin at a certain place and go over walls and floor with the oil, applying it with considerable force by means of a pump and not stopping until every square inch has been covered. The liquid should be forced into cracks and crevices between the boards. The oil will kill all the eggs that are hit, but some eggs will surely escape being touched. As it takes from four to five days for the eggs to hatch, the walls should be done over again in about a week in order to kill the young mites that appear in the meantime. In another week a third application may be necessary.

"If it is thought preferable, the kerosene or crude petroleum may be made into an emulsion diluted to ten or fifteen per cent., which will kill all the mites actually hit. The emulsion is made as follows: One-half pound of laundry soap or whale soap is shaved fine and dissolved in one gallon of water (wine measure is used in the U. S.—Editor.) The soap is best dissolved if the water is nearly or quite at the boiling point. When the soap is dissolved and the water is hot it is removed from the fire, two gallons of kerosene oil is added, and the

mixture is agitated or churned violently until a white, creamy emulsion is formed. The best way to produce the emulsion is to pump the liquid back into itself through the pump until the mixture becomes creamy. To make a ten per cent. emulsion, 17 gallons of water is added to the 3 gallons of stock mixture; to make a fifteen-per-cent. emulsion, 10½ gallons of water is added to the 3 gallons of stock mixture. It is advisable to follow the application of the oil to the walls of the house with a dusting of dry air-slaked lime 3 parts and sulphur one part. The windows and doors of the house should be closed and the lime-sulphur should be thrown up to the roof and against the walls until the air is full of the particles. The powder will gradually settle everywhere, much of it entering cracks and crevices.

DUST BATH FOR HENS.

"Rice says that 'a dust wallow is as essential to a fowl's health and happiness as a water bath is to the health of a human being.' It is a common thing to see hens and chickens wallow in dry dust. They make a hollow place in the ground to conform with the body, and in this they lie scratching with the feet, fluttering the wings, and elevating the feathers until they stand all fluffy and loose over the body. By scratching, the fowls loosen and pulverize the soil, which is worked down in among the feathers. This is not done wholly for pleasure, although the fowls apparently enjoy it; the fine dust is an excellent insecticide and aids in controlling mites and lice.

"There are days and seasons of the year when fowls cannot find dry, dusty places in which to wallow. Moreover, where fowls are kept in a pen or a yard they are not always able to find a satisfactory dust bath. In view of these factors a dust bath should be provided and made accessible at all times and seasons.

"The finer, lighter, and drier the dust, the more satisfactory it will be. Some kinds of light road dust are good; fine sandy loam is excellent. Whatever soil is used, it is well to lighten it by mixing it with finely-sifted coal ashes. It is also advantageous to add now and then small quantities of snuff, sulphur, or dry slaked lime, or all three of these.

"The box containing the dust should be set near a window, where the dust will be kept dry and warm and where the sunlight will reach it for a considerable part of the day. The mixture may be kept in an open box, but in this case the fowls that are not dusting are compelled more or less to inhale the particles of dust. Because of the dust's rising, it is of advantage to keep the fine soil in a covered box with a lid on top for easy filling; a small opening in one side of the box should be provided for the entrance of the fowls."

FARM BULLETIN.

Wheat Embargo Lifted by United States.

The United States Government will remove the wheat embargo, which will permit Canadian wheat to enter the United States and be bought and sold on their markets. The bars are to let down by the middle of December, in order that hard spring-wheat, such as No. 1 and No. 2 Northern, may be obtained, for there is a shortage of this grade in the United States. It is thought that Canada's present exportable surplus now amounts to about 50,000,000 bushels, and, as the Wheat Board are duty-bound to sell this on the highest market, much of it will probably go across the line where prices are higher than the Wheat Board have been obtaining. This will not affect Ontario wheat very much, since the United States market is not asking for this grade. However, as a result of the freer trading, markets will be broadened, thus creating a keener demand for winter wheat. The United States wheat market, it is believed, will materially strengthen the price of Canadian hard wheat.

O. A. C. Judging Team at Chicago.

Professor Wade Toole and his trained team of students, who are to compete in the Live-Stock Judging Competition at the International, on Saturday, November 29, left early this week for Chicago. They will have a work-out at some of the large live-stock breeding farms in Illinois, and will then return to Chicago for a day's rest in preparation for the ordeal on Saturday. The personnel of the judging team is as follows: W. C. Hopper, Ottawa; F. A. Wiggins, Kemptville; George B. Hood, Guelph; S. W. King, Hickson; and R. G. Knox, Norwood. W. A. Fleming, of Nova Scotia, and A. H. Musgrave, of Toronto, are going as spares. The O. A. C. team won last year in the competition, and Prof. Toole says that he has just as good a team and perhaps better than last year. The competition promises to be exceedingly keen as several provinces of the Dominion will likely be represented and a large number of the States of the Union.

By-Elections on December 22.

It is necessary for the members of the Ontario Cabinet to be re-elected before they are finally confirmed in their Governmental positions, and the election day has been set for December 22. The nominations will take place on December 15.

Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 20.

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	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	13,036	5,054	9,618	\$13.00	\$13.65	\$12.55	839	503	788	\$18.00	\$17.75	\$18.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	3,130	1,493	4,167	11.75	10.75	11.00	754	463	870	16.00	15.50	16.00
Montreal (East End)	4,415	2,281	4,415	11.75	10.75	11.00	1,322	521	1,322	16.00	15.50	16.00
Winnipeg	13,800	11,923	15,723	11.50	13.25	12.15	1,207	629	1,519	9.50	10.00	9.25
Calgary	4,338	4,829	5,533	10.25	12.50	10.25	484	—	658	7.75	—	8.00
Edmonton	2,239	1,195	4,248	10.00	11.50	10.50	258	22	714	7.00	9.00	7.00

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	
Toronto (U.S.Y.)	9,945	9,848	8,647	\$17.75	\$18.50	\$17.75	16,625	6,787	14,936	\$14.25	\$15.75	\$14.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Chas.)	2,629	1,649	2,210	17.00	18.15	17.00	2,910	2,506	4,700	14.00	13.50	14.00
Montreal (East End)	1,402	1,734	1,402	17.00	18.15	17.00	3,815	2,194	3,815	14.00	13.50	14.00
Winnipeg	3,486	8,831	3,002	16.00	17.75	15.50	2,279	1,788	2,926	13.25	14.00	13.00
Calgary	341	2,729	492	16.00	16.75	15.75	712	5,058	934	11.25	12.00	11.25
Edmonton	331	690	278	16.00	16.50	15.75	619	24	210	11.25	—	11.25

Market Comments.

Toronto (Union Stock Yards.)

The cold weather, accompanied by snow falls in the northern parts of the Province, was responsible for a free movement of cattle to the stock Yards during the week, over fourteen thousand head being on sale. On the whole, trading was good and, notwithstanding the heavy offering, the market for good and choice killers showed an upward tendency, prices being advanced another 25 cents to 50 cents per hundred. Good cattle were the most favored, but common grades moved up in sympathy. Local abattoirs were liberal purchasers of all classes of butcher stock, speculators made heavy shipments to Buffalo, Lancaster and other American points, while a number of farmers were on the market in search of stockers and feeders for winter stall-feeding. Monday's trade was brisk, and prices were fully 25 cents advanced on that day, additional strength was gained on Wednesday, when best butcher cattle sold at 50 cents above the close of the previous week. Supplies of heavy cattle were limited to four or five loads. Sales of small lots was put through at \$13.75 to \$14 and \$14.25 per hundred; one load, averaging thirteen hundred pounds sold at \$13.50 per hundred, and a second load averaging twelve hundred pounds sold at a similar price. Other good sales were made from \$13 to \$13.25 per hundred. Steers weighing from ten hundred to twelve hundred pounds, with finish, sold generally above \$12 per hundred. One steer of eleven hundred and seventy pounds sold at \$13.75, while a load averaging around eleven hundred and fifty pounds sold at \$13; other sales of good stock were made from \$12 to \$12.75, while medium quality sold from \$10.50 to \$11.50. A few choice heifers sold at \$12.25, and a choice load averaging ten hundred and sixty pounds at \$12.10 per hundred. Good heifers were in active demand from \$10.50 to \$11.50, while the best handy-weight steers moved within a similar range; most of this class were, however, of common to medium quality and were absorbed from \$6 to \$8 per hundred. Cows and bulls were strong in sympathy with other grades. A few choice cows and bulls sold at \$11 to \$12, while good cows were taken at \$9.25 to \$10.50, good bulls from \$9.50 to \$10.50, and common to medium from \$6 to \$8 per hundred. The canner and cutter trade was barely steady with last week's sales being made from \$5.25 to \$6 per hundred. Good feeders were purchased from \$10 to \$10.75, and good stockers from \$8 to \$9. The calf market was unchanged a few decks of calves were shipped to Buffalo on speculation. Choice veal calves sold up to \$18 during the week.

Lambs and sheep receipts were again very heavy, nearly seventeen thousand being on sale. The market was fairly steady, although the mid-week market showed a stronger tone. Most of the lambs sold on Monday changed hands from \$13.25 to \$14, while a few sold at \$14.10. On Wednesday forty lambs shipped to the market by the Hon. E. C. Drury of Crown Hill, sold at \$14.25, and other sales were made at \$13.50 to \$14.25. On Thursday trade was easier with \$14 as a high price. Sheep sold 25 cents higher with good stock ranging from \$8 to \$9.25.

After advancing steadily for the previous two weeks hogs suffered a setback, when packers made a determined and successful effort to reduce initial costs and forced a decline of \$1 per hundred on all hogs. On Monday selects sold at \$17.75, but for the balance of the week \$16.75 was the prevailing figure with sows from \$12.75 to \$14.75. Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 13, Canadian packing houses purchased 369 calves, 6,323 butcher cattle, 8,244 hogs and 14,400 sheep. Local butchers purchased 409 calves, 450 butcher cattle, 403 hogs, and 1,900 sheep. Canadian shipments were made up of 15 calves, 1 bull, 751 stockers, 449 feeders and 155 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 342 calves, 148 canners and cutters, 1,000 butcher cattle, 388 stockers, 839 feeders and 212 lambs. The total receipts from January 1 to November 13, inclusive, were: 312,651 cattle, 60,522 calves, 335,197 hogs and 231,394 sheep; compared with 249,506 cattle, 50,610 calves, 304,587 hogs and 115,234 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

TORONTO					MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
CLASSIFICATION	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished	67	\$13.03	\$12.00-\$13.40	\$13.60					
STEERS									
good	292	11.93	11.25-12.75	13.00	23	11.75	11.75-	11.75	
1,000-1,200 common	36	9.68	9.50-10.50	11.00					
STEERS									
good	1,097	10.95	9.75-11.75	12.25	44	9.75	9.50-10.50	10.50	
700-1,000 common	2,033	6.97	6.00-8.75	9.50	466	7.75	7.00-8.50	9.50	
HEIFERS									
good	987	11.11	10.00-11.75	12.00	5	8.75	8.25-9.50	9.50	
fair	427	9.21	8.00-10.50	11.00	44	7.75	7.50-8.25	8.25	
common	725	6.95	6.00-8.25	7.50	342	6.75	6.00-7.00	7.25	
COWS									
good	437	9.46	8.75-10.25	10.50	12	8.25	8.00-8.50	8.50	
common	1,466	7.58	6.50-8.25	8.25	202	6.50	6.00-7.25	8.00	
BULLS									
good	59	9.63	9.00-10.25	10.50	3	—	—	—	
common	280	6.77	6.00-8.25	9.50	731	5.75	5.50-6.00	6.50	
CANNERS & CUTTERS	3,491	5.51	5.25-6.00	6.00	1,241	5.00	4.75-5.25	5.50	
OXEN	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
CALVES									
veal	752	15.63	12.00-17.00	18.00	91	13.00	10.00-15.00	16.00	
grass	87	—	—	—	663	6.90	6.50-7.00	7.00	
STOCKERS									
good	407	8.38	8.00-8.75	9.00					
450-800 fair	832	7.49	6.75-8.00	8.00					
FEEDERS									
good	303	10.26	9.75-10.75	10.75					
800-1,100 fair	86	9.65	9.50-10.00	10.00					
HOGS									
selects	9,457	17.16	16.75-17.75	17.75	2,171	17.00	17.00-	17.00	
heavy	1	—	—	—	14	16.00	16.00-	16.00	
(fed and watered) lights	334	14.79	13.75-15.75	15.75	386	15.25	15.00-16.00	16.00	
sows	151	14.42	12.50-15.50	15.50	52	12.50	12.00-13.00	13.00	
stags	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
LAMBS									
good	13,674	13.74	13.25-14.00	14.25	765	13.85	13.75-14.00	14.00	
common	615	11.98	9.00-13.25	13.25	1,606	12.75	12.00-13.00	13.00	
SHEEP									
heavy	1,878	8.62	7.00-9.25	9.25	158	8.00	8.00-	8.00	
light	—	—	—	—	381	7.00	7.00-	7.50	
common	458	5.37	4.00-7.00	7.00					

dealers seem to think that there will be a gradual decrease in receipts from now on. One load of cattle averaging twelve hundred pounds sold at \$11.75 per hundred. The majority of the cattle offered weighed up under \$10. Common light, young butcher cattle sold around \$7 and fair cows from \$6 to \$7. Bulls remained steady at \$5.50 for the small kinds, and \$6 for those of heavy weights. On Monday while local buyers offered \$4.60 for canners, purchasers for other firms, paid \$4.75, and the market closed at the latter figure. There was no change in the market for calves; grass calves sold mostly at \$7, and veal calves from that figure up to \$16. Lambs remained strong at \$13.75 and \$14 with a larger percentage selling at the latter figure, than during the previous week. Sheep remained steady, those of good grading being weighed up at \$8. Hogs met with an active inquiry at a general price of \$17.25 off cars, and a top of \$17.50 for one lot of long-runs. The sow market was a little stronger, the cut in some cases being \$4 off selects, instead of \$5, while occasionally a smooth young sow passed as select.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 13, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 870 calves, 992 bulls, 1,722 butcher cattle, 2,210 hogs and 3,785 lambs. Canadian ship-

ments were made up of 99 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 166 canners and cutters and 816 lambs. The total receipts from January 1 to November 13, inclusive, were: 54,732 cattle, 68,482 calves, 75,302 hogs and 94,091 sheep; compared with 49,153 cattle, 60,098 calves, 63,522 hogs and 53,134 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Winnipeg. Receipts for the week showed a decrease in cattle offerings amounting to two thousand head. There were thirteen thousand eight hundred cattle, offered for sale, and three thousand four hundred and eighty cattle on through-billing.

EAST END.—Of the disposition from the Yards for the week ending November 13, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 1,160 calves, 4,091 butcher cattle, 1,137 hogs and 3,310 lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 1 calf, 265 hogs and 20 lambs. Shipments to United States points consisted of 161 calves, 28 butcher cattle, and 483 lambs. The total receipts from January 1 to November 13, inclusive were: 59,848 cattle, 53,662 calves, 54,288 hogs and 63,593 sheep; compared with 49,769 cattle, 46,441 calves, 42,424 hogs and 47,848 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1918.

Ontario Cabinet confirmed in their on day has been s will take place

LETIN.

by United

It will remove the Canadian wheat to bought and sold on down by the middle ring-wheat, such as obtained, for three United States. It is exportable surplus bushels, and, as the this on the highest cross the line where Board have been Ontario wheat very it is not asking for the freer trading, ing a keener demand, then the price of

at Chicago.

trained team of live-Stock Judging, on Saturday, r Chicago. They e large live-stock return to Chicago deal on Saturday. as follows: W. C. mptville; George son; and R. G. of Nova Scotia, going as spars. the competition, as good a team The competition several provinces nted and a large

ber 22. Ontario Cabinet confirmed in their on day has been s will take place

Of the through-billed stock, one thousand head were en route to Belgium. The embargo on shipments to the Yards went into force during the previous week, and was effective in curtailing receipts, and the Yards again assumed a normal appearance. Choice stocker cattle sold up to \$8, and those of good grading from \$6.75 to \$7.75; stockers of only fair quality ranged from \$5.50 to \$6. Feeders were disposed of within a range of \$6.50 to \$10.25, according to quality.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Cattle market was bad throughout the past week at Buffalo on shipping steers. Buyers maintained that the beef trade was bad to start with, that offerings at all western markets were liberal, and that the class of steers on offer here were mainly of a fair and medium kind and not of the better classes as were desired. The result was that values showed a decline of a full half dollar, as compared with the previous week and even at the decline some steers had not been sold at the week's close. On butchering grades, the choice sold strong to a quarter higher, a fair, medium and common kind ruling about steady, with canners and cutters showing from a dime to quarter advance. Bulls of all classes sold higher, trade on good feeders was full steady, lower on the medium and common stocker stuff. Good dairy cows brought full steady prices with the preceding week, medium and common grades selling mostly for beef. Market for the week closed up bad, with the approach of Thanksgiving no better market is looked for. Offerings for the week totaled 8,250 head, as against 7,125 for the preceding week and as compared with 6,700 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations:

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

Shipping Steers — Canadians — Best heavy, \$14.25 to \$14.75; fair to good, \$13 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$12.50 to \$13; common and plain, \$11 to \$11.50. Butchering Steers.—Yearlings, fair to prime, \$14 to \$15.50; choice heavy, \$13.50 to \$15.50; best handy, \$13.25 to \$14; fair to good, \$11 to \$12.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10.

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

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

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

Milkers and Springers.—Good to best, small lots, \$100 to \$150; in car loads, \$90 to \$100.

Hogs.—Prices held up to the \$15 mark and better the first half of last week, but after Wednesday values were on the decline. Monday the bulk of the good hogs sold at \$15, with a few bringing from \$15.10 to \$15.25, and the latter figure caught most of the pigs. Tuesday the best grades landed mostly at \$15, with pigs reaching \$15.50, Wednesday it was mostly a \$15 for all grades, Thursday the bulk sold at \$14.85 and Friday a few reached \$14.60, but the bulk of all grades landed on a basis of \$14.50. Roughs sold around \$13 and stags \$11 down. Receipts for last week were 29,400 head, as compared with 30,153 head for the week before and 22,000 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Last week opened with lambs selling a quarter under the previous week's close, but the decline was more than regained before Saturday. Monday choice natives sold at \$14.25, and top for Canadians was \$13.50. Tuesday trade was steady, Wednesday's market was strong to a dime higher, best native bringing \$14.25 and \$14.35, with Canadians selling up to \$14, and Thursday best native lambs reached \$14.50. Friday's trade was still higher, bulk selling at \$14.75. Cull lambs reached up to \$12.50 and skips sold as low as \$3. Sheep were little changed

all week. Wethers were quoted up to \$9.50, top for ewes was \$8, although heavy ones were hard to sell above \$7.50 and some big Canadian ewes had to take \$7. Cull sheep ranged from \$3 to \$5. Receipts for last week totaled 32,200 head as compared with 30,087 head for the week before and 15,400 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—Last week opened with top veals selling at \$20.50, the next three days the bulk sold at \$20 and Friday the majority went at \$21. General range on cull grades was from \$16 down. Canadian calves sold around \$1 per cwt. under the natives. For last week receipts were 3,050 head, being against 3,210 head for the week previous and 1,750 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce.

Receipts of live stock at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, November 24, numbered 505 cars, 9,454 cattle, 395 calves, 6,019 hogs, 6,696 sheep and lambs. Uneven market. Best butcher cattle steady. Common to medium cattle 25 cents to 40 cents lower; top \$13.25 per hundred for 18 steers averaging 1,160 pounds each. Calves strong; tops, \$19 per hundred. Sheep strong and 25 cents higher. Lambs higher with tops \$14.25 to \$14.40; good \$14 per hundred. Hogs, \$16.75 fed and watered, and buyers quote \$1 lower for the balance of the week.

Breadstuffs and Feeds.

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

Oats—Manitoba (in store, Fort William)—No. 2, C. W., \$6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 3, C. W., \$4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 1 feed, \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 2 feed, \$2 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Oats—Ontario (according to freights outside)—No. 3 white, 87c. to 89c.

Barley—Manitoba, (in store, Fort William), No. 3, C. W., \$1.52; No. 4, C. W., \$1.43; rejected, \$1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$; feed, \$1.34 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Barley.—(According to freights outside)—Malting, \$1.42 to \$1.44.

Buckwheat (according to freights outside), \$1.32 to \$1.34.

Corn.—American, track Toronto, prompt shipment), No. 2 yellow, \$1.75; No. 3 yellow, \$1.75.

Peas (according to freights outside)—No. 2, \$2.50.

Rye (according to freight outside), No. 2, nominal.

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

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

Hav.—(Track, Toronto)—No. 1, per ton, \$25 to \$26; mixed, per ton, \$18 to \$21.

Straw.—(Track, Toronto)—Car lots, per ton, \$10 to \$11.

Following are the prices that wholesalers are paying for alsike at country points per bushel: Alsike, No. 1, fancy, \$23 to \$24.50; No. 2, choice, bushel, \$20 to \$20.50; No. 1, bushel, \$21 to \$21.50; No. 2, bushel, \$19 to \$19.50; No. 3, bushel, \$15 to \$15.75; rejected, bushel, \$8.40 to \$12. Red clover, No. 1, fancy, \$34 to \$35, No. 1, ordinary, \$31 to \$32; No. 2, \$29 to \$30; No. 3, \$25 to \$28; sweet clover, \$14 to \$15.

Hides and Wool.

Prices delivered in Toronto:
City Hides.—City butcher hides, green, 35c., flat calf skins, green, flats, 70c.; veal kip, 45c.; horse hides, city take-off, \$10 to \$12.

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

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

Wool, unwashed, coarse, 42c.; medium coarse, 46c.; fine, 50c.

Wool, washed, coarse, 65c.; medium, 70c.; fine, 75c.

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Advanced slightly on the wholesales during the past week, prices being quoted as follows: Creamery, fresh-made pound squares, 65c. per lb. solids at 63c. to 64c. per lb.; choice dairy, 55 to 60c. per lb.

Eggs.—Kept stationary in price, selling as follows, wholesale: Cold storage selects selling at 64c. per doz.; No. 1's, 60c. per doz., new-laid, 80c. per doz.

Cheese.—Kept firm, old selling at 34c. per lb. and new at 32c. per lb., (wholesale.)

Poultry.—Receipts have been heavy and trade active at almost stationary prices. Latest quotations for live birds delivered in Toronto were as follows: Spring chickens, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; hens, under 4 lbs., 15c. per lb.; hens, 4 to 5 lbs., 18c. per lb.; hens over 5 lbs., 23c. per lb.; roosters, 15c. per lb.; ducklings, 20c. to 22c. per lb.; old ducks, 15c. per lb.; geese, 18c. per lb.; turkeys, 33c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

The orange and lemon markets have been decidedly weak the past week, with a declining tendency.

Apples and the other fruits kept firm in price with a fairly active trade.

Potatoes.—Kept firm at the beginning of the week, and showed an advancing tendency the latter part.

Onions continued to be quite firm in price, with an active trade.

Apples.—Western boxed, \$3.15 to \$4.50; Ontario boxed, \$1.60 to \$3.50; Ontario and Nova Scotias, \$5.50 to \$9 per bbl.

Cranberries, \$11.50 to \$15 per bbl.; \$6 to \$6.25 per half-bbl box.

Grapes—Cal. Emperors, \$7.50 to \$8 per keg; \$3.75 to \$4.50 per lug; Spanish Malagas, \$10 to \$16 per keg.

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

Tomatoes—Hot-house, No. 1's, 30c. to 35c. per lb.; No. 2's, 25c.

Beets—\$1.40 to \$1.50 per bag.

Cabbage.—\$2.25 to \$3 per bbl.

Carrots—\$1.10 to \$1.25 per bag.

Celery—40c. to 75c. per dozen; \$2.75 to \$3.50 per case; \$5 and \$5.50 per large case.

Lettuce.—Head, \$3 per case (2 doz.)

Cal. Iceberg, \$6.25 to \$6.50 per case.

Leaf, 30c. per dozen.

Onions.—\$6.50 to \$7 per 100 lbs.;

\$4 to \$5.25 per 75 lbs.; Spanish, \$7 to \$7.50 per case.

Potatoes.—\$2.35 to \$2.50 per bag.

Parsnips—\$1.40 per bag.

Turnips.—85c. to \$1 per bag.

Montreal.

Horses.—During the week a demand sprang up for horses for shipment to the lumber camps and several animals changed hands for this purpose. Prices held very steady, being \$250 to \$300 each for heavy draft weighing 1,500 to 1,600 lbs. each; \$200 to \$250 each for light draft, weighing 1,400 to 1,500; \$125 to \$175 for light horses, \$50 to \$75 for culls and \$150 to \$250 for saddle and carriage animals.

Dressed Hogs.—The weather has been colder and more favorable to trade in dressed hogs and there was a good demand for everything offered at 20c. per lb. for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed stock, and 22c. to 23c. for country-dressed light weights, the latter being firmer.

Poultry.—Demand for poultry has been excellent, and sales for domestic account and even for export to the U. S. have been large. Dressed turkeys were quoted at 40c. to 44c. per lb., according to quality; chickens were 20c. to 28c., according to quality, ducks being 30c. to 32c. and geese 23c. to 26c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market for potatoes is a little uncertain but the tendency of prices appears to be upwards. Quebec white stock was quoted at \$2 per bag, of 90 lbs., carloads track and at \$2.25 in a jobbing way, ex-store, some quoting more.

Honey and Syrup.—Prices of honey were about steady, being 23c. to 25c. per lb. for white clover comb in pound sections and 20c. to 22c. for strained in 30-lb. pails, buckwheat strained being 18c. to 20c. Maple syrup was nominal at 30c. to 35c. per gallon tin.

Eggs.—Production of eggs grows lighter week after week and the advent of the present cold snap is likely to have a

strong influence in the same direction. Prices climb constantly more especially for the fresh-gathered, and quotations were 80c. per dozen for these. Selected stock was 65c., for No. 1 stock 58c. and No. 2 stock, 55c.

Butter.—The price of creamery experienced an advance during the week, receipts from the country being light and demand brisk. Pasteurized creamery was 66c. to 66 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., finest being 65 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 65 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., and fine creamery one cent. under finest. Finest dairy butter was 59c. to 60 per lb.

Cheese.—Country boards are being cleaned up at about 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb., and local quotations were 29c. to 30c.

Grain.—No 3 Canadian Western barley was quoted at \$1.65 per bushel on spot, ex-track, No. 4 being \$1.58, No. 3 extra Ontario, \$1.64 and No. 3, \$1.63; No. 2 buckwheat was quoted at \$1.44 per bushel. No. 2 Canadian western oats were 98 cents per bushel, in car lots, store here—No. 3 being 96c., tough, No. 3 being 94 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. and No. 2 feed being 92 cents.

Flour.—No change took place in the price of flour. Manitoba spring wheat flour was \$11 per bbl., in jute, ex-track, Montreal freights and to city bakers, with 10c. off for spot cash. Ontario flour was \$10.50 to \$10.60 per bbl., in new cotton bags. White corn flour was unchanged at \$9.80 to \$9.90 per bbl. in jute bags, delivered, rye flour being \$8 to \$8.25, and buckwheat flour \$11.50 to \$11.75.

Millfeed.—Carlots of bran were quoted at \$43 to \$45 and shorts at \$50 to \$52, including bags, ex-track. Barley meal, in broken lots was \$68, mixed grain mouille was \$66, and dairy feed \$56 per ton, including bags, delivered.

Baled Hay.—Sales of car lots of baled hay were taking place at \$24 to \$25 per ton for No. 2 timothy, \$22 to \$23 per ton for No. 3 and \$21 to \$21.50 per ton for clover and clover mixed, delivered.

Hides and Skins. A sharp decline took place in the price of horse hides, the price being \$10 each. Otherwise the market was steady, being 33c. per lb. for steer and cow hides and 25c. for bull hides, 75c. for veal skins, and 50c. per lb. for kips. Lamb skins were firmer at \$3 each, clipped lambs being steady at \$1.25 each.

Chicago.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$13.50 to \$14.15; medium, \$13.70 to \$14.25; light, \$13.65 to \$14.20; light lights, \$13.40 to \$14; heavy packing sows, smooth, \$13 to \$13.40; packing sows, rough, \$12.50 to \$13; pigs, \$13 to \$13.50.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago, choice and prime steers, 50c. to 75c. lower; in-between grades, \$1.25 to \$1.75 lower; common good, 25c. to 50c. down; she-stock, mostly 50c. to 75c. lower; best bologna bulls, steady; others, 25c. lower; veal calves, \$1.50 to \$1.75 lower; best feeders, 25c. lower; others, 50c. lower; westerns, 25c. to 50c. lower.

Sheep.—Compared with a week ago, fat lambs, 25c. to 50c. lower; sheep and yearlings steady to strong; feeding lambs, 25c. higher.

Victory Bonds.

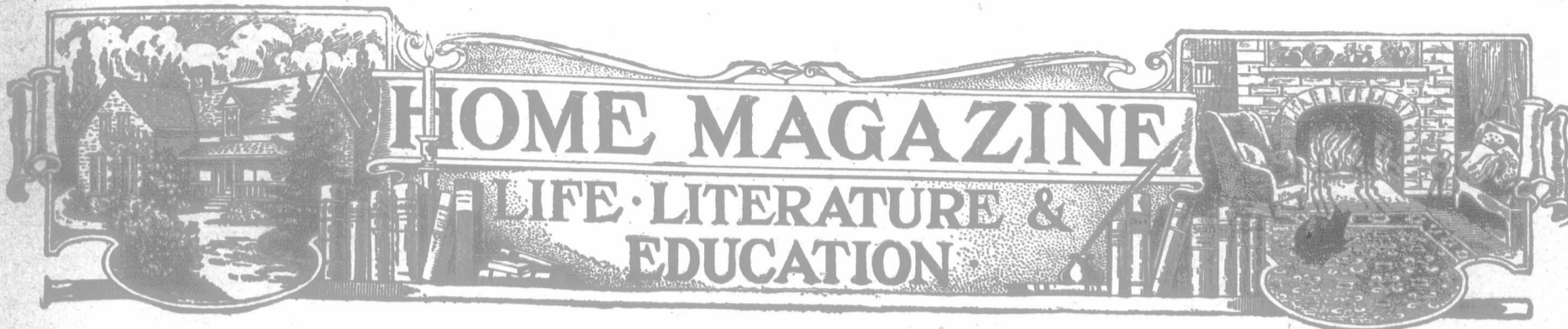
Following were the values of Victory Bonds on the Toronto market, Saturday, November 22: Victory Bonds maturing 1922, 100 $\frac{1}{4}$; Victory Bonds maturing 1923, 100 $\frac{1}{4}$; Victory Bonds maturing 1927, 102 $\frac{1}{8}$ to 102 $\frac{1}{2}$; Victory Bonds maturing 1933, 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 103 $\frac{3}{4}$; Victory Bonds maturing 1937, 104 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Cheese Markets.

Belleville, colored offered at 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.—no sales; white offered at 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.—no sales; Montreal, finest easterns, 27c.

To Friends of the Horse.

Horsemen and all interests associated with the horse industry in the United States have combined to gather data regarding the noblest animal which serves humanity and to protect the industry against encroachments. The Horse Publicity Association of America has been formed and their next annual convention will be held on Thursday afternoon, December 4, at the Congress Hotel, Chicago. All horsemen are invited to attend this meeting as well as the banquet at 6.30 p.m. at the same place. Requests for reservations at the Banquet should be made to Geo. E. Wentworth, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.



The Hour Hand.

"What Time is it?"
 It's time to move
 From out the stolid-bordered frame;
 It's time to rustle from the groove;
 And beat it back into the game;
 It's time to edge in with a start
 That's just a trifle more than bluff,
 And, whatsoever be the part,
 To give the game your keenest stuff.]

"What time is it?"
 It's time to fight;
 To rally up the hosts of cheer,
 And, in the face of bitter night,
 To wipe away the useless tear,
 It's time to meet the foe called Fate
 With valiant heart and head held high,
 And whatsoever score may wait,
 It's time to can the alibi.

"What Time is it?"
 It's time to be
 Out there among the battling throng;
 It's time to set your honor free
 From any taint of shame or wrong;
 It's time to be upon the square,
 And, when you've cut in with your
 best,
 You'll find, out in the far Somewhere,
 It's time enough to take your rest.
 —Collier's.

Central Ontario Women's Institute Convention.

BY JEAN FIDLAR.
 ON Wednesday afternoon, November 12th, at 1 o'clock in the auditorium of the Technical School the delegates from the Women's Institutes of Ontario and other Provinces of Canada were graciously welcomed to Toronto by Miss Church, who in her short address extended hospitality to the rural women not only because of the large contributions which they have made to Toronto hospitals, but because they have shown they possess and know how to use "the divine gift of co-operation."
 The inspiring motto of the Institutes would be further strengthened by the words "and Empire," for we must learn to think in bigger terms. It is the responsibility of the men and women who remain to carry out the ideals for which our men died, and that ideal was Empire-wide. But our first goal is an united Canada, and for this great purpose it is necessary to develop in our children, sound minds, reverent spirits and intelligence.

"The spirit of neighboring is the spirit of the Institute," said Mrs. Todd, Orillia, in her reply to Miss Church, "The volunteer work that women did during the 'Flu' epidemic is an example of what women can do as neighbors," and

"There is nought that is better to hear than the step of a friend at the door, There is nought that is better to feel than the clasp of a sister's hand That says, 'What are words between us? I know, and may understand.'"

Already the cities are opening a door of understanding, and are getting away from the idea that they have the best of it; open spaces, birds and living things are real joys, and they are beginning to realize that agriculture is a basic industry because it deals with living creatures.

Democracy is a reality in Institute work; there is no dividing line. Expression according to her talents is desired and expected from every woman, and the tragedy of the woman with one talent folded away will soon disappear.

Reports from branches, greetings from other Provinces, together with the superintendent's report filled the afternoon.



Mrs. Wm. Todd, Orillia. President of the Federated Women's Institutes of Ontario.

Mr. Putnam.

"50,000 homes in Ontario are better because of Women's Institute work," said Mr. Putnam. He stated that since the Federation of Women's Institutes which held its first meeting on November 11, he had been busy outlining plans of work and repeated some of the points brought out at that meeting. The Women's Institutes were regarded by all as the great civilian army which could never demobilize. Many among men acknowledged the sincerity and sane purpose, breadth of vision and opportunity of Women's Institute work. An important medium for the dissemination of information and co-operation with the Government, women are to be given full recognition in school matters and he advised that the human element receive their attention. Better equipped and sanitary schools will mean better conditions for child and teacher.

Business methods are to be given more attention. Help on the technique of organization will be given by Mrs. Alfred Watt who is available as a field lecturer on that subject.

The remainder of his report was given in these columns after the London Convention. In conclusion he said that he knew that back of all criticism, the Institute woman was true at heart, and he added that constructive criticism could only work out to the good of all, and the encouragement of the superintendent.

The messages from sister Institutes in other Provinces were full of enthusiasm and practical idealism. Big community problems are being tackled in a simple but effective manner. British Columbia has embarked on a big health campaign and hopes soon to establish maternity centres.

In Alberta the Women's Institutes are used as relief centres for the district suffering through failure of crops.

Thirty languages are spoken on the streets of Edmonton, Alberta, and in order to overcome this barrier the English-speaking woman has endeavored to learn the language of her neighbor. The foreigner then becomes more anxious to reciprocate in the matter of language learning. In one community, Swedish, Gaelic, English and French are spoken. The Institutes in Saskatchewan find

it not difficult to make progress, because there everything is new. The new buildings can be the best, and the Government and municipalities have been very generous. The hot school lunch has been a success there for a number of years.

In Manitoba the rest rooms are essential, and are used as community centres in the extreme cold weather. A phonograph is the first thing asked for by the foreign woman. English and Canadian songs and lullabys are learned in this way. Thus a start in Canadianization of the foreign child is made by its own mother who sings to it. The subject of community kitchens to solve the help problem is also being studied. The Institutes of Nova Scotia organized inside of an hour, sending food and



"Janey Canuck." Her Worship Judge Emily F. Murphy, of Edmonton, Alta.

clothing to sufferers in the Halifax diaster.

Quebec also is feeling the effect of community thought. Home nursing and social welfare work have started.

A picture of the delegates was taken on the school grounds and a delicious dinner given by the city of Toronto to the delegates was served in the King Edward Hotel, Mayor Church and Lady Hearst presiding.

Judge Murphy.

The singing by the audience of the "Little Brown Church in the Vale" stirred Judge Emily F. Murphy to many reminiscences of Ontario to which Province she paid great tribute. She touched the imagination of her hearers by her story of the spirits of the Northland who travel in phantom canoes to the far country to mingle with those they love. In such a spirit of love do the thoughts of "Janey Canuck" travel the silver trail over uncultured leagues of prairie to Old Ontario, where the young people decorate their homes with green at Christmas time.

It is as an exile that she returns in the flesh, however, for the person who went away never comes back the same. This is true of all pioneers, said Judge Murphy, whether it be Abraham of Chaldea, Reginald of Oxford, or the Ontario pioneer who went West.

In her opinion the long talked of union of Church and State is as good as accomplished in Ontario. Each are realizing their responsibility toward the child and therein lies the common meeting ground. Conditions that the Church has struggled to obtain for the individual child are being brought about for all children by the State. Service to humanity is more than a one day a week affair, and this is the spirit flaming in Alberta.

Ethics and citizenship must be taught to our children. Children to-day know more about Charlie Chaplin than they do about God. Into Judge Murphy's juvenile court have come children and young women who do not know the meaning of God or Bible, Church or prayer. This condition will change when the State becomes aware that the criminal is a person who is mentally sick. Free hospital service is a great step forward.

Women must not let the issues of life go unheeded. The individual in the past has been touched only by personal interests. Use the ballot; it controls the power of the State, but do not go in somebody's else's motor. That is graft. (laughter).

The success of our country's civilization depends on the balance of the male by the female type of mind. Germany was the male state *In Excelsis*, and failed. In order to disarm the criticism of some people who regard her as a "high-brow," Judge Murphy related many interesting stories and facts concerning her life to show that she was essentially an agricultural woman. In a conversation with



Mrs. Jean Muldrew. A speaker identified with Women's Institute work who is known from coast to coast.

Mrs. Nellie McClung, an "arch conspirator" and one of her greatest friends, she herself once said, "I hear you and I am accused of being high-brows; why the first sound I ever heard was the squealing of a little pig under the gate near the farm house where I was born." "Why," said Mrs. McClung, "I was the person who pulled that pig from under the gate." Whether this last was only imagination is not known. "At any rate," concluded Mrs. Murphy, "together, in later years, we have pulled many blind pigs from under gates, and how those pigs have squealed!"

Her actual experience as a farmer is a record any man would be proud of. On a farm of her own buying in Alberta, Mrs. Murphy ploughed the land, bought the seed, tested and sowed it,—"I know all about seed," she said,—reaped her crop and threshed it, engaged her cars, made her contracts with the purchaser, and banked her cheque.

The wealth of the land lies in the land. We must teach our children by example that agriculture is an honorable profession. The real patriot is the one who feels that he is as much a part of his country as the trees and flowers.

Remember, the Women's Institutes bear no grudge to any other organizations. Work as "Comrades even comrades on the old highway."

Miss Guest.

Miss Emily F. Guest, organizer of Women's Institutes in Scotland, said she found the Scottish men as well as women most enthusiastic over Institute work. Co-operation between men and women in Government is typical of the family spirit which would have kept the Empire intact even if the Navy had gone down. The idea that home-making might be a department of the Government, as much as an Army or Navy, had not occurred to the people of the old land, and it appeals to them. Sir Robert Grey and Miss Cameron are heads of the Scottish Institutes. The men are becoming very enthusiastic over the introduction of labor-saving devices into the home.

The subject of temperance is creating much interest. One woman who had visited Ontario related to her friends: "Think of it, there is a town there named G-A-L-T, with 4,000 Scotchmen in it, and it is a prohibition town!"

The Ontario Institutes are being studied by many countries, even Russia, and Miss Guest urged her audience to keep the spirit of unselfishness in all their work in order to maintain the high standard already achieved.

Thursday Session.

The Thursday session was filled with reports, discussion and short addresses and every report showed the hive of interest each Institute becomes when every member is willing to give her talents to the service of her home and community.

In the morning reports from West Hamilton, Cold Springs, Embro, Lanark, Carleton County Junior Institute, known as the "Janey Canuck", and North Hastings were read, all being enthusiastic records of work accomplished. The outstanding features of the reports were variety of work done and ideas for the future, showing that each Institute is looking out for its own community needs.

Some of the ideas revealed have been worked out successfully by various Institutes; others are still to be tried. Rothsay Branch endeavors to carry to a successful conclusion whatever public improvement is undertaken. The talents of everyone are used; the meetings are conducted on the business principles laid down in Mrs. Parson's Manual, and there is no discord; the men are equally enthusiastic, showing their respect by never interfering with Institute Day.

Miss Watson, the presiding officer, hoped to see the Public Libraries in the rural communities receive more attention and suggested that a sinking fund to pay for the care of hitherto neglected cemeteries would do away with this depressing sight.

Mrs. Watt, who was charged with authority from the English Institutes to link them up where possible with Canadian Institutes, suggested this might be done materially by an exchange of articles made by home industry. Members of Institutes bearing the same county name, or for other reasons, might correspond.

Mr. Albert H. Leake, of the Depart-

ment of Education, prophesied a revolution in the rural school if women would concentrate their energies on the subject for a year. Ill health and disease is somebody's fault and we must be prepared to back up our ideas with money to make better conditions for child and teacher. Three essentials in the success of the hot school lunch is the attitude of the teacher, sympathy of the Inspector and assistance of parents.

The delegates were served with a box lunch and cocoa at Trinity Methodist Church, Bloor St. W., at noon.

In the afternoon an hour was given over to discussion of District and Branch work, led by Mrs. Brethour. "Plan your work and work your plan, but always have an emergency programme," was her advice.

Mrs. Edith Lang, author of "The Handy Guide to the Laws of Ontario" brought out the interesting point that Canada is the first country in the world



Not an Institute Speaker.

Just the Dowager Queen of Siam (widow of the late King Chulalongkorn) who died recently,

to allow a married woman to keep her own nationality.

The Franco-Canadian Orphanages were described by Mrs. Henry Osler, Toronto, who hoped the Institute women would continue the work of playing Fairy Godmother to these little war orphans. A dollar from each branch in Ontario would mean \$900 toward the care and education of the little French children. Mlle. Guerin, 17½ Howard St., Toronto, will be glad to give detailed information regarding the work. Mrs. Osler, who had visited Vimy Ridge, said that at the time of her visit, the shell-scarred fields were covered with red, white and blue flowers; poppies, daisies and cornflowers.

Mrs. Watt.

In the evening Mrs. Alfred Watt gave a very interesting account of the life in rural England during the war. The English Village is full of rich material for Institute work, as they are composed of every class of society, intellectuals, land-workers and wealthy retired persons who have travelled far and near, so

that the Institute programmes showed a wide variety of interest. The greatest benefit accomplished by the Institute work aside from the increased production, was the marked effect of bringing together the people of the various sects in Wales, and of noted women such as the Countess of Plymouth, Elizabeth Robins, Baroness Orczy, who as presidents of various institutes came into direct contact with people in humbler walks of life. By the principle of the freedom of expression which Mrs. Watt claims as the basis of a successful Institute, every woman gained in self respect, and simplicity of manner, and no one is snubbed or looked down on. It was Mrs. Watt's privilege to watch the dawn of the consciousness of Empire in rural women of England due to the fact that the colonies were in the fight too.

Mrs. Watt regards the education of woman of prime importance because the education of man depends on it. "Man is the head, woman is the heart; he has reason, she has sentiment, and sentiment makes character." The generosity and sympathetic attitude of the British Government was revealed by the fact that Mrs. Watt's expenses were paid to visit the Institutes of Belgium, Canada to gain the benefit of her experience. There the nuns give instruction and are secretaries; also the priests. The whole thing is wonderfully managed—in fact, too well managed for the women themselves to do much actively.

Dr. Waugh.

In the opinion of Dr. John Waugh, Chief Inspector of Public Schools in Toronto, the Women's Institute is the most important and unique society in the world because its activities are unlimited. The care of life is the main concern and you go straight to the root of things when you care for the health of children. On the request of any Institute, the Department of Education will send a doctor and nurse to make a survey and to organize clinics; and he outlined a plan by which at a cost of \$30 or \$40 to be paid by each school a nurse could be secured who could keep the interests of 30 schools of ordinary size in mind. The Women's Institutes might furnish maintenance, lodging and transportation.

Friday Session.

The Friday session was taken up by a number of short addresses.

Mrs. Jean Muldrew, Director of the Home Branch of the Soldier Settlement Board, stated that every movement in Canada to-day circled around repatriation "mending the wounds of war" and she urged the women to work out some scheme by which the orphans and fatherless children of the war who are now being cared for by their father's comrades in arms, the G. W. V. A., should receive "mother care" as well. There is work to do and we must not be lazy. In Canada alone there are 17,000 fatherless children, 10,000 widows and 788 children who lost both father and mother.

Dr. Skinner Gordon of the Women's College Hospital, 125 Rushholm Road, Toronto, spoke of the need for student nurses and she hoped their ranks would be recruited from the daughters of the Women's Institutes.

Commodore Jarvis impressed upon the audience the obligation of Canadians to raise more and export our surplus production and maintain a merchant marine adequate to do so. Canadians must turn their eyes to the sea and pay our debt to the merchant marine by giving them a safe and pleasant home when on the land.

Mr. J. J. Kelso, of Toronto, in a short address on "Homes for the Homeless", spoke on behalf of the children who starve for lack of affection. He hoped more women would become interested in motherless children.

Miss Hodgetts of the Margaret Eaton School of Expression gave a demonstration of simple exercises by which our bodies can be kept straight and well-developed. Drooping heads, round backs, too much fat, these things are remedied by bringing other unusual muscles into play. More games and folk dances will help give our bodies all-round exercise.

Dr. Edna Guest's account of experiences in the war zone told of the monotony of suffering and disaster, relieved only by the wonderful heroism and cheerfulness of the wounded men. A trip to the gift room of the hospital where articles sent

from the home land were given out was always a happy event for our boys over there.

Veneral diseases and their social aspects as a community problem was the subject of Dr. Gordon Bates. These diseases are a more serious cause of disability than wounds, because they can be transmitted from one person to another. A film entitled, "The End of the Road" was shown for the first time in Canada to the audience during the afternoon and is one of the first attempts on so large a scale to show how Venereal disease eats its way into every class of society. Treatment after infection is important, but home teaching in facts and ideals is one solution of the social side of the problem.

Our New Ministers.

The session was brought to a close by a short address from the Hon. Mr. Drury, who hurried over to the Convention after having been sworn into office. "Our Government has come in on the crest of a moral wave," he said. "The most important product of a country is its children. You women must see that human life is developed; wealth measured by dollars must not be our standard. I wish Godspeed to the work of the Women's Institutes."

Mr. Doherty of the Department of Agriculture promised that fullest freedom under his department would be given to women in their work for the preservation of life.

Resolutions.

Resolved—That adequate accommodation as near their home as possible be provided for the mentally deficient and feeble-minded children, where found their presence in the class-room is a detriment to the whole class.

That the Government be requested to make adequate provision for more thorough and systematic instruction along lines of interest to the Women's Institutes including health, food, housing problems, girl's activities, business methods in the Institute and the lighter lines of agriculture suited to women, and would respectfully ask that favorable consideration be given to the employment of fully qualified permanent workers.

Recognizing the great need for better provision for the care of the sick, the Women's Institutes respectfully request that the Government take the necessary steps to enable municipalities to establish hospitals and that the Government bear a portion of the general expenses, with special grant for both equipment and maintenance for Northern Ontario.

That the Government be asked to look carefully into the matter of lodging accommodation for travellers throughout the Province and as Institute members we express a willingness to co-operate in providing said accommodation.

That we approve of the changes in the constitution as passed at the Eastern and Western conventions.

(Presented by West Kent Branches.) That the Women's Institutes memorialize the Government for the establishment of Juvenile and Women's Courts in each county and that in each case a woman be required to attend such courts.

(Presented by Listowel West Branch.) That the Women's Institutes memorialize the Government at the next session of the Ontario Legislature to pass a law giving to the mother equal guardianship of her children with the father.

In order to carry out the programme as outlined in the various addresses at our Federal and Provincial Women's Institute Conventions it is necessary that the Institutes themselves lend considerable financial assistance and that the Government give service by furnishing qualified specialists to lead in the various departments of work.

Be it therefore, resolved that the Branch Institutes be asked to contribute a sum equal to not less than 15 cents per member for first year, on the understanding that a full statement be rendered to each branch from time to time throughout the year as to the activities of both Provincial and Dominion Federations, and also upon condition that they be allowed to express their preference of the programme of activities under consideration. Carried.

We thereby wish to express our appreciation of the courtesy extended by the city of Toronto in tendering a banquet which was so much enjoyed and appreciated by all delegates.

To the Board of Education Staff of the Technical School for the splendid ac-

and were given out was
rent for our boys over
es and their social
unity problem was the
Gordon Bates. These
ore serious cause of
nds, because they can
one person to another
he End of the Road"
first time in Canada
ring the afternoon and
attempts on so large
Venereal disease eats
class of society. Treat-
on is important, but
acts and ideals is one
al side of the problem.

Ministers.
brought to a close
ss from the Hon.
hurried over to the
aving been sworn into
rnment has come in
moral wave," he said.
tant product of a
ldren. You women
an life is developed;
oy dollars must not
y wish Godspeed
Women's Institutes."
the Department of
d that fullest freedom
at would be given to
r for the preservation

ations.
adequate accommoda-
noma as possible be
ntally deficient and
n, where found their
room is a detriment

ment be requested
provision for more
tic instruction along
the Women's Insti-
lth, food, housing
ies, business methods
d the lighter lines
to women, and
ask that favorable
en to the employ-
permanent workers.
reat need for better
re of the sick, the
respectfully request
take the necessary
ipalities to establish
e Government bear
eral expenses, with
oth equipment and
thern Ontario.
ment be asked to
e matter of lodging
avellers throughout
Institute members
ness to co-operate
modation.
of the changes in
ssed at the Eastern
ons.

Kent Branches.)
nstitutes memorial-
r the establishment
en's Courts in each
ach case a woman
such courts.
wel West Branch).
nstitutes memorial-
t the next session
ture to pass a law
equal guardianship
the father.
at the programme
rious addresses at
ovincial Women's
it is necessary that
ves lend considera-
and that the
ice by furnishing
ead in the various

resolved that the
sked to contribute
than 15 cents per
r, on the under-
ement be rendered
e to time through-
activities of both
ion Federations,
on that they be
ference of the
under considera-

express our ap-
esy extended by
ndering a banquet
enjoyed and ap-
s.
ation Staff of the
the splendid ac-

comodation provided and their kindly
co-operation.

We also hereby express our apprecia-
tion of the services rendered by the
Department of Education in furnishing
school lunch and to Mr. Leak and Miss
Ewing also Mrs. Ballantyne for assisting
in the musical programme.

For the Federated Women's Institutes
of Ontario the following officers were
elected: Honorary President, Mr. George
A. Putnam, Superintendent of Institutes;
President, Mrs. Wm. Todd, Orillia; Vice-
Presidents, Miss E. D. Watson, Ayr; Mrs.
J. Patterson, Gadshill; Mrs. E. V. Fowler,
Perth; Recording Secretary, Mrs. O. B.
Allen, Fort William; Directors, Miss H.
Beardmore, Port Credit; Mrs. M. E.
Freeborn, Magnetawan; Mrs. J. A.
Sexsmith, Havelock; Miss M. E. Pearson,
Merrickville; Mrs. A. Meade, Blenheim.

The Ingle Nook

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

DEAR Ingle Nook Friends.—Do
you know that I think you are
all just perfectly splendid? A
week or so ago I told you a little story
about the sick soldier in "our" ward at
Byron Sanitorium, and already, as I
write on this 20th day of November,
\$17.50 have come in, enough to buy a
ton of coal (\$13) and leave enough over
for some Christmas presents from you to
the children. The contributions were
as follows: (No name), Florence, Ont.,
postmark, \$1.00; Mrs. R. W. McTaggart,
Beaverton, Ont., \$1.00; Mrs. H. P.
Wilson, Governor's Road Dundas, Ont.,
\$2.00; Mrs. W. Hutchinson, Brewer's
Mills, Ont., 50 cents; "A Kent Reader,"
Chatham, Ont., \$3.00; "Pass It On",
R. R. 3, Brantford, Ont., \$10.00.

Here is the letter sent by "Pass It On;"
it is published—not because she happened
to be the one who sent \$10—but be-
cause her letter may appeal.

Dear Junia.—Your little "story" in
a recent number of the "Advocate",
set my heart-strings a quivering with
sympathy for that "veteran of many
battles", and his little wife and family.
So I am taking advantage of your
kind offer of mediation to send you
ten dollars, which will at least furnish
them with coal, or some other necessity,
for a little while. I hope your words
will reach other hearts too. If all of
the readers of the F. A. (or even just the
subscribers) would all "chip in," just a
little bit (and I well know there are none
but what could if they would) why that
little woman's heart would be made glad
for many and many a long day. Thank
you very much for giving me the chance
of helping out a little.

PASS IT ON.

Dear me! I am afraid I seem to be
always "at you" for money or something,
but if so, it is because so many harrowing
cases come to me.

The other day an energetic and kind-
hearted woman, Mrs. F. J. Williams,
R. R. 1, Wilton Grove, Ont., found her
way up into my den. She had just come
from a trip through the West, and had
been through the sorely stricken districts
of Southern Alberta and Western Sas-
katchewan where for the past three years
crops have been an absolute failure.
The condition of hundreds upon hundreds
of people out there, she says, is truly
desperate. Their money is run out,
they need warm clothes, shoes, food,
money, everything,—some of them are
going about with old rags tied about their
feet. For hundreds of miles this is the
case, not only with the foreign element,
but also with our own Canadian settlers.
Mrs. Williams and her daughter are them-
selves seeing to the support of one family;
a friend of hers has given up a trip to
California and is giving the money
instead,—so you see how their hearts
have been touched.

To-day a letter from that very vicinity
came to me from a woman farmer who
has written a story for our Christmas
Number, and is now teaching school,
nearer the foot-hills, to help over the
time of depression. Here is what she
says: "You can hardly realize the con-
dition in South Alberta. It is usually

open weather here until Christmas, but
winter set in here on Oct. 8, and we have
had one storm after another. There
are hundreds of cattle without feed. There
are hundreds of acres of standing green
feed a hundred miles north, but it seems
impossible even to get straw, and almost
as impossible to get cars to ship the
cattle out."

—There is a picture for you!
Last night I told Mrs. Williams's
story at a little Emerson Club to which
I belong, and instantly one of the women
said, "Can't the Emerson Club pack a
box and send out?" So next Monday
evening we are to fix up all the warm
clothes we can spare, putting in stitches
wherever necessary, and pack our box.
It occurred to me that when city
women (all but myself are truly city
women) who have so many calls on
purse and time for city needs, are so
ready and anxious to help, perhaps some
of you might be even more so. If so,
anything you send to Mrs. Peter McAra,
2013 Victoria Ave., Regina, will be put
to good use. Mrs. McAra has been
collecting for the I. O. D. E., which
is working hand in hand with the Sas-
katchewan Government. In a week or so
we hope to have a definite address in
Southern Alberta to give you. Any-
thing sent must, of course, go by express,
since freight is so slow, often, that things
sent in that way might reach their
destination when the winter is nearly
over. Also, as express rates are very
high, the expense must be prepaid.
If, however, a number of people club
together to meet it, the strain will not be
heavy on any one person. It might
be well to see whether your express agent
will make a reduction if the package is
labelled "For Relief Purposes."

—JUNIA.

Hope's Quiet Hour.

In Due Season.

Let us not be weary in well doing:
for in due season we shall reap, if we faint
not.—Gal. VI. 9.

"The tide of human hearts still ebbed and
flowed,
Less like the fruitful flood than barren
sea;
He saw not where it fell, and yet he
sowed:
'Not void shall it return,' said God, 'to
Me!'
The precious seed, so swiftly borne
away,
A singing reaper's hand shall fill with
sheaves one day."

A few hours ago a gift was put into my
hand—not from a reader of the "Advoc-
ate," but from a beautiful woman who
had patiently endured the cross of help-
lessness for months, and who slipped
quietly through the gates last week. The
gift was sent to me by her husband—to
"pass on"—but he said it was her wish,
expressed just before she became uncon-
scious. I had only visited her three
times, and as she lay in silent helples-
ness, I did not know whether the words
I read and spoke were really understood.
If I had only known how glad she was
to receive a visit, and how eagerly she
listened to the words of Christ, I should
have visited her more often. She seldom
spoke while I was there, and I was afraid
of tiring her. We may well take to heart
the advice of the wise man, who said:
"He that observeth the wind shall not
sow; and he that regardeth the clouds
shall not reap. . . . In the morning
sow thy seed, and in the evening with-
hold not thine hand: for thou knowest not
whether shall prosper, either this or that,
or whether they both shall be alike good."

Those who "sow beside all waters" are
declared to be "blessed;" and that surely
means that when we have seed to sow we
should plant it wisely and carefully, in
places where it is likely to take root.
The best-watered spots are usually in the
hearts of young people. Somebody once
asked a thousand professing Christians
the age at which they were converted.
It was stated that about 80 per cent.
were won to Christ between the ages of
14 and 18—some earlier, and very few
later. But probably the good influences,
which had been absorbed almost uncon-
sciously in childhood, only began to bear



BRAND All Wool Underwear

Worn for the last fifteen years by Canada's
nation builders—on railroads, farms and the
Empire's battlefields; in mines and in con-
struction camps. Warmth and durability.
Medium and heavy weights. Combinations
and two piece suits. Guarantee with every
garment. Moderate prices. Sold everywhere.

Bates & Innes Limited

CARLETON PLACE

Ontario

TRAPPERS

It's FREE THE ART OF TRAPPING Send For This Great Book

It's just what you've been looking for. THE ART OF TRAPPING is the best and most complete Trapper's Guide ever published—prepared at great expense—by experts. It gives a complete and accurate description, pictures and tracks of the different Fur-bearers of North America; it tells when and where to trap; the best and most successful trapping methods; the right kind of baits and scents; the sizes of traps to use; the correct way of skinning and handling the different pelts to make them worth the most money; the trapping laws of every province.

"SHUBERT"
will send this great book FREE to any one interested in trapping or collecting Fur-bearers. Just sign and mail the coupon today.

THE ART OF TRAPPING is NOT a supply catalog—but a real Trapper's Guide containing information of inestimable value to any trapper. It will guide and help the experienced trapper and teach the beginner the art of successfully trapping the North American Fur-bearers. No trapper or Fur collector can afford to be without this great book. Send for your copy at once.

A. B. SHUBERT, LTD.
THE LARGEST HOUSE IN THE WORLD DEALING EXCLUSIVELY IN
NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS
324 DONALD ST., WINNIPEG, CANADA.

SIGN AND MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

WITHOUT OBLIGATION SEND ME "THE ART OF TRAPPING"
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE TRAPPER'S GUIDE EVER PUBLISHED 125
and keep me posted on Raw Fur Market
Conditions during the Fur Season of 1919-1920

Name _____
Post Office _____ (PLEASE PRINT NAME) R.F.D. _____ Box No. _____
Electoral District _____ Province _____
Copyright, CANADA, 1919, A. B. Shubert, Ltd.



ALL Penman Underwear is free from rough seams or raw edges. It fits snugly, yet has a springy texture that allows perfect freedom of action.

Whatever the weight, you can be sure of comfort if you remember the name—Penmans.

Penmans Underwear

"THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE"

157

More Light Than 20 Oil Lamps

AT LAST—the light of lights—A beautiful lamp that lights with common matches just like oil lamp, but makes and burns its own gas from common gasoline, giving a brilliant, steady, restful, white light of 300 candle power.

Most Brilliant Light Made

Brighter than the brightest electricity. More light than 20 oil lamps. Cheapest and best light made. Costs less than one-third of a cent per hour. Safer than the safest oil lamp. The



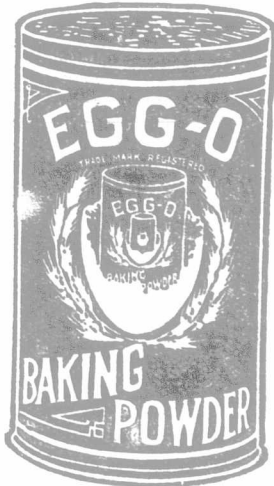
Coleman Quick-Lite

Lights With a Match.
300 Candle Power.

No wicks to trim—no globes to wash. No dirt, no grease, no glare or flicker. Absolutely safe. Fuel can't spill—no danger even if tipped over. **Guaranteed 5 years**—will last a lifetime.

If your dealer can't supply, address nearest office for Catalog No. 10

Rochester Lamp Co., Ltd.
120 Church St., Toronto



Save Fuel and Food—

Use

EGG-O Baking Powder

Egg-O Baking Powder Co., Limited
Hamilton, Canada

39

When writing advertisers please mention "Advocate."

fruit visibly then. It is impossible to begin too young. When a mother once asked a famous preacher when she ought to begin the education of her son, who was then five years old, he answered: "Madam, you have begun five years too late."

Yesterday I was calling on a discouraged mother, whose sons seemed to be loyal soldiers of Christ until they enlisted as soldiers of King George. Now they refuse to go with her to church, and answer her appeals by saying: "If you had seen the horrible sights we have seen you wouldn't believe there was a God of love." I tried to cheer her by telling her to go on praying in hope and trust. The seed prayerfully sown in their young hearts is not dead, but only buried out of sight for a time. The horrors of war have shaken away the faith which was only second-hand—only the imitation of their mother's faith—but the living seed will bear fruit in due season. The faith which will grow from a seed long hidden from sight, will not be the imitative faith of a child but the motive—force of a man's soul.

The Canadian Church is responding to the call of a great "Forward Movement." All who love the Lord Jesus should link forces in the great campaign to sow the seed of living faith in His great field—the world. But we can't all go out to distant parts of the field, where His Name is not yet known, to sow the seed committed to us in trust for Him.

It is said that a ship once signalled to another vessel: "Water! we are dying of thirst."

The answer was startling: "Cast down your buckets where you are."

The sailors were dying of thirst, not knowing that they had drifted into the great fresh water stream which the Amazon carries many miles into the sea. They never thought that what they wanted was close at hand. Don't let it be so with us. We can sow spiritual seed without going as a missionary into heathen lands. There are plenty of opportunities where you are—even though you may be living many miles from neighbors in a Western prairie. Yesterday I received a letter from one of our readers who spoke of "prairie loneliness;" but one of the best cures for loneliness is to try and cheer other lonely people. When the Light of the world has kindled the flame of faith in any soul, He expects it to shine in acts and words of love, giving light to all who are within reach. We have no right to hide our Christianity, or pretend that we do not care about Christ. We are disloyal to Him if we are afraid or ashamed to own ourselves Christians.

"Never think kind words are wasted;
Bread on waters cast are they,
And it may be we shall find them
Coming back to us some day,—
Coming back when sorely needed,
In a time of sharp distress;
So, my friend, let's give them freely;
Gift and giver God will bless."

In due season the good seed sown in the hearts of children will spring up, but in the meantime God knows how the work under the surface is progressing. But sometimes the generous thoughts of a silent man will flash out and give a tremendous uplift to other souls.

Some soldiers in a base hospital were talking together, and one said bitterly: "If I could do it, I would poison with my own hand every living thing in Germany. I'd kill its men and women and little children, I'd poison its animals and blight its crops, and if I lost my soul in doing it, do you think I'd care? Not I!"

I am sure that embittered soul must have seen the ugliness of such unchristianity, when the beauty of generous kindness shone out in the quiet words of a boy with bandaged eyes who sat beside him. "I would rather die ten times over from such a murdering" (he spoke of the agony of being gassed) "than inflict it on the worst wretch alive," he said.

When God gives us seed to sow He does not intend that we shall go out in loneliness to scatter it. The Great Sower is working with and through us, if we are willing to accept Him as our Master and Companion.

A Welsh preacher, who was asked to address a meeting in a private house, requested permission to withdraw for a time before the service. After long delay a servant was sent to call him. She came back and told her master that she had heard Mr. Gryffyth say to someone

It is impossible to
When a mother once
teacher when she ought
ation of her son, who
rs old, he answered:
e begun five years too

alling on a discouraged
s seemed to be loyal
until they enlisted as
erge. Now they refuse
urch, and answer her
"If you had seen the
ave seen you wouldn't
God of love." I tried
ing her to go on pray-
st. The seed prayer-
young hearts is not
ed out of sight for a
s of war have shaken
ich was only second-
ation of their mother's
g seed will bear fruit
faith which will grow
dden from sight, will
faith of a child but
of a man's soul.
urch is responding to
Forward Movement."
ord Jesus should link
campaign to sow the
in His great field—
can't all go out to
eld, where His Name
o sow the seed com-
for Him.
hip once signalled to
ter! we are dying of

artling: "Cast down
you are."
dying of thirst, not
had drifted into the
stream which the
y miles into the sea,
t that what they
hand. Don't let it
an sow spiritual seed
a missionary into
re are plenty of op-
u are—even though
many miles from
rn prairie. Yester-
r from one of our
prairie loneliness;"
cures for loneliness
other lonely people.
e world has kindled
ny soul, He expects
and words of love,
o are within reach.
de our Christianity,
do not care about
oyal to Him if we
d to own ourselves

ords are wasted;
are they,
all find them
ome day,—
orely needed,
stress;
ive them freely;
will bless."
good seed sown in
will spring up, but
d knows how the
ace is progressing,
nerous thoughts of
sh out and give a
other souls.
base hospital were
one said bitterly:
uld poison with my
thing in Germany.
women and little
animals and blight
my soul in doing it,
Not I!"
bittered soul must
of such unchrist-
eauty of generous
the quiet words of a
es who sat beside
die ten times over
" (he spoke of the
) "than inflict it
ive," he said.
seed to sow He
we shall go out
r it. The Great
and through us,
cept Him as our

who was asked to
private house, re-
withdraw for a
After long delay
o call him. She
r master that she
h say to someone

who was in the room with him: "I will not go unless you go with me." As the other person did not answer she thought the preacher would not come. The silence of that Friend was no sign of refusal. The preacher, who dares not speak unless his Lord is with him, will find that he receives all needed power. When Moses told God that he had no gift of eloquence he received the great assurance: "I will be with thy mouth, and teach thee what to say." Christ has promised to give to those He sends out the words they are to say. Let us always claim that promise, in sure and certain trust that it will be fulfilled.

I am writing this on "Armistice Day," and was reminded a little while ago—reminded by the sound of many noisy whistles—that it was eleven o'clock, and that I must join with millions of other souls in offering to God the gift of two minutes' silence. It may be that on this day—as once long ago—(Rev. VIII 1)—there was silence in heaven while the prayers of men went up before God. Then the praises of angels ceased "about the space of half an hour, while the angel offered much incense with "the prayers of all saints" upon the golden altar which was before the Throne.

If there was silence in heaven to-day, for the space of two minutes, I wonder whether the listening angels—and our listening God—were satisfied with the value of the incense of prayer which ascended. Was our praise weak and poor in comparison with the praise of the angels of God? It should not be—for the Son of God did not take the nature of angels, but linked His Life with ours, suffered and died for us and saved us through His death. As we think to-day of the brave soldiers who suffered and died for us, we feel that our lives are sacred—bought with His sacrifice and shielded by theirs—and must not be wasted in selfish living.

We also are chosen to be soldiers of the King.

"In the service royal
Let us not grow cold;
Let us be right loyal.
Noble, true and bold."

DORA FARNCOMB.

For the Sick and Needy.

Yesterday a gift of ten dollars (for the needy) arrived from a Proton reader. I promptly went out and passed on some of this generous donation. To-day a splendid parcel of clothing (new and warm) arrived from "Cholly," in Kingston. Several parcels of papers also came this week. Thank you!

DORA FARNCOMB,
6 West Ave., Toronto.

Serial Story

"His Family."

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

Synopsis of Previous Chapters.

The central figure in this story is Roger Gale, sixty years of age when the story begins. He had grown up in the country, but at seventeen had drifted to New York, where he finally got into business, became fairly prosperous, married, and became the father of three daughters: Edith, who, when the story opens, has been married for some years, and is the too-devoted mother of four children; Deborah, a teacher, principal of one of the big schools of the city; and Laura, the wild, capricious one, who announces her engagement to a young man named Sloane. With time, at last, to rest somewhat on his oars, Roger Gale finds himself, at sixty, a somewhat lonely widower living a life apart from that of his children. He realizes suddenly that he does not even know them. He determines to "find them out," and the story is carried on in a fascinatingly interesting way. Chapter IV gives a conversation between Deborah and her father, in which her suspicion of young Sloane as a suitable life-partner for Laura is unconsciously intimated. The father is worried, and, to distract him, Deborah takes him to a concert in Carnegie Hall, from which they go to Edith's for supper. The talk turns on the approaching marriage, and Edith says Deborah may find

Here's a FREE BOOK
that tells you how to make farming more profitable

IN it you'll find practical directions for the construction of all sorts of permanent improvements. Many of these improvements can be made in their spare time by the men required for the usual farm tasks from materials close at hand. Every shovelful of Concrete you use adds to the value of your farm and increases your profits from it.

"What the Farmer can do with Concrete" tells everything you need to know about Concrete in plain language, free from technical terms. Get your copy now—just send your name and address.

A few of the subjects this book covers: Barns, foundations, feeding floors, engine bases, concrete blocks, root cellars, milk houses, fence posts, silos, dairy barns, hog-houses, poultry-houses, cellars, watering troughs, mixing and placing Concrete, etc.

Ask for *Canada Portland Cement*, the uniformly reliable brand. It can be secured from more than 2,000 dealers throughout Canada. If your dealer cannot supply you, write our nearest Sales Office.

Canada Cement Company Limited

402 Herald Building Montreal
Sales offices at
Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Calgary



CANADA CEMENT CONCRETE FOR PERMANENCE

Send me your Literature

NAME _____ 402
ADDRESS _____

Choose the best Fertilizer!

Instead of pricing the next fertilizer you buy—investigate first the quality. For it is *quality*, not mere bulk, that gets results. The time to ask the price is when you have made sure of quality.

We can prove to you—and the proof we furnish will be borne out by your own experience later—that Harab-Davies Fertilizer is the best that money can buy.

Its qualities are the result of knowledge—not guesswork. It contains Nitrogen or Ammonia, Phosphoric Acid and Potash. The Ammonia, which is the plant grower, is derived from materials which dissolve in the soil-water in proper order as the season progresses. This results in a crop that is not only larger, but better in quality—and stronger.

Our free booklet, "Fertilizer Results by Satisfied Users," gives evidence that you ought to see. Write for a copy to-day.



Harab-Davies FERTILIZERS
LIMITED
Dept. FA WEST TORONTO, ONT.

NORTHERN ONTARIO

A vast new land of promise and freedom now open for settlement to returned soldiers and sailors FREE; to others, 18 years and over, 50 cents per acre. Thousands of farmers have responded to the call of this fertile country, and are being made comfortable and rich. Here, right at the door of Old Ontario, a home awaits you. For full particulars as to terms, regulations, and settlers' rates, write

H. A. MACDONELL, Director of Colonization, BENIAH BOUMAN, Minister of Lands, Forests and Mines. PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.



"The Old Reliable"
Est. 1877

SHIP US YOUR

RAW FURS AND HIDES

Wanted—All Kinds

You get highest prices and grade possible—our staff are all experienced men. You take no risk.

Write for Market Report, Price List and Shipping Tags.

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL COMPANY

277-9 Rupert St. WINNIPEG

STAMMERING

or stuttering overcome positively. Our natural methods permanently restore natural speech. Graduate pupils everywhere. Free advice and literature. **THE ARNOTT INSTITUTE** KITCHENER, CANADA

SEEDS

We are in the market for Alsike, Red Timothy and Sweet Clover, also all grain of good sample. Send samples and we will quote our best price f.o.b. your station.

GEO. KEITH & SONS
Seed Merchants since 1866
124 King St. East, - - Toronto

Please mention Advocate

SELLERS-GOUGH

Choose Your Furs at Home

There is no need to travel a long distance to have a wide choice in furs. We will send you **FREE** our magnificent 1919-20 fur style book, showing in picture the ravishing styles to be seen in the monstrous display exhibit at our store. And it is packed with amazing values. Every piece a bargain such as only an institution of our size can afford to offer. Every wanted fur piece is shown; you may comfortably examine this beautiful book, compare styles and prices, choose the fur you want, without leaving your own home.



Your Satisfaction Guaranteed

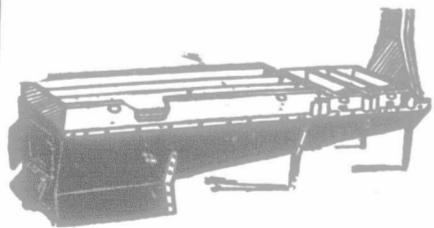
By ordering your fur from this catalogue you insure your own satisfaction. In every way we guarantee every piece shown in the book. Our guarantee is money refunded without question if the fur is not satisfactory in style, fit or workmanship.

Write for this comprehensive booklet. Have the results of the world's master designers before you when choosing your fur. Spend a delightful hour in studying the trend of new fur fashions. Address Dept. L. Free to anyone — anywhere upon request.

SELLERS-GOUGH FUR Co. LIMITED
244-250 YONGE ST. TORONTO

Bill's Sugar and Syrup Wasn't Up To Much

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



GRIMM CHAMPION Outfit

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

The Grimm Mfg. Co.
60 Wellington Street, Montreal, Que.
"Visit our Exhibit at the Winter Fair at Guelph."

3--Hereford Bulls--3

FOR SALE
Ranging in age from 6 months to 15 months, of Bonnie Brae and Fairfax breeding.
Write or call.

W. MORLEY FAULDS
R. No. 1, Muncey, Ont.

When writing advertisers please mention Advocate

the house too much of a burden after Laura has gone. Roger feels that the home may be given up, and that this whole life is being upset. Chapters V-VIII tell of the birth of Edith's child and Laura's very fashionable wedding which has almost taken all of Roger's bank deposit, so that he has to go to work harder than ever in his Clipping Bureau. Looking into the character of his children he sees his youthful self in Laura's burning curiosities and venturesome spirit, his later self in Edith's dropping of all outside interests for the sake of her family, and he realizes the truth of his wife's words, "you will live on in our children's lives."

CHAPTER IX.

Deborah needed rest, he thought, for the bright attractive face of his daughter was looking rather pale of late, and the birthmark on her forehead showed a faint thin line of red. One night at dinner, watching her, he wondered what was on her mind. She had come in late, and, though several times she had made an effort to keep up the conversation, her cheeks were almost colorless and more than once in her deepest eyes came a flash of pain that startled him.

"Look here. What's the matter with you?" he asked. Deborah looked up quickly.

"I'd rather not talk about it, dad—" "Very well," he answered. And with a slight hesitation, "But I think I know the trouble," he said. "And perhaps some other time—when you do feel like talking—" He stopped, for on her wide sensitive lips he saw a twitch of amusement.

"What do you think is the trouble?" she asked. And Roger looked at her squarely.

"Loneliness," he answered. "Why?" she asked him.

"Well, there's Edith's baby—and Laura getting married—"

"I see—and so I'm lonely for a family of my own. But you're forgetting my school," she said.

"Yes, yes, I know," he retorted. "But that's not at all the same. Interesting work, no doubt, but—well it isn't personal." "Oh, isn't it?" she answered, and she drew a quivering breath. Rising from the table she went into the living room, and there a few moments later he found her walking up and down. "I think I will tell you now," she said. "I'm afraid of being alone to-night, of keeping this matter to myself." He looked at her apprehensively.

"Very well, my dear," he said. "This is the trouble," she began. "Down in my school we've a family of about three thousand children. A few I get to know so well I try to follow them when they leave. And one of these, an Italian boy—his name is Joe Bolini—was one of the best I ever had, and one of the most appealing. But Joe took to drinking and got in with a gang of boys who blackmailed small shopkeepers. He used to come to me at times in occasional moods of repentance. He was a splendid physical type and he'd been a leader in our athletics, so I took him back into the school to manage our teams in basket-ball. He left the gang and stopped drinking, and we had long talks together about his great ambition. He wanted to enter the Fire Department as soon as he was twenty-one. And I promised to use my influence."

She stopped, still frowning slightly. "What happened?" Roger asked her.

"His girl took up with another man, and Joe has hot Italian blood. He got drunk one night and—shot them both." There was another silence. "I did what I could," she said harshly, "but he had a bad record behind him, and the young assistant district attorney had his own record to think of, too. So Joe got a death sentence. We appealed the case but it did no good. He was sent up the river and is in the death house now—and he sent for me to come to-day. His letter hinted he was scared, he wrote that his priest was no good to him. So I went up this afternoon. Joe goes to the chair to-morrow at six."

Deborah went to the sofa and sat down inertly. Roger remained motionless, and a dull chill crept over him.

"So you see my work is personal," he heard her mutter presently. All at once she seemed so far away, such a stranger to him in this life of hers. "By George, it's horrible!" he said. "I'm sorry you went to see the boy!"



Best Value the World Produces

Here is a new British grown tea—a wonderful blend, of the finest varieties, grown in the hill gardens of Ceylon, 6,000 feet above sea level. You will be captivated by its exquisite flavor. And by its delicious bouquet and rich sparkling color.

The name of this new tea is Lanka—it comes in the handsome striking package shown in this illustration.

It is for sale by leading dealers who welcome the opportunity to supply their customers with this supreme tea quality. The price is only 75 cents a pound, because Lanka is imported by the direct water route with a consequent saving of freight charges and duty.

Buy Lanka tea today—try Lanka tea today—it will be a revelation in tea quality. It contains the two essentials of tea perfection. The finest possible grades of tea, exquisitely blended.

Remember the name, remember the package, remember to ask for Lanka, today. Don't wait to enjoy the finest tea that British possessions can produce.

Imported and packed by
WM. BRAID & COMPANY, Vancouver, Canada



FEED THAT MAKES 'EM FAT

Make your cows give more milk; make your hogs and sheep fatter and bigger. You can do it by feeding them Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal. This brand of meal contains over 35% protein and 33% carbohydrates, which are the flesh and fat making elements that turn your cattle into money.

MAPLE LEAF OIL CAKE MEAL

It is the feed as much as the breed that puts extra money in the milk pail and makes your cattle register weight on the scales. Maple Leaf Oil Cake Meal makes your cows, calves, hogs and sheep fat, heavy and strong. It is absolutely pure; no adulterations. If your dealer does not keep it, write us direct. Put up in 100-lb. bags, and shipped in ton and half-ton lots. Orders can be filled promptly.

Booklet "FACTS TO FEEDERS" sent Free

The Canada Linseed Oil Mills, Limited
Toronto-Montreal

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

NOVE
I'm
retor
sure o
and w
bring
live in
"Wh
asked.
"I n
And g
I'm fo
and g
centur
If the
and m
year!
He'd h
have s
Aga
breath
angry
She s
mark
momen
"Bu
"it's n
school
itself a
city's
childre
or ch
And b
that.
She st
though
she se
talking
Rog
"I
I'd lik
smiled
"To
"An
The
her h
Roger
mamm
hood,
when
hour k
sudden
was to
Roger
would
midnig
"Yo
dearie,
shall v
"Ve
at his
seemed
what
proble
myster
had o
compa
a child
start.
wish I
She lo
"Do
help?"
never
allowe
about
sad at
father"
"Yo
he ask
"I
a bund
"Oh,
"Yes
we're r
"The
her fat
Roger
could r
what
Yes, th
quiet h
lect, in
just gl
some s
evening
It had
it was
the life
and nig
he thou
crept o
it off, a
he tur
she ha
Yes, in
He had
was so
for eve
she had
Roger h
For I
self. I
humani
had run

"I'm glad," was his daughter's quick retort. "I've been getting much too sure of myself—of my school, I mean, and what it can do. I needed this to bring me back to the kind of world we live in!"

"What do you mean?" he roughly asked.

"I mean there are schools and prisons! And gallows and electric chairs! And I'm for schools! They've tried their jails and gallows for whole black hideous centuries! What good have they done? If they'd given Joe back to the school and me, I'd have had him a fireman in a year! I know, because I studied him hard! He'd have grown fighting fires, he would have saved lives!"

Again she stopped, with a catch of her breath. In suspense he watched her angry struggle to regain control of herself. She sat bolt upright, rigid; her birthmark showed a fiery red. In a few moments he saw her relax.

"But, of course," she added wearily, "it's much more complex than that. A school is nothing nowadays—just by itself alone, I mean—it's only a part of a city's life—which for most tenement children is either very dull and hard, or cheap and false and overexciting. And behind all that lie the reasons for that. And there are so many reasons." She stared straight past her father as though at something far away. Then she seemed to recall herself: "But I'm talking too much of my family."

Roger carefully lit a cigar. "I don't think you are, my dear. I'd like to hear more about it." She smiled:

"To keep my mind off Joe, you mean."

"And mine, too," he answered.

They had a long talk that evening about her hope of making her school what Roger visaged confusedly as a kind of mammoth home, the center of a neighborhood, of one prodigious family. At times when the clock on the mantel struck the hour loud and clear, there would fall a sudden silence, as both thought of what was to happen at dawn. But quickly Roger would question again and Deborah would talk steadily on. It was after midnight she stopped.

"You've been good to me to-night, dearie," she said. "Let's go to bed now, shall we?"

"Very well," he answered. He looked at his daughter anxiously. She no longer seemed to him mature. He could feel what heavy discouragements, what problems she was facing in the dark mysterious tenement world which she had chosen to make her own. And compared to these she seemed a mere girl, a child groping its way, just making a start. And so he added wistfully, "I wish I could be of more help to you." She looked at him for a moment.

"Do you know why you are such a help?" she said. "It's because you have never grown old—because you've never allowed yourself to grow absolutely certain about anything in life." A smile half sad and half perplexed came on her father's heavy face.

"You consider that a strong point?" he asked.

"I do," she replies, "compared to being a bundle of creeds and prejudices."

"Oh, I've got prejudices enough."

"Yes," she said. "And so have I. But we're not even sure of them, these days."

"The world has a habit of crowding in," her father muttered vaguely.

Roger did not sleep that night. He could not keep his thoughts away from what was going to happen at dawn. Yes, the city was crowding in upon this quiet house of his. Dimly he could recollect, in the genial years of long ago, just glancing casually now and then at some small and unobtrusive notice in his evening paper: "Execution at Sing Sing." It had been so remote to him. But here it was smashing into his house, through the life his own daughter was leading day and night among the poor! Each time he thought of that lad in a cell, again a chill crept over him! But savagely he shook it off, and by a strong effort of his will he turned his thoughts to the things she had told him about her school. Yes, in her main idea she was right. He had no use for wild reforms, but here was something solid, a good education for every child. More than once, while she had talked, something very deep in Roger had leaped up in swift response.

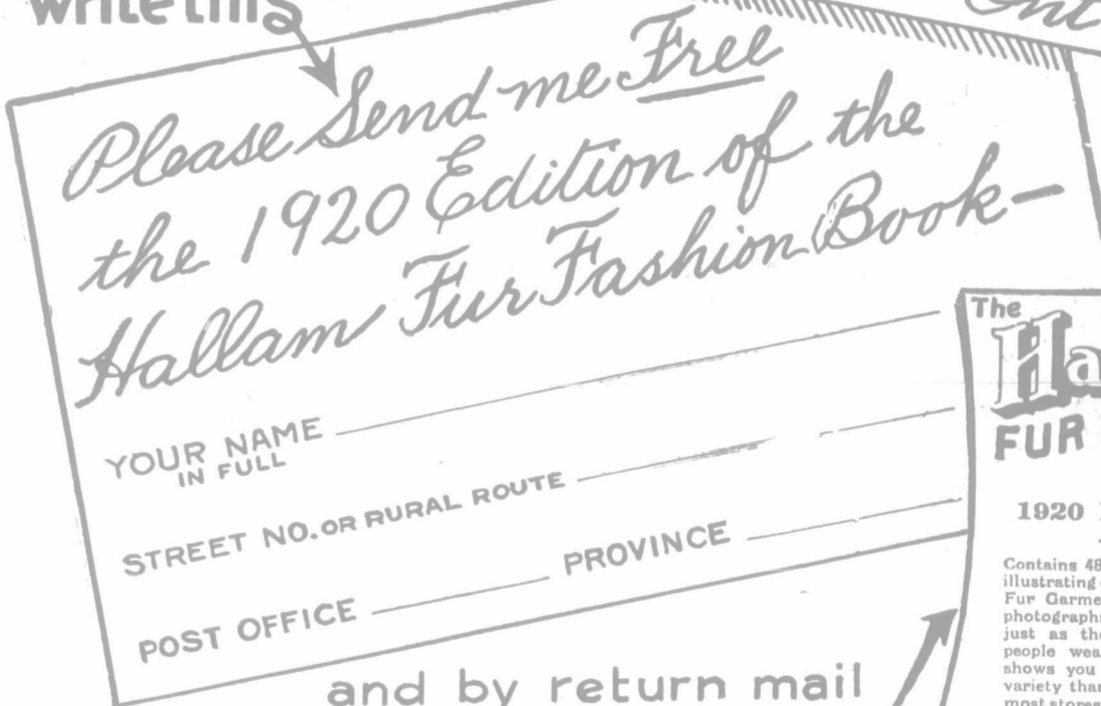
For Deborah, too, was a part of himself. He, too, had had his feeling for humanity in the large. For years he had run a boys' club at a little mission

What to do - Send a Post Card - That's all

Address it like this



On the back write this



and by return mail you will receive this book



Any Farmer

who does not attend the Tenth Annual Toronto Fat Stock Show will miss seeing the best collection of fat butcher stock ever assembled in Canada.

Judging, 10.00 a.m., Thursday, Dec. 11th.
Auction Sale, 10.00 a.m., Friday, Dec. 12th.

Toronto Fat Stock Show

UNION STOCK YARDS
TORONTO

When writing advertisers please mention "Advocate"

WANTS & FOR SALE

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted and Pet Stock. TERMS—Four cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

COLLIE PUPS FOR SALE—BRED FROM heelers. Males \$8, females \$5. John Arnott, Bright, Ont.

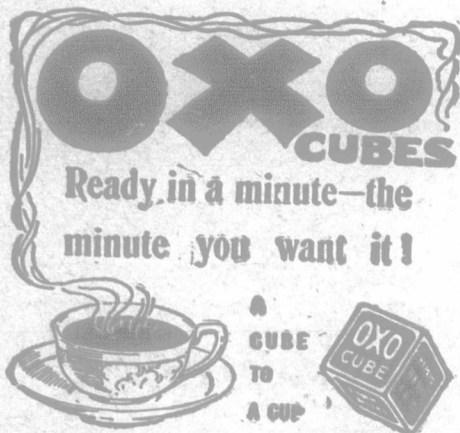
EXPERIENCED MARRIED MAN WANTS work on stock or dairy farm by year. State wages given. Will. Richardson, Waterford, Ont.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES, COUNTY OF Perth, Township Northeast Hope, Lot twelve, Concession three. Seventy-five acres, clear and under cultivation, eighteen acres hardwood bush, eight acres stump land, bank barn, stone dwelling, excellent land. Farm may be purchased with or without season's crop, stock and implements. For particulars apply on farm or to A. W. Hamilton, Lucknow, Ont.

Crate Fattened Poultry We are open for shipments of Crate fattened poultry. Highest market prices paid according to quality.

HENRY GATEHOUSE & SON Fish, Oysters, Game, Poultry, Eggs and Vegetables.

344-350 West Dorchester Street, Montreal



OXO CUBES
Ready in a minute—the
minute you want it!

**THE
MOLSONS
BANK**

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

In The Molsons Bank your money is absolutely safeguarded. You can draw it out at any time, and every day it remains in the Bank, it earns interest for you.

**Savings Department at all
Branches.**

1869 — 600 Branches — 1919

**The Royal Bank
of Canada**



**The Road from the Farm to
the Bank should be well worn.**

Go to the Manager of the nearest Royal Bank branch with your financial difficulties while they are small and he can usually help you.

Your affairs will be treated with strict confidence. The Bank's employees are pledged to secrecy about the business of every customer.

**CAPITAL AND RESERVES \$33,000,000
TOTAL RESOURCES - \$470,000,000**

school in which is his wife had been interested, and on Christmas Eve he had formed the habit of gathering up a dozen small urchins right off the street and taking them round and fitting them out with good warm winter clothing, after which he had gone home to help Judith trim the Christmas tree and fill their children's stockings. And later, when she had gone to bed, invariably he had taken "The Christmas Carol" from its shelf and had settled down with a glow of almost luxurious brotherhood. There was sentiment in Roger Gale, and as he read of "Tiny Tim" his deepest eyes would glisten with tears.

And now here was Deborah fulfilling a part of him in herself. "You will live on in our children's lives." But this was going much too far! She was letting herself be swallowed up completely by this work of hers! It was all very well for the past ten years, but she was getting on

in age! High time to marry and settle down!

Again angrily he shook off the thought of that boy Joe alone in a cell, eyes fixed in animal terror upon the steel door which would open so soon.

The day was slowly breaking. It was the early part of June. How fresh and lovely it must be up there in the big mountains with Edith's happy little lads. Here it was raw and garish, weird. Some sparrows began quarreling just outside his window. Roger rose and walked the room. Restlessly he went into the hall. The old house appeared so strange in this light—as though stripped bare—there was something gone. Softly he came to Deborah's door. It was open wide, for the night had been warm, and she lay awake upon her bed with her gaze fixed on the ceiling. She turned her head and saw him there. He came in and sat down by her window. For a long time neither made a sound. Then the great clock on the distant tower, which had been silent through the night, resumed its deep and measured boom. It struck six times. There was silence again. More and more taut grew his muscles, and suddenly it felt to him as though Deborah's fierce agony were pounding into his very soul. The slow, slow minutes throbbed away. At last he rose and left her. There was a cold sweat on his brow.

"I'll go down and make her some coffee" he thought.

Down in the kitchen it was a relief to bang about hunting for the utensils. On picnics up in the mountains his coffee had been famous. He made some now and boiled some some eggs, and they breakfasted in Deborah's room. She seemed almost herself again. Later, while he was dressing, he saw her in the doorway. She was looking at her father with bright and grateful, affectionate eyes.

"Will you come to school with me today? I'd like you to see it," Deborah said.

"Very well," he answered gruffly.
To be continued.

Current Events

Ontario totalled \$354,000,000 in the Victory Loan Campaign.

The United Farmers of New Brunswick, are preparing for a spirited campaign in the next provincial election.

On Nov. 21 the U. S. Fuel Administration announced an embargo on the export of anthracite coal except to Canada.

Before leaving New York for Halifax on his battleship "Renown", the Prince of Wales decorated a great number of American soldiers and sailors who had served in the War.

Premier Drury has made a markedly favorable impression wherever he has spoken since assuming office.

Sir Adam Beck was appointed to the chairmanship of the Hydro-electric Power Commission for the next ten years.

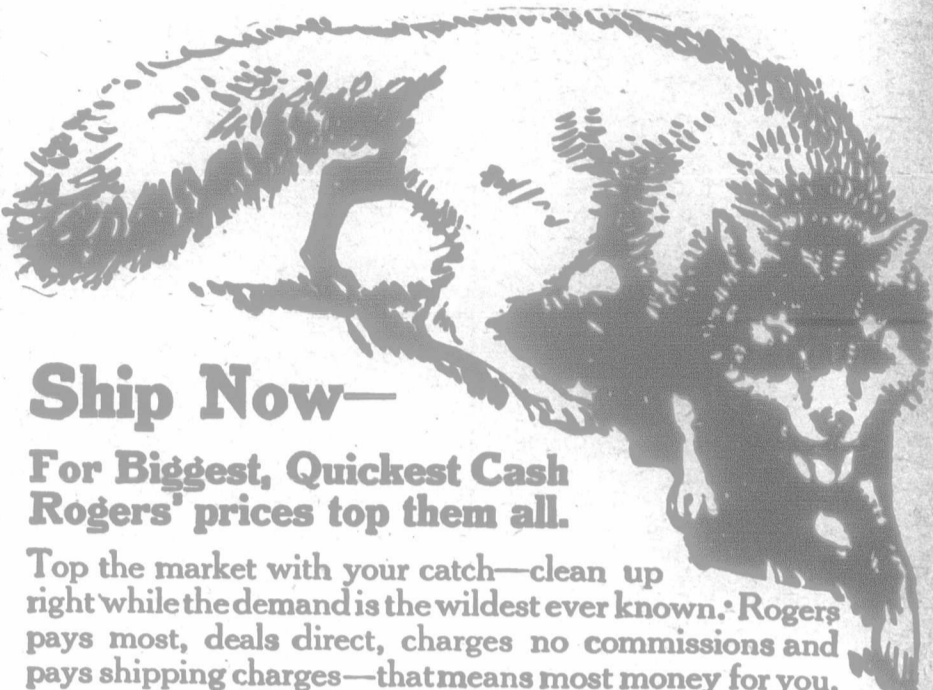
The first official party of British women settlers under the Dominion Government scheme left England on Nov. 19th.

The U. S. Senate is still wrangling over the ratification of the Peace Treaty.

Paderewski's Government in Poland has suffered defeat at the hands of the Socialists and peasants.

Numbers of miners in the United States still refuse to return to work.

France, England and Italy have decided to put the Versailles Treaty into effect.



Ship Now—

**For Biggest, Quickest Cash
Rogers' prices top them all.**

Top the market with your catch—clean up right while the demand is the wildest ever known. Rogers pays most, deals direct, charges no commissions and pays shipping charges—that means most money for you.

**Market your pack—quick furs
bring these record prices NOW.**

MINK Worth up to \$22.00	RED FOX Worth up to \$80.00	BEAVER Worth up to \$40.00
OTTER Worth up to \$60.00	FISHER Worth up to \$150.00	WHITE WEASEL Worth up to \$3.25

Above prices were actually realized in recent St. Louis fur sales for best kinds of furs named, and other kinds in proportion. Rogers guarantees to pay full value at all times for furs from all sections.

Clip this tag—use it on your first pack to get these big prices. Send in for Rogers big improved Trappers Guide—it's free. Address Department 386

ROGERS FUR CO.
MAIN & LOCUST STS.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

Shippers Name.....
Post Office.....
R.E.D..... Box..... State.....

**FARMERS—Will You
Write a Letter for
Seventy-five Dollars?**

In order to secure first hand information of the experiences of successful settlers in Canada, the Department of Immigration and Colonization of the Dominion Government offers

\$1,350.00 in Cash Prizes

for the best letters or articles setting forth settlers' experiences in "making good" in Canada. Three prizes of \$75.00, \$50.00, and \$25.00 are offered for each Province.

Try this Competition

There is no entry fee. Literary style, spelling, etc., are not essential. The main thing is the story—the story of your success told in such a way that it will be a help to others who may contemplate settling in Canada.

Competition closes February 14, 1920

For full information see notice in your Post Office, or write ROBERT J. C. STEAD, Director of Publicity, Department of Immigration and Colonization, Ottawa.

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

AFRICAN GESE, BOURBON RED TURKEYS, White African Guineas, Muscovy, Indian Runner, Wild Mallard Ducks, Barred Rock, Rhode Island Red Cockerels. Mrs. John Annesser, Tilbury, Ont.

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

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

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

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE LEGHORN and White Wyandotte Cockerels, bred from prize-winning stock, \$3.00 each. Esra Stock, Woodstock, Ont.

FOR SALE—BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK cockerels, pullets, hens. High-class barring; strong bones; heavy egg production. Jno. Penn, Plattville, Ont.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS BRED FROM best imported stock. Satisfied customers. Order early. Get first choice. Mrs. W. R. Armstrong, New Market, Ontario.

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

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

ROSE-COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, COCK-ERELS—Guild's strain, three-fifty each. Alex. McKinney, Erin, Ont.

Live and Dressed Poultry Wanted. We can handle any quantity of good poultry, either alive or dressed and will pay top prices. We prefer turkeys, ducks and geese dressed, and chickens and hens either alive or dressed. It will pay you to sell your poultry to C. A. MANN & CO., 78 King St. London, Ontario.

WANTED Crate Fed Chickens Dressed Also Large Hens Alive or Dressed Write for price list.

WALLER'S 702 Spadina Ave. TORONTO

Sir Starr Jameson used to tell this story of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. He was spending the night at Skibo Castle, and at dinner the author of "Triumph Democracy" had ridden his hobby very hard. "Monarchies were of no use," and all the rest of it. Later on, when the others had retired, "Dr. Jim" was invited by his host to a quiet hour in his study, to see some of his treasures. They were many, and his greatest was kept to the last. From his safe Mr. Carnegie produced a dainty box, and from it, in turn, a half-smoked cigar. "Well, and what is there in that?" asked Sir Starr in answer to Mr. Carnegie's triumphant gesture. "That," was demagogue's reply, "is the remains of a cigar which King Edward smoked once when here at Skibo."—"Morning Post," London.

The Windrow

The town of Framingham, Mass., says Pictorial Review, has, in three years, by deliberate and systematic effort, made itself the healthiest spot in the world, and is now known as the "Health Town." It consists of 16,000 inhabitants. The first step was to set up a Community Health Station, with committee to act as "go-betweens" for the health workers and the community. The second step was to get a health census, taken by volunteers who made a house-to-house canvass, after which a clinic was held and an examination made of practically every citizen. This was not compulsory, but was splendidly responded to. No charge was made for examination by the experts. Medical treatment was advised for those who could afford it and supplied for those who could not. A full-time physician and two nurses were placed in charge of the public schools, regular medical and dental clinics established for the children, and hot lunches supplied during the winter months. Other items were a summer health camp for undernourished children, a pre-natal clinic for expectant mothers, and the establishment of hospital rooms for the largest factories. A sanitary survey of all wells was made, and garbage disposal, mosquito and fly extermination were made subjects of investigation. In addition a health campaign was carried on through pamphlets, placards, lectures and newspaper articles. The expense, by using as much volunteer help as possible, has been about \$2.00 per year per capita. The results, already, have been very marked, and from all over the United States, local health boards are sending "pilgrims" to learn the methods

Veterans Protest.

A large number of veterans of the Army and Navy in No. 1 Military District have sent in a protest to District Headquarters against the indiscriminate wearing of the King's uniform in public, also against the wearing of symbols of service, wounded stripes, etc., by those not entitled to wear them. Recently young boys, young girls and women have been wearing service badges, ribbons, etc., without realizing what these articles represent. The veterans say that the indiscriminate wearing of these badges of service tends to belittle the individual who alone may be allowed to wear them, and adversely reflects on the legitimate veteran. They ask that the attention of the public be called to this matter and their co-operation requested that the King's uniform be worn only by those who have authority to wear it and only on suitable occasions, and secondly, that the wearing of service badges, badges, medal ribbons, wounded stripes, etc., by those who have not seen service, cease.

War Bond Interest Coupons and Cheques Cashed Free.



The Merchants Bank will cash all War Loan coupons or interest cheques when due, on presentation, without making any charge whatever for the service.

If you have not a Savings Account, why not use your interest money to open one with This Bank?

THE MERCHANTS BANK

Head Office: Montreal, OF CANADA Established 1864.

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

Compulsory Saving

How many of us, young people especially, can systematically save money? It is so perilously easy to fritter away small sums.

Here is seen one of the most valuable functions of Life Insurance. A Life Policy compels systematic saving, or the benefit of previous payments is lost. It is well to recognize one's limitations, and if only for the sake of saving money to advantage, it is wisdom to insure.

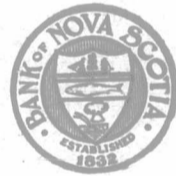
The Great-West Life Policies provide Insurance on most attractive terms. Their wide popularity is based on the solid foundations of low premium rates and remarkably high profit returns to Policyholders. Details gladly given on request.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company

Dept. "Z"

Head Office - Winnipeg

Service and Growth



Paid-up Capital \$ 9,700,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits 18,000,000
Resources - - - 220,000,000

WE INVITE YOUR ACCOUNT
298 branches.
General Office, Toronto.

The Bank of Nova Scotia

Important !! 30-lb. Herd Sire for Sale—Gipsy Pontiac Cornucopia, No. 32700 (calved Nov. 1917), a show bull, guaranteed right. His dam is a 30.71-lb. granddaughter of Sir Waldorf De Kol, and his sire is May Sylvia Pontiac Cornucopia. The latter bull, it will be remembered, is from a daughter of the great May Echo Sylvia, and got by the 44-lb. bull, Spring Farm Pontiac Cornucopia. Come and see his calves. We also have several of his sons for sale. JOSEPH PEEL, Port Perry, Ontario.

LAST CALL FOR THE CAUGHELL HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL FORTY-FOUR HIGH-CLASS SELECTIONS

THE FARM IS SOLD

The entire VERSTELLA HERD, with the exception of the herd sire. Every animal bred on the farm.

THERE IS NO RESERVE

St. Thomas, Ontario, Tuesday, December 2nd, 1919

The sale also includes Horses, Hogs, Seed Grains, Field Roots, Alfalfa Hay, Farm Implements, Household Furniture and all other farm equipment Cattle Sale, 1 o'clock p.m. General Sale, 10 a.m.

Included in this sale are: 11 daughters of Sir Colantha Wayne, with records up to 25.50 lbs. of butter in 7 days. A sister to this sire sold recently in the Chicago Sale for \$7,500; 3 daughters of Flora's Sarcastic Lad, with average records of 25.61 lbs. of butter in 7 days, and one of which has given 102 lbs. of

milk in one day; 12 sons and daughters of Pontiac Korndyke Plus, a brother to May Echo Sylvia; 10 daughters of Lakeview King Inka De Kol, bred to start freshening shortly after sale date, and 6 daughters of Sarcastic Wayne De Kol. For catalogues address:

DAVID CAUGHELL, Owner, St. Thomas, Ont., R.R. No. 8

Auctioneers (LOCKE & McLACHLIN T. MERRIT MOORE

For Attractive Herefords

Attend the Second Annual Sale of the Ontario Hereford Breeders' Association, to be held in the Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, Ontario Friday, December 12th, 1919

42 Females 24 Bulls

66
H
E
A
D

These cattle consist of choice individuals, selected from seventeen of Ontario's leading herds. Many of them were winners at the big shows this fall, and will be exhibited at the Winter Show, where they can be judged on their own merit Sale Day.

66
H
E
A
D

Sons and Daughters of These Great Sires are Featured in the Sale:

Surprise.....	95988	Donald Lad.....	26737
Spartacus.....	2087	Victor Fairfax.....	24566
Bonnie Brae 61st.....	14155	Bonnie Brae 3rd.....	7497
Albany.....	22767	Bonnie Brae 31st.....	9976
Brea Real 6th.....	12155	Moneymaker.....	18919
Perfect Publisher.....	19003	Bonnie Brae 93rd.....	18302
Peter Fairfax.....	15799	Brae Real 3rd.....	15809
	33592	Alvin Fairfax.....	28383

The Hereford cattle consigned to this sale represent high-class individuals from some of the most noted herds in Ontario, both from a breeder's and exhibitor's standpoint. The blood lines carried through the entire offering recommend each animal as a highly-bred individual, worthy of the consideration of the most critical breeder. The bulls are, for the most part, young and just reaching breeding age, and carry the type, breeding and quality that fit them to head the best Canadian herds. The females are essentially high-class, and will stand the closest scrutiny.

REMEMBER THE DATE AND WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO

JAMES PAGE, Sec'y., Wallacetown, Ont. J. E. HARRIS, Pres., Kingsville, Ont. EARL GARTON, Auctioneer, Greenburg, Ind., U.S.A.

SHIP HILL GET THESE FURS TO HIGH PRICES

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

EASTERN CANADA—FURS

	Extra large	Large	Medium	Small	Unprime or otherwise inferior
Skunk Black	\$10.50-\$9.00	\$8.75-\$8.00	\$7.75-\$7.00	\$6.50-\$5.50	\$5.25-\$1.00
Short	8.75-7.50	7.25-6.25	6.00-5.25	5.00-4.00	4.00-.75
Narrow	7.00-5.75	5.50-4.75	4.50-3.75	3.50-2.75	4.00-.50
Broad	3.50-2.75	2.50-2.00	2.00-1.50	1.50-1.00	1.25-.25
Mink Dark	18.00-15.00	14.00-12.00	10.00-8.50	7.00-6.00	7.00-.40
Ordinary	14.00-12.00	10.00-9.00	8.00-7.00	5.75-4.75	6.00-.30
Pale	11.00-9.50	8.50-7.50	6.50-5.50	4.75-3.75	5.00-.25
Muskrat	4.50-3.65	3.40-3.15	2.75-2.45	2.00-1.75	2.10-.15
White Weasel	3.25-2.60	2.30-2.00	1.50-1.25	.85-.65	.90-.10
Red Fox	30.00-24.00	22.00-20.00	17.00-15.00	11.00-9.00	13.00-1.00

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

FOR HILL BROS. MAIN & OLIVE ST. FUR CO. ST. LOUIS MO.

FROM _____ 412
POST OFFICE _____
R-F-D _____ BOX _____ STATE _____

Gossip.

Niagara Peninsula Holstein Sale.

The Niagara Peninsula Holstein Club is one of Ontario's pure-bred breeders' clubs that has established itself as worthy of respect and patronage in the minds of all Holstein breeders in the Province. Past auction sales of pure-bred Holsteins conducted by this Club have been eminently successful, and there is every reason to believe that the coming sale at Dunnville, on December 3, will be equally

so. Quite a number of well-known breeders of Black-and Whites in the Niagara Peninsula are consignors to this sale, and by the excellence of their contributions will assist in furnishing would-be purchasers of good cattle with desirable additions to their herds. The Secretary, W. L. Houck, R. R. No. 2, Stevensville, will be glad to send a catalogue to anyone enquiring, so that the names, records and breeding of the many animals consigned may be closely studied. Do not forget the date, Dec.

Auction Sale

HIGH-CLASS

Holsteins

By Niagara Peninsula Holstein Club

At Hall's Feed Barn

Dunnville, Ont., December 3rd

CONSIGNORS:

J. Moote, Canboro Collver V. Robbins, Wellandport, Ont.
A. R. Ricker, Attercliffe Nagel Bros., Fisherville, Ont.
E. V. Robinson, Attercliffe A. Smith, Dunnville
R. McLaughlin, Dunnville J. A. Dyer, St Catharines
R. Cooper, Welland D. J. Crawford, Canboro
H. McLeod, Stamford
P. S. Moote, Dunnville

There is excellent service on all R.R. lines

For further particulars write:

W. L. HOUCK
Stevensville, R. R. 2
For Catalogue

3, at Dunnville. For further information see the advertisement in this issue.

Coming Events.

Nov. 29 to Dec. 6.—International Live-Stock Exposition, Chicago.
Dec. 5-11.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.
Dec. 11-12.—Toronto Fat Stock Show.
Dec. 17-18.—United Farmers of Ontario annual meeting.
Jan. 8-9, 1920.—Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Convention, Brockville.
Jan. 13-16, 1920.—Corn Show, Chatham, Ont.
Jan. 14-15, 1920.—Western Ontario Dairymen's Convention, London.

Meeting of Dual-purpose Shorthorn Breeders.

A meeting of dual-purpose Shorthorn breeders will be held in the Council Chamber, Guelph, at 8 p.m., Tuesday, December 9, for the purpose of considering the advisability of forming an organization. The number of breeders interested in dual-purpose Shorthorns is fast increasing and organization should be a

benefit in the way of establishing uniformity in the breed and in encouraging the exhibiting and testing of representatives of the breed. All interested in dual-purpose Shorthorns should be at the meeting to express their views and to aid in effecting an organization.

Sale Dates.

Nov. 26, 1919.—Elgin County Holstein Breeders' Club Sale, St. Thomas.
Nov. 27, 1919.—F. A. Ficht & Son, Woodstock, Ont.—Holsteins.
Dec. 2, 1919.—David Caughell, R. 8, St. Thomas.—Holsteins, farm stock, etc.
Dec. 3, 1919.—Niagara Peninsula Holstein-Friesian Association, Dunnville, Ont.
Dec. 10, 1919.—Hon. Peter Smith, Sebringville, Ont.—Holsteins.
Dec. 12, 1919.—Ontario Hereford Breeder's Association, Guelph, Ont.
Dec. 17, 1919.—Oxford County Holstein Breeders' Club semi-annual sale at Woodstock, Ont.
Dec. 18, 1919.—Southern Counties Ayrshire Breeder's Club Sale at Woodstock, Ont.
Dec. 18, 1919.—Brant District Holstein Breeders Sale, Brantford, Ont.

An Ingersoll Watch



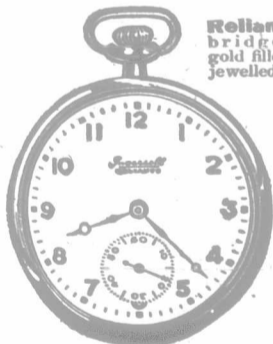
Maple-Leaf—the most famous watch of the Ingersoll line, and the lowest priced

another Ingersoll



Radiolite—tells time in the dark. The hands and numerals are coated with a substance containing real radium.

and another



Reliance—three-bridge model, gold filled case—7 jewelled

These are only 3 of the 15 different Ingersoll models

Look for the store with the Ingersoll Display

ROBT. H. INGERSOLL
128 Bleury Street Montreal, Canada

Fall Work in Canada.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued a bulletin on November 15, showing the area estimated to be sown to fall wheat for the harvest of 1920 and the condition of this crop on October 31; the proportion of fall plowing; and the percentage of summer fallowing.

AREA SOWN TO FALL WHEAT.

The total area sown to fall wheat in Canada for the harvest of 1920 is estimated to be 776,400 acres, as compared with 714,700 acres last year, an increase of 9 per cent. The area sown in Ontario is placed at 717,000 acres, as compared with 652,000 acres last year, an increase of 10 per cent. In Alberta the area is 38,400 acres, as compared with 43,700 acres last year, a reduction of 12 per cent.; but the figures for this Province are subject to revision. In the other Provinces, where fall wheat is sown to a small extent, viz., Manitoba and British Columbia, the area in Manitoba is 6,400 acres as against 6,100 acres last year, and in British Columbia it is 14,600 acres, as against 12,900 acres. The condition of fall wheat on October 31 is reported at 104 per cent., i.e. 4 per cent. above the decennial average, as compared with 102 per cent. last year and 87 per cent. in 1917. In Ontario the condition is 107 per cent., as compared with 102 per cent. last year and 87 per cent. in 1917; in Alberta the percentage is 98 for this year and last year and in 1917 it was 99. In Manitoba and in British Columbia the percentage is 97 this year. Last year the percentage in Manitoba was 71 and in 1917 it was 110. In British Columbia the percentage last year was 98, and in 1917 it was 82.

WEATHER CONDITIONS IN THE WEST.

Reports from crop correspondents and from the Dominion Experimental Farms and Stations indicate that the month of October has been unusually cold. Wintry conditions set in after the first ten days, hindering threshing operations, interfering with fall plowing, and resulting in the freezing in the ground of large quantities of potatoes, as well as in the loss of thousands of boxes of apples in British Columbia. Towards the end of the month temperatures below zero were experienced in Manitoba of 11, at Brandon, in Saskatchewan of 22, at Indian Head, of 11.8 at Rosthern, of 19, at Scott, and, in Alberta, of 15 at Lethbridge.

PROGRESS OF FALL FLOWING.

Owing to these exceptional weather conditions the proportion of fall plowing completed in Saskatchewan and Alberta was smaller than in recent years, and this notwithstanding the very early harvest. In Saskatchewan only 30 per cent. of fall plowing has been done this year as compared with 39 per cent. last year, and 37 per cent. the year before. In Alberta the proportion is 24 per cent., as compared with 35 last year and 38 per cent. in 1917. On the other hand, Manitoba shows the higher proportion of 64 per cent. as against 54 per cent. last year, and 40 per cent. in 1917. In British Columbia the proportion is 56 per cent., as against 48 per cent. last year and 51 per cent. in 1917. In the Maritime Provinces the proportions are higher, being 82 per cent. in Prince Edward Island and 68 per cent. in Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, as compared with 75, 63 and 68 per cent. in these Provinces last year. In Quebec 75 per cent. of fall plowing is reported as completed as against 62 per cent. last year and in Ontario the proportion is 77 per cent. as against 64 per cent. The average percentage for the whole of Canada is 66 or 10 per cent. more than last year and 13 per cent. more than in 1917. As compared with last year, the area under summer fallow is for Canada about 6 per cent. less. In Ontario and in British Columbia the area is equal to that of last year; in Manitoba it is 6, in Saskatchewan it is 2 and in Alberta it is 15 per cent. less.

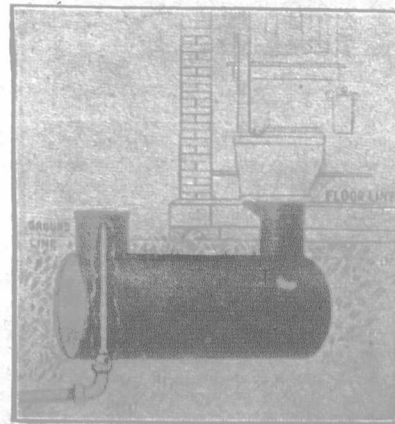
A few days ago he entered a hair-dresser's establishment, and, with a surly "Hair-cut-and-quick-about-it," sat down in a chair.

Now, the barber was a chatty fellow, as is the custom in his trade, and he did not know Narker. After a few preliminary touches he ventured on a remark. "Hair very thin on top, sir," he said.

"Very glad to hear it!" grunted Narker. "Hate fat hair myself."

And the barber never smiled again.

Winter's Coming — Now's the Time to Get Rid of the "Outhouse."



DON'T put up with that disagreeable, disgusting outfit another winter. Get busy now and replace it. Have a modern toilet—indoors!

The Kaustine Waterless Toilets offer the same comfort, convenience and privacy on the farm as the water-closet gives in the cities. It looks just the same.

And it gives the same efficient sanitation.

For, the Kaustine Toilet is a complete sewage DISPOSAL system. Kaustine chemical is the most powerful disintegrating agent known. Scientific ventilation of the white washable china bowl makes it absolutely odorless.

We'll give you a posi-

Kaustine Waterless Toilets

tive long-term guarantee that a Kaustine Toilet will yield satisfaction—that it is odorless, free from trouble, needs less than 2 hours' attention a year.

And you'll be surprised at the low cost—at how few hours it will take to install one in your house.

Write for our literature. Ask for some typical testimonials from the 50,000 Kaustine owners. Ask for the nearest installation—school, farm-home or factory. Write the doom of the unpleasant, unsanitary old outhouse. Send the coupon now.

KAUSTINE CO. LIMITED
TORONTO, ONT.

Kaustine Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Gentlemen: I want to read your booklet about sanitation and indoor toilets. This places me under no obligation to buy.

Name.....

Address.....

Look



at our price lists, before you ship your furs. Compare our figures with the prices quoted you by other houses. You, too, will be convinced that

We Pay More MONEY For All Kinds of FURS

Send us your next shipment, and see for yourself that we live up to all our promises—higher grading and more money. We pay all U.S. and Canadian Trappers the very best prices at all times for their furs, and now offer you, also this opportunity to cash in on the

World-Wide Markets of the CLAY EXPORT CO.

We sell to buyers in Russia, China, England, North and South America. We always sell in those markets where prices are highest. Therefore, we can pay you and all other U.S. and Canadian Trappers the very highest prices for furs. Make up a shipment today. Send to Clay Export Co. and get the world's best prices.

Write for High Export Price List and Free Book

Write for our price list—also free book, "Trapping Secrets."

Great trapping book written. Tells success secrets of famous trappers, like Crockett, Carson, Boone, and others. Let their secrets help you make more money. Free to trappers only. Write for copy. We'll also keep you posted on the fur market.

CLAY EXPORT COMPANY
Furs for the World's Trade
1125-J — West 35th St., Chicago, Ill.

BROOKDALE HEREFORDS

No matter if you want bull-sor females, see the get of Bonnie Ingleside 7th, before buying elsewhere. We have the best of breeding and good individuals, priced right. Visitors welcome.

W. READHEAD.

MILTON, ONT.

TRACTORS!



GET INSTRUCTION

Every farmer in these days of high wages and scarcity of help is thinking —TRACTORS.

If he does not buy one this year, he will next; and if not next year, then the year after. But he is bound to get one.

IF YOU OWN A TRACTOR you want to save maintenance and repair bills. We show you how.

IF YOU THINK OF BUYING A TRACTOR, get instruction first, and buy not as a novice, but as one who has a thorough knowledge of Tractors.

IF YOU SELL TRACTORS, gain self-confidence and the respect of your customers by a sound knowledge of the machine you sell.

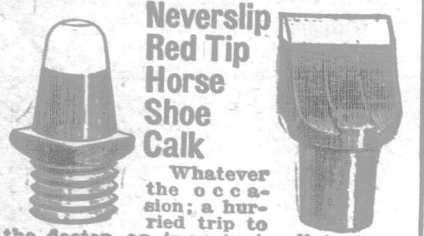
LASTLY, IF YOU WORK ON THE FARM, be worthy of higher wages and better conditions. Become a highly-paid expert Tractor operator.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE COURSE gives a complete up-to-date, thorough training on every phase of every tractor. It trains you at home. Hundreds have benefited from it. Write NOW for free information.

CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE Limited, Dept. E, Toronto

A HORSE CAN TRAVEL WHERE AN AUTOMOBILE CANNOT GO

Often in the deep snows of winter an automobile cannot get through the drifts, but the horse can travel anywhere if he can secure footing. There is just one thing will insure safe footing on any road anywhere any time, no matter how icy or slippery, and that is the



Neverslip Red Tip Horse Shoe Calk

Whatever the occasion; a hurried trip to the doctor, an important call to town, a load of produce to be delivered—your horse is ready when you are ready. The wise horse owner will go to his horse shoer early and have the safe, reliable RED TIP SHOES put on. Then he can laugh at the weather. No sleet storm, no sudden freeze will hold him back. His sharp, strong RED TIP CALKS can be adjusted in 30 minutes, and he is ready for the road. Avoid substitutes. LOOK FOR THE RED TIP

THE NEVERSIP WORKS 559 Pius IX Ave., Montreal, Canada. U. S. Factory, New Brunswick, N. J.

FEEDS

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

Car lots or less.

Crampsey & Kelley 776 Dovercourt Rd., TORONTO

SEEDS WANTED

We are in the market to buy Alsike, Red Clover, Timothy, White Blossom Sweet Clover. If any to offer send samples and we will quote you our best price F. O. B. your station.

TODD & COOK Seed Merchants, Stouffville, Ont.

ARE YOU BUILDING OR REPAIRING

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

THE HALLIDAY COMPANY, LIMITED, HAMILTON CANADA
FACTORY DISTRIBUTORS

FOR SALE

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

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS Please mention Advocate

Forests Not Growing as Rapidly as Cut.

The forestry situation in Canada is distinctly more favorable than in the United States, due to the great bulk of the forests being on Crown lands, and thus subject to such cutting regulations as may be prescribed by the governmental agencies concerned, either Dominion or Provincial, as the case may be.

The fact remains, however, that only to a comparatively small extent do the existing cutting regulations provide to anything like an adequate degree for the perpetuation of the forest on cut-over lands. Studies made by the Commission of Conservation show, for example, that in the pulp-wood forests of Eastern Canada, present methods of cutting are resulting in the steady deterioration of the forest, and are rapidly rendering great areas relatively unproductive.

The demands for export material are steadily increasing. Not only does the United States take around 40 per cent. of the pulpwood produced in Canada, but there is an export business of wood-pulp and of paper, to the United States, Great Britain, France, and other countries, aggregating over \$26,000,000 in 1917, and probably around \$35,000,000 in 1918. The exports of lumber add very handsomely to this total, and are becoming much greater through shipments to Great Britain and other European countries.

The value of Canadian forests, not only in maintaining home industries but in building up a great export business and thus rendering the balance of trade more favorable, can scarcely be over-emphasized.

The necessity for recuperative measures, now found to be so urgently required in the United States, is rapidly becoming obvious also in Eastern Canada, and merits the best consideration of the governmental agencies concerned. In addition to the investigations of the Commission of Conservation and the Dominion Forestry Branch, the Provincial Forest Services of Quebec and New Brunswick have the whole situation under very careful consideration.—C. L., in Conservation.

Fall Activities in Ontario.

The following is a summary of reports made by Agricultural Representatives to the Ontario Department of Agriculture, on November 17.

The new fall wheat has a vigorous appearance, although there are a few complaints of injury from the Hessian fly. The acreage is decidedly larger than that of last year. Rye also looks promising.

Roots are nearly all up and sheltered. Middlesex states that turnips are being marketed at prices ranging from 25 cents to 40 cents a bushel, the lower prices being those paid under contract rates. Middlesex reports potatoes being shipped to United States points at \$2.15 an and \$2.25 a bag.

The tobacco crop in Essex has been practically all sold at 35 cents to 43 cents a lb. for Burley; 60 cents to 73 cents a lb. flue cured.

Grey reports that sweet clover seed is selling at from \$14 to \$15 a bushel, but that sales are slower than they have been.

Live stock are nearly all stabled, and are in fair general conditions owing to good fall pastures. Carleton reports many steers having been recently marketed off the grass. A dealer in Prince Edward is sending weekly shipments to Buffalo. The milk supply all over the Province has kept up remarkably well for the season. Milch cows are in good demand at from \$120 to \$200.

Hogs are being steadily marketed, but too many brood sows are going. Prices for bacon hogs at local points have ranged from \$15.50 to \$16.75 a cwt. Little pigs are selling in Brant at from \$8 to \$10 a pair.

The marketing of grain has been slow, as much of it will be kept to feed on the farm. Hay and silage is more than sufficient for carrying stock over, but straw stacks are fewer than for years. Hay is selling at from \$20 to \$30 a ton.

Threshing is practically completed. More fall plowing has been done than for years, although the frost of last week checked the work in some quarters.

Labor on the whole has been sufficient for the demand, but Peel reports that good men are being offered as high as \$720 a year with house and garden.

Two cents per cow per day

"The annual cost of operation for a 25 to 35-cow outfit, including repairs, power, labor in caring for engine and washing machines, interest on investment, and ten per cent. depreciation on machine, would amount to approximately \$225.00.

The above is approximately one-third of what the farmer is now paying the hired man, where board is not taken into account.

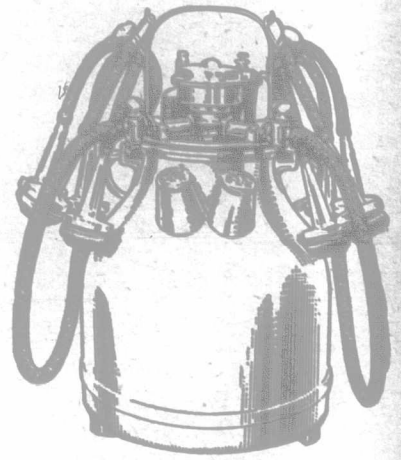
Divided between 30 cows, this brings the RUNNING EXPENSES down to two cents per cow per day."

Special Circular "The Milking Machine" Dominion Experimental Farm

The average man will not milk more than seven cows per hour, which at 25c. per hour costs 7.2 cents per cow per day for handmilking. One man with the Burrell (B.L.K.) Milker can milk 20 to 25 cows per hour, which brings the total cost of machine milking including daily running expenses to 4.5 cents per cow per day.

The Burrell Milker also enables one man to milk many more cows than it is physically possible for him to milk by hand.

Write us for pamphlets which tell all about the modern Burrell (B.L.K.) Milker
D. DERBYSHIRE CO., LIMITED, Brockville, Ontario.



BURRELL B-L-K MILKER

STORM DOORS

STORM SASH

The season is at hand when you will need these. Get them before the frost comes and the wintry winds begin to blow.

We can supply you. Send us your sizes NOW.

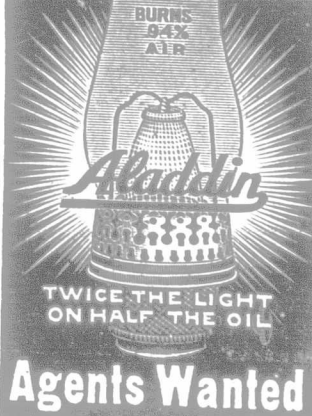
Hot Bed Sash in Any Quantity.

GET OUR PRICES.

A. COATES & SONS

PLANING MILL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

WHITE LIGHT FROM COAL OIL



Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 70 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal-oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

TEN NIGHTS FREE TRIAL that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE! We want one user whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the first and write us quick for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE. WANTLE LAMP CO., 233 Aladdin Building, Montreal or LARGEST COAL OIL WANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD, Winnipeg. Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

Agents Wanted

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

SCOTCH BRED SHORTHORN FEMALES

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

Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the bluish came.

FLEMING'S SPAVIN CURE (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid bluish—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Corn, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advisor describes and illustrates all kinds of bluish, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. **Mail it free if you write.**
FLEMING BROS., Chemists
Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Bright Prospects

It looks as though the demand for beef will be strong for some years to come, and the man who is in line for greatest profits is the Shorthorn Breeder.

We haven't room to give our reasons here, but write the Secretary for our free publications, which furnish facts.

DOMINION SHORTHORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION

W. A. DRYDEN, President
Brooklin, Ont.
G. E. DAY, Secretary
Box 285, Guelph
Ont. 21



Maple Shade

SHORTHORNS

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

W. A. DRYDEN

Brooklin - - Ontario

The Get of Burnbrae Sultan - 89325 - Shorthorn Bulls for Sale

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

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

Mardella Dual-purpose Shorthorns

8 choice young bulls; 30 females, cows and heifers. All of good size, type and breeding. Herd headed by The Duke; dam gave 13,599 lbs. milk, 474 lbs. butter-fat. He is one of the greatest living combinations of beef, milk and Shorthorn character. All priced to sell. Write, call or 'phone.
THOMAS GRAHAM, Port Perry, R.R. 3, Ont.

DUAL-PURPOSE

Shorthorns

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

Chas. Graham, Port Perry, Ont.

A Shorthorn Herd Header

For Sale—that grand stock bull Strathallan King 92655, bred by Duncan Brown & Sons and sired by Trout Creek Wonder—dam Pan Strathallan 54695. He is a good one, fit to head any herd and will be stocked.

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

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

Gossip.

In the list of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, the judges for Canadian-bred Clydesdales, Herefords and Angus are not given. The Secretary of the fair has written us to the effect that A. J. Ness, of Howick, Que., and W. J. Bell, of Kemptville, will judge the Canadian-bred Clydesdales, and Charles Escher, of Botna, Iowa, will judge the Herefords and Angus.

The Lafayette Stock Farm Company of Canada state that they have recently sold the Percheron stallion, Diamond, to F. Shantz, Kitchener, and the prize-winning Percheron mare, Ina, to Huntsberger & Shantz, of Waterloo. John A. McMillan, of Glanworth, secured the Percheron stallion Shawnee Prospero, and the Percheron mare, Doll. This Company are exhibiting a carload of Percheron and Belgian stallions and mares at the Guelph Winter Fair.

Experimental Farms Purchase Noted Show Mares.

A sale of more than ordinary significance in the Clydesdale world took place recently when Prof. Archibald, Director, Dominion Experimental Farms, purchased from Hillsdale Farm the two well-known brood-mares, Manilla and Syringa. Probably no two mares have been more conspicuous in the public eye in the last semi-decade, and certainly none more deservedly popular. Manilla (imp.) was foaled in 1911 at the famous Seaham Harbor Stud, the property of the late Robt. Brydon, and imported to Canada in her yearling form by R. Rothwell, Hillsdale Farm, Ottawa, Ont., in whose hands she has been abundantly successful, having produced to the cover of Dunnottar five foals in five consecutive years. Her first foal, Margery Daw, has been a consistent winner at Toronto and Ottawa from her foal form onward, winning grand championship honors at the Central Fair, Ottawa, for the past two years, 1918 and 1919. Dunlevie and March Past followed the latter colt winning the Canadian-bred championship and reserve grand championship at the last Central Fair. Her fourth foal, the yearling filly, Queen O'Beauty, stood first in the open class for yearling mares at recent Central Fair. Manilla was sired by the Cawdor Cup and Brydon Challenge Shield, winner Bonnie Buchlyvie, sold in his ten-year-old form at the Seaham Harbor dispersion sale for 5,000 guineas. Her dam Minnos, a Royal winner, and a full sister to the Champion mares Pansy and Mayoress, was sired by the Great Silver Cup, three times, first at the Royal and twice, first at the Highland Shows. Her third dam was the outstanding mare, Muriel, by Gallant Prince, one of the biggest and handsomest sons of Prince of Wales. Manilla won many prizes prior to importation. At Toronto and Ottawa she has invariably been successful in the open brood-mare class, winning first at Ottawa for the last four years. Manilla has the outstanding wearing qualities of her race, qualities that made her sire famous and is as fresh on her legs to-day as in her year-old form. She has been bred, and is believed to be with foal to Dunbar.

The six-year-old brown mare Syringa, was foaled at Hillsdale Farm, and is by the good breeding horse, Sir Spencer, a son of the famous Sir Hugo. Her dam, the (imp.) roan mare, Marchioness, is a daughter of the great brood-mare sire and Cawdor Cup winner, Marcellus. Her second dam was by Moncrieffe Marquis, also a Cawdor Cup winner, and her third dam by Craichmore Darnley, a noted brood-mare sire, and one of the biggest sons of the epoch making Darnley. She has produced two foals at Hillsdale Farm, her filly of 1918 being the unbeaten foal of its year. Syringa began winning grand championship honors in her two-year-old form and has placed many honors to her credit in the interim, and carried her 2,050 lbs. with the gaiety of a three-year-old. She is due to foal in March to Dunnottar.

The management at the Experimental Farm may well feel proud of their purchase from Mr. Rothwell.

Highland Park Scotch Shorthorns

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

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

ELMGROVE SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES

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

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

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

PRESENT OFFERING:

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

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

Plaster Hill Herd Dual-Purpose Shorthorns

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

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

Shorthorns and Clydesdales

College Duke 4th in service. Three nearest dams and sire's dam have milk records averaging over 9,000 p. unds. Six bulls of serviceable age; also a few females. One extra choice yearling stallion by Imp. Dunure Beauieu. Write STEWART M. GRAHAM, Lindsay, Ont.

SHORTHORNS SHROPSHIRE COTSWOLDS

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

FOR SALE

A Dual-purpose Shorthorn Bull, roan, nine months, good type. Dam came second in her class in 1917 official test. Sire's dam and grandam both made high official records.

D. Z. GIBSON, CALEDONIA, ONT.

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

OXFORD COUNTY HOLSTEINS

Sixty-Five High-Class Selections

50 FEMALES

Selling under the auspices of the Oxford Holstein Breeders Club, in their Semi-Annual Fall Sale, Dufferin Hotel Stables, in the City of

15 YOUNG BULLS

Woodstock, Ont., - Wed., Dec. 17th, 1919

Listing the Greatest Array of Breeding Stock We Have Ever Offered, Consigned by the following Breeders:

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Martin McDowell | Oxford Centre. |
| G. T. Prouse | Tillsonburg. |
| S. R. Lee | Otterville. |
| Haley & Lee | Springford. |
| T. J. Lammiman & Son | Curries. |
| Walburn Rivers | Ingersoll. |
| Chas. N. Hilliker | Burgessville. |
| McGhee Bros. | Beachville. |
| M. L. Haley | Springford. |
| A. T. Walker | Burgessville. |
| Andrew Dunn | Ingersoll. |
| B. D. Smith | Springford. |
| Jacob Mogk & Son | Tavistock. |
| Geo. Oliver | Bright. |
| F. I. Birrel | Burgessville. |
| R. W. Newton | Tavistock. |
| Peter S. Arbogast | Mitchell. |
| Arbogast Bros. | Sebringville. |

For Catalogues Address:

W. E. Thomson, Secretary, Woodstock, Ont.
Auctioneers: MOORE-DEAN.

CLOVER BAR HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL

FORTY SEVEN HEAD

**FORTY CHOICE RICHLY BRED FEMALES
FIVE YOUNG BULLS TWO HERD SIRES**

FORTY SEVEN HEAD

*The entire herd belonging to the
HON. PETER SMITH*

Selling without reserve, at his Clover Bar Farm near

SEBRINGVILLE, ONTARIO, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1919

Owing to the pressure of new duties which take up so much of his time at Toronto, the Hon. Mr. Smith has instructed us to make the announcement which appears above. Clover Bar Farm, as in the past, will still continue to produce grain and fodder under Mr. Smith's supervision, but dairying which requires so much attention will, for the time at least, be entirely dispensed with. Holstein breeders will recall the Clover Bar herd as one of the successful early herds of Perth County, enjoying since its foundation, all the advantages of intelligent and careful management.

The herd now numbers close to 30 breeding females which will with the 1918 and 1919 calves, bring the total numbers selling up to 47 head. With the exception of the two herd sires and one or more like instances among the older breeding cows, every lot listed enjoys the distinction of being bred on the farm, and added to this of also being a credit to the farm on which they were bred. Individual mention of many of the higher record things will appear in these columns next week. The herd sells in its entirety—there will be no reserve. For Catalogues, address:—

HON. PETER SMITH Clover Bar Farm, R.R. No. 3, **STRATFORD, ONTARIO**

Gossip.

Holstein Bulls of Rare Breeding.

There has appeared in these columns from time to time, rather glowing reports regarding the Raymondale herd of pure-bred Holsteins owned by D. Raymond of Vaudreuil, Que. Mr. Raymond's herd enjoys the distinction of being not only the largest Holstein herd in its home province, but also one of the most noted herds in the Dominion. There are many who will best recall Raymondale farm as the home of Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo, sire of the \$12,750 heifer, Het Loo Pietertje. This heifer, it will be remembered, was sold at the great Milwaukee sale in 1917 and with a record of over 31 lbs. of butter in seven days, still stands as the highest junior two-year-old of the breed. Mr. Raymond is still using the sire of this great heifer, as his senior sire in service, and has at present more of his daughters in the herd than are owned in any one herd in Canada. A number of these are holding records from 19.65 to 25.27 lbs. of butter in seven days as two year olds, and a half dozen others are choice, well-grown, year-old heifers, which as yet have not been bred. While speaking of these younger females, we might also add that there are almost a dozen daughters of the former herd sire, Avondale Pontiac Echo, the noted son of May Echo Sylvia now being used as the senior sire in the great Carnation farms at Washington. At the time of our visit to the farm some few weeks ago, there were several of the daughters of this sire which were soon due to freshen and no doubt there will be some exceptional good two-year-old records to announce from Raymondale in the near future. There is also an eighteen-months son of Avondale Pontiac Echo in the herd which must not be overlooked. Being sired by a son of the world's greatest milk cow, the dam of this young bull is also equally noteworthy, she being, the 37.26 lb. cow, Korndyke Queen DeKol 6th, the highest record female in the Raymondale herd. Korndyke Queen DeKol 6th produced 781 lbs. of milk in the seven days and also has a record of over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days for three consecutive years. Her milk production in each of the three records mentioned ran above 700 lbs., and in addition to this she was the grand champion Holstein female at the Orange-town Show in 1917, being brought into the show-ring the day following the completion of her test. It is doubtful if there are over three other bulls in Canada with the milk records for the two nearest dams averaging 891.05 lbs. for seven days. Mr. Raymond has already used

HOLSTEIN HERD AVERAGES 18,812 LBS. MILK

A herd of 13 pure-bred Holsteins last year averaged 18,812 lbs. milk and 638.57 lbs. fat. Do you realize the money there is in such cows? It is estimated that the average annual yield of all cows in this country is under 4,000 lbs. These 13 cows produce as much milk as 62 cows of the 4,000-lb. class. Why feed, milk and shelter any more cows than you need to produce the milk you require? If interested in **HOLSTEIN CATTLE** send for booklets— they contain much valuable information. **HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA** ST. GEORGE, ONT. W. A. CLEMONS, Secretary.

Raymondale Holstein-Friesians

A herd sire of our breeding will improve your herd. We have sons of our present sire, Pontiac Korndyke of Het Loo (sire of \$12,750 Het Loo 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 D. RAYMOND, Owner
Vaudreuil, Que. Queen's Hotel, Montreal

Hamilton House Holstein Herd Sires

Our highest record bull for sale at present is a 4 months calf from Lulu Darkness 30.33 lbs. and sired by a son of Lulu Keyes 36.56 lbs. His two nearest dams therefore average 33.44 lbs. and both have over 100 lbs. of milk per day. We have several other bulls by the same sire and from two and three-year-old heifers with records up to 27.24 lbs. All are priced to sell.

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

Hospital for Insane, Hamilton

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

APPLY TO SUPERINTENDENT

Manor Farm Holstein-Friesians

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

GORDON S. GOODERHAM, Clarkson, Ont.

Stations: Clarkson and Oakville. Farm on Toronto and Hamilton, Highway

Holstein Bulls—A few ready for service, one from a 32.7-lb. dam. He has a 33.94-lb. maternal sister. Baby bulls by "Ormsby Jane Burke" and "Ormsby Jane Hengerveld King," grandsons of the 40-lb cow, "Ormsby Jane Segis Aaggie," the only twice 40-lb. cow of the breed. Also, females. R. M. HOLBY, R. R. 4, Port Perry, Ont.

Cedar Dale Farm—The Home of Lakeview Johanna Lestrang, the \$15,000 sire—He is the son of the 38.06-lb. cow, Lakeview Lestrang, and is our chief sire in service. We are offering a few females bred to him and also have a few bull calves sired by him, at right prices. Other older bulls, sired by our former herd sire, Prince Segis Walker, son of King Segis Walker. A. J. TAMBLYN, Cedar Dale Holsteins (C. N. R. station one mile) Orono, Ontario

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

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

For Quick Sale—One Bull Eight Months Old—His dam gave 16,388 lbs. milk, and his sister 20,400 lbs. milk. He is a son of Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th, who is a 32.92-lb. grandson of De Kol 2nd Butter Boy. Write at once for price, or better, come and see him. Take Kingston Rd. cars from Toronto. Stop 37. **ARCHIE MUIR, Scarborough P.O., Ont.**

him in the herd to some extent but as his service here must be limited, he informed us he would consider pricing a half interest in this bull to some responsible breeder. Other bulls include a four-months youngster which is from a two-year daughter of the 37 lb. cow, and sired by Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo; a six-months son of DeKol Plus Segis Dixie, a 32.28 lb. five-year-old cow, and sired by Avondale Pontiac Echo. Here again in this calf we have the two nearest dams averaging 904 lbs. of milk in seven days. Still another bull is a twelve-months show calf by Avondale Pontiac Echo and from Francy Belle Wayne a 29.20 lb. three-year-old. This cow also made a 17.72 seven days record at one year and ten months of age. Lilly Pietertje Korndyke a 28.73 lb. five-year-old cow, that was running at a 31-lb. gate the day we were at Raymondale, had a one-month-old bull by Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo. Princess Echo De-Kol, also a five year old, with 28.25 lbs. of butter, 673 lbs. of milk in seven days, had an eighteen month's bull, sired by a son of King Segis Pontiac Alcartra. There were several other youngsters the oldest of which was six and seven months, and all of which were from cows with records of from 25 to 29 lbs. of butter in seven days and sired either by Pontiac Korndyke Het Loo or Avondale Pontiac Echo. Without exception each of these bulls referred to are promising individuals and in nearly every instance their dams are still in the herd and show every likelihood of increasing their present records.

Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Auto School.
Is there an auto and tractor school in Toronto? N. A.

Ans.—We do not know of any. The Hemphill Trade Schools, Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., conduct the only school that we are acquainted with in Canada.

Roup.
A number of my chickens have swollen heads. Their eyes swell shut. The trouble has proven fatal to a number of birds. A. M.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate roup. It is advisable to isolate all diseased birds. Bathe their heads with a weak solution of commercial roup cure, or a five per cent. solution of potassium permanganate. Spray the nostrils with oil of eucalyptus. When the tumors appear, it is well to lance them and treat with a five per cent. carbolic acid solution. The birds that are not affected should be kept well nourished and in a good, hygienic condition. The pen should be well ventilated, but made free from drafts.

BRANT DISTRICT HOLSTEINS

FIFTY-TWO HEAD

Forty-eight Females—Thirty Fresh Cows—Four Young Bulls

Selling in the Annual Fall Sale,
Hunt & Coulter's Stables in the City of

Brantford, Ont., Thursday, December 18th

CONSIGNED BY THE FOLLOWING BREEDERS:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Nelson Clement, Vanessa, Ont. | Wilbert Butler, Norwich, Ont. |
| W. H. Taylor, Scotland, Ont. | Louis Kelley, Scotland, Ont. |
| Chester Lee, Kelvin, Ont. | The Allied Stock Farms, Wilsonville, Ont. |
| Charles H. VanLoon, Waterford, Ont. | J. N. Currison, Brantford, Ont. |
| G. B. Robb, Branchton, Ont. | W. H. Shellington, Harley, Ont. |
| Robert Shellington, Hatchley, Ont. | J. H. Shellington, Hatchley, Ont. |
| Elsworth Plant, Burford, Ont. | E. C. Chambers, Hatchley, Ont. |
| W. J. McCormick, Hatchley, Ont. | |

N.B.—All females in this sale will be cows that are fresh or near freshing. Thirty will have freshened within the 30 days previous to sale, and the remaining eighteen will be due late in December or early in January.

FOR CATALOGUES ADDRESS:

N. P. SAGER, Secretary of Sale, St. George, Ont.

Auctioneers: Almas & Thomas. Sales Manager: J. B. Hammer.

WALNUT GROVE HOLSTEINS

I am offering a choice lot of bull calves sired by May Echo Champion who is a full brother of world's champion May Echo Sylvia; also a few cows just fresh. (Take Radial Car from Toronto to Thornhill) C.R. James, Richmond Hill, R.R. No. 1, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS—CHOICE BULLS

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

"PREMIER HOLSTEIN BULLS—Ready For Service.

I have several young bulls from dams with 7-day records up to 32.66 lbs. of butter, 755.9 lbs. of milk, with 110 lbs. of milk in one day—over 3,000 lbs. in 30 days. All are sired by present herd sire which is a brother to May Echo Sylvia. Step lively if you want these calves. H. H. BAILEY, Oak Park Farm, PARIS, ONT.

Silver Stream Holsteins

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

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

The Largest Jersey Herd in the British Empire

At Toronto Exhibition, 1919, we won twenty-five out of twenty-seven first prizes. We now have for sale first-prize young bulls from R.O.P. dams, as well as females of all ages.

B. H. BULL & SONS - Brampton, Ontario

Laurentian Producing Jerseys—The oldest bull we have at present is a year-old youngster sired by our herd sire, Broadview Bright Villa, No. 5630, and from Brampton Astoria, one of the best imported cows in the herd. We also have others younger of similar breeding, as well as a few bred heifers for sale. FREDERICK G. TODD, Owner, 801 New Birks Bldg., Montreal, P.Q. Farm at Morin Heights, F. J. Watson, Mgr.

THE WOODVIEW FARM JERSEYS—Herded by Imported Champion Rower, winner of first prize with five of his daughters on the Island of Jersey, 1914, second in 1916, and again first in 1917. We are now offering for sale some very choice bull calves, ready for service, sired by imported bulls and from Record of Performance imported prize-winning cows. Also some cows and heifers. Prices right. We work our show cows and show our work cows. JNO. PRINGLE, Prop

Edgeley Bright Prince—a son of Sunbeam of Edgeley, R. O. P. champion, sired by a son of Viola's Bright Prince is for sale. He is 3 years old, sure and active. Won third prize in aged class at Toronto and London, 1919. Write for price. JAMES BAGG & SONS (Woodbridge C.P.R., Concord G.T.R.) EDGELEY, ONT.

DON HERD OF PRODUCING JERSEYS

We have three young bulls of serviceable age—good individuals and priced right. Could also spare a few choice bred heifers. Visitors welcome. D. DUNCAN & SON, TODMORDEN, ONT.

Stockwood Ayrshires—Imported and Canadian-bred—Write me for your next herd sire. I have several youngsters at present sired by my own herd sire, Killoch Gold Flake (Imp.) 51225, and from imported dams that are still in the herd. Call and see the kind we breed. Also pricing a few young cows safe in calf to herd sire. D. M. WATT, St. Louis de Gonzague, P.Q.

SPRINGBANK R.O.P. AYRSHIRES

Our Ayrshires win in the show ring and they fill the pail. We hold more present R.O.P. Champion records than any other herd in Canada. Young bulls and females by present herd sire, Sutherland King Theodore (Imp.) A. S. TURNER & SON, (Railway Station Hamilton) RYCKMAN'S CORNERS, ONT.

Gossip.

The Elderslie Herd at Scarboro.

In the breeding of pure-bred live stock, all breeders look with favor upon a herd in which the foundation females trace pretty much to one source. Usually it is a sign that the herd has had, not only good management, but also has had one or two of the best things obtainable to start off with. This is particularly true in cases of dairy herds, as no dairyman would ever think of breeding up a herd from one or more cows that were unprofitable. Quite often a good grade herd has been disposed of following the purchase of one pure-bred cow, which turned out to be an exceptionally profitable producer. This probably applies to the Holstein herd now owned by Archie Muir of Scarboro, Ont., quite as much as to any other dairy herd in Canada to-day. Mr. Muir, in making his first purchase, probably owes a lot to luck when he selected Della Johanna Calamity, but nevertheless, she was well chosen. In the R. O. P. she produced 16,387 lbs. of milk in the year testing 3.3% and besides she now has four daughters in the herd, all of which show still more promise in the way of production than even their dam. Della Johanna Calamity 2nd, the oldest daughter, finished a semi-official record recently of 20,225 lbs. of milk and 627 lbs. of butter-fat for the year. Della Johanna Abbekerk, the second oldest daughter, has 12,372 lbs. of milk in 310 days, Beatrice Segis of Elderslie, a third daughter has 10,046 lbs. a 3.41% milk in the two-year-old form, and 14,366 lbs. in the three-year-old class. Lulu Segis of Elderslie, the fourth daughter, beginning her test last year as a twenty-two months old heifer, finished with 11,892 lbs. of milk and 411 lbs. of butter-fat.

The records of all these daughters were made under very ordinary conditions, as they received no extra care, other than that given the entire herd. There is also in the stables, a twelve-month son of Della Johanna Calamity 2nd, which is sired by Judge Hengerveld DeKol 8th, a 32.92 lb.-bred grandson of DeKol 2nd Butter Boy. This calf is, so Mr. Muir informed us, priced for a quick sale. "Lulu" and "Beatrice" also have sons in the present sales' list both of which are two-month-old calves and sired by the present herd sire, Rauwerd Echo Pontiac. This bull is got by Hill Crest Ormsby DeKol and from a 20.81 lb. two-year-old daughter of May Echo Champion, the only full brother of the great May Echo Sylvia. Rauwerd Echo Pontiac, it will be remembered, was one of the highest priced youngsters sold at G. A. Brethen's Hill Crest Dispersal and the first of his get to arrive are promising. In passing there is one more female that must not go unnoticed, and this is the four-year-old heifer, Maud Segis of Elderslie, that has just finished a year record of 19,217 lbs. of milk in the junior three-year-old form, and it is expected to calve in plenty of time to qualify in the R. O. P. Records such as these speak for themselves, and as in nearly every instance, the Elderslie females are backed by strong individuality it is quite a safe venture to say the young bulls now offered, will not remain in the stables long. Breeders wishing anything, either in the way of breeding females or a herd sire will do well to see Mr. Muir's herd before buying elsewhere.

Questions and Answers.

Miscellaneous.

Colt Stiffed.

A young colt has a lump on its stifle about the size of a hen's egg. While walking, this slips up and down and gives a crack at each step. The colt is not lame. I have used absorbent liniments and iodine, which reduced the lump but did not take away the cracking sound when the colt was moving. B. S.

Ans.—The colt should be kept as quiet as possible. Clip the hair off the joint and get a blister made of 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces of vaseline. Tie the colt's head so he cannot bite the parts; rub the blister well in, and in twenty-four hours' time rub well again. At the end of another day apply sweet oil and turn the colt loose in a box stall. Oil every day until the scale comes off. It may be necessary to blister frequently, in order to effect a complete cure.



TRAPPERS You Will Dance

with joy when you get your returns for furs shipped to the Abraham Fur Co., the house that never disappoints for shippers. Our expert graders in our "Take-up" Department have positive instructions to see that every shipper gets a liberal grade on every skin and are held accountable for all furs taken up by them. Our prices are the highest ever known and now, more than ever, you need the services of an old established, reliable and experienced fur house. There are no fur houses in the world which have these qualifications to a greater extent than the Abraham Fur Co.

Ship Every Pelt You Have—Now

We urge you to send us your next shipment of furs and let us prove to you that our prices are the highest—our grading the most correct and liberal and our returns most prompt. We have been in the fur business continuously for 43 years and we have made more staunch friends and have a larger percentage of regular old shippers than any other fur house in the U.S. These facts justify our claims that Abraham is America's Leading Fur House. Other fur houses make these same claims, but it is generally conceded by our competitors that the hardest fur house to fight against for business is the Abraham Fur Co. Why? Because our returns are always top of the market and any fur house that wants to keep pace with us will have to go some and be on the job early and late.

SUPPLIES—Get one of Abraham's wonderful Scotch Fences—\$2.00 postpaid, with extra extension \$2.10. Abraham's Animal Baits and Traps—\$1.00 per bottle, 5 bottles for \$4.50. Best bargain in East Coast U.S. Get our free book "Fur Facts" and Trappers Supply Catalog. It's free—drop us a card today. Weekly Reports—Tags and other literature—also free—also free—write the whole business with one postal card—write today.

Abraham Fur Co.
213-215 North Main St., Dept. 526
St. Louis, U.S.A.
"Ship your furs to Abraham"

International Live Stock Show

November 29th to December 6th
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

The Victory Carnival of the Live Stock World.
The Criterion of All Stock Shows.
Daily Sales of Pure-bred Stock

POLLED HEREFORD SALE—Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1.00 p.m. For catalogue write B. O. Gammon, 324 Valley National Bank Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS SALE—Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, 1.00 p.m. For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

POLLED SHORTHORN SALE—Thursday, Dec. 4th, 10.00 a.m. For catalogue write J. H. Martz, Greenville, Ohio.

SHORTHORN SALE—Thursday, Dec. 4th, 1.00 p.m. For catalogue write F. W. Harding, Uni n Stock Yards, Chicago.

HEREFORD SALE—Friday, Dec. 5th, 1.00 p.m. For particulars write R. J. Kinzer, 1,000 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Study intimately the Art of Breeding. Learn to reduce the HIGH COST OF LIVING by economic feeding methods.

The International Hay and Grain Show for Chicago Board of Trade Prices.

The Brilliant Evening Horse Shows and A TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Lowest Rates on All Railroads.

FEEDERS

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

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

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

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

APPERS

ill Dance

get your returns for furs
 Abraham Fur Co., the house
 points for shippers. Our
 our "Take-up" Depart-
 instructions to see that
 a liberal grade on every
 accountable for all furs
 Our prices are the high-
 est now, more than ever
 of an old established
 nced fur house. There
 in the world which have
 to a greater extent than
 do.

Very Pelt
ave—Now

Send us your next shipment of
 prove to you that our prices
 —our grading the most cor-
 ect and our returns most
 have been in the fur business
 for 43 years and we have
 staunch friends and have a
 stage of regular old shippers
 fur houses in the U.S. Our
 our claims that Abraham
 Leading Fur House. Other
 take to these same claims, but it
 conceded by our competitors
 best fur house to fight against
 the Abraham Fur Co. Why?
 returns are always top of the
 any fur house that wants to
 with us will have to go some
 job early and late.

Get one of Abraham's
 wonderful Scotch Fur
 r's Animal Bats and Trail
 bottle, 8 bottles for \$2.50.
 in Rain Coats \$5.00. Get
 "Fur Facts" and "Trappers"
 ng. It's free—drop us a card
 Reports—Tags and other
 also to free. Write the whole
 al card—write today.

an Fur Co.
 Main St., Dept. 526
 is, U.S.A.
 us to Abraham"



More Winter Eggs

Start now to condition your
 layers for a heavy egg yield
 this winter. Delay costs money,
 and loss of big profits which a
 little care will bring.

Pratts Poultry Regulator

Tones up all your birds. Puts
 them in prime laying condition.
 Stirs up the sluggish egg-pro-
 ducing organs and makes hens
 lay.

Costs about 1c a month per bird.
 Money Back if Not Satisfied.
 At your dealer's in pkgs.,
 also 25-lb. pails and
 100-lb. bags.

Write for FREE book
 on Care of Poultry.

**PRATT FOOD CO. OF
 CANADA, LIMITED,**
 525, Carlaw Ave.,
 Toronto.
 PR-6



Cream Wanted

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

Ontario Creameries
 LIMITED
 LONDON - ONTARIO

OXFORDS

Summerhill Flock

If you want breeding stock, buy now.
 First class Rams and Ewes different
 ages. Special offering in Stock Rams.
 Leading flock for past 35 years, winning
 almost all the prizes and championships
 at Calgary, Edmonton, Saskatoon, Bran-
 don, Regina, Toronto and London 1919.

Write us for prices

Peter Arkell & Sons, R.R. 1, Teeswater, Ont.

Maple Shade Farm

Imported Shropshire
 ewes served by best
 imported rams, very
 desirable for founda-
 tion flocks.

W. A. DRYDEN,
 Brooklin, - - - Ontario

Shropshire Sheep—40 shearing ewes, 30 two
 and three-shear ewes, most-
 ly from imported stock. A few choice shearing
 rams; also ewe and ram lambs.
 Oshawa all railroads. C. H. SCOTT,
 Long-distance 'phone. Hampton P.O.

Shropshire and Cotswold Sheep—A fine lot
 of yearling rams and ram lambs,
 large and good quality, imported and home-bred;
 also ewes, all ages. Prices very reasonable.

JOHN MILLER, Claremont, Ont.

LEICESTERS

Of good size and quality.

C. E. WOOD Freeman P.O., Ontario

Elm View Oxford Downs—Thirty selected
 flock leaders. Thirty yearling and two-year-old
 ewes, all first-class. Write for prices.
Bruce A. McKinnon, R.R. 1, Hillsburg, Ont.

Shropshire yearling ewes bred to Bibby's
 84 (Imp.) ram and
 Two Shorthorn Bulls.
 Two Clydesdale Stallions.
W. H. PUGH, Myrtle Station, Ont.

Questions and Answers.
 Miscellaneous.

Flax.
 How should flax seed be sown? J. M.

Ans.—It is customary to sow it broad-
 cast in the spring on well-prepared land.
 It is frequently sown on new land. The
 yield depends a good deal on the soil
 and the season. In many localities the
 yield this year was very poor.

Weight of Bushel of Turnips.
 How many pounds are there in a
 bushel of turnips? Some buyers claim
 there are fifty. T. B.

Ans.—According to the official weights
 of vegetables, the Dominion standard
 for turnips is 50 lbs. per bushel.

Foxtail for Feed.
 1. Is foxtail seed of any value as feed
 for stock? R. H. M.

Ans.—Foxtail would possibly have
 some feeding value, but just how much
 we are not in a position to say, as we
 have not the analysis of foxtail seed at
 hand. A considerable quantity of this
 seed is used as stock feed, as it is embodied
 in screenings which are sold for feed.

Mounting Birds.
 What is the recipe for making the
 composition for mounting birds and
 animals? J. W. T.

Ans.—By writing the North West
 School of Taxidermy, 508 Elwood Build-
 ing, Omaha, Neb., you would be able to
 secure full instructions as to the composi-
 tion for mounting, and other details of
 the work.

Preventing Rust.
 What can we put on a range to prevent
 it from rusting? What is best to clean
 nickel with? G. S.

Ans.—Going over the range with a
 cloth moistened with coaloil will help
 to remove the rust. Some of the black
 stove enamels would give the stove a
 new appearance, but the trouble with
 this material is that it soon burns off.
 There are nickel polishes which may be
 secured at most hardware stores.

Difficult Urination.
 For two months one of my cows has
 had to strain very hard to pass urine.
 She voids little and often and sometimes
 it is a very dark color. A. C. B.

Ans.—There may be a calculi (stones)
 in the bladder. If so a veterinarian
 might be able to remove them, but the
 administration of drugs would be use-
 less. If the trouble is due to irritation
 of the mucous membrane the administra-
 tion of 2 oz of the tincture of hyoscyamus
 in a pint of cold water as a drench 3
 times daily should give good results. V.

Pumpkins for Feed.
 1. Is there a pure-bred blaek sheep?
 Where could they be purchased?
 2. Are boiled pumpkins good for
 small pigs? Are they as good as turnips?
 Are pumpkins good for milch cows?
 Would they be of any use for hens? T. K.

Ans.—1. We do not know of a pure-
 bred black sheep.
 2. They are very seldom fed to small
 pigs, but should be as good as turnips.
 Some feed a considerable quantity of
 pumpkins to cows, with satisfactory
 results. We doubt if hens would eat
 pumpkins.

Wintering Cattle.
 1. What is it worth per month to
 winter cattle on straw and turnips?
 2. I have a driving mare that scours
 when driven seven or eight miles. She
 is fed on clover hay and oats. R. K.

Ans.—1. With the present shortage
 of feed, it is rather difficult to put a
 fair estimate on the cost of wintering
 cattle. A couple of years ago, we know
 of several lots that were wintered at
 \$2.50 per head per month, but with
 the scarcity of both roots and straw
 in many sections, we imagine that the
 price would be considerably higher this
 winter.

2. Two ounces of laudanum and 4
 drams each of catechu and prepared
 chalk is given every four hours until the
 diarrhoea ceases. Adding lime-water to
 the drinking water is sometimes effective.
 The clover hay may be one cause of the
 trouble, although clover is fed very
 satisfactorily to some horses.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL WINTER FAIR
 Dec. 5th - GUELPH - Dec. 11th
\$30,000.00 offered in prizes

PROGRAMME

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

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

In Carcase Competition
 SINCE 1900

Suffolks crossed with no less than ten different
 breeds have won half the total awards in the
 Cross-bred Classes at the Great London, England,
 Smithfield Shows, leaving half to be claimed by all
 other breeds combined. We have some strong
 lamb and yearling rams for sale.

James Bowman, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep Present offering:
 This year's crop of
 ram and ewe lambs; also a few yearlings and two
 young Shorthorn bulls. Prices reasonable.

JAS. L. TOLTON, Walkerton, R. 3, Ontario

Dorsets and Oxfords

I have at present a choice offering in shear-
 ing and ram lambs (both breeds). We
 were unable to show this year, but these
 rams are the choicest lot we ever bred.
 Also have four two-year-old stock rams, as
 well as a limited number of shearing and
 two-shear Dorset ewes. Prices right.

S. J. Robertson (C.P.R.) Hornby, Ont.

Shorthorns and Oxfords for Sale—Two
 young bulls, one a
 choice roan grandson of Right Sort; also ewes
 and lambs, either sex.

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

Oxford Down Sheep

—America's Pioneer Flock—Special offering
 of between thirty and forty superior registered
 shearing ewes bred to imported ram. Sold in
 lots to suit purchaser. Also have a few shear-
 ing rams and ram and ewe lambs to offer. Prices reasonable.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, 70 Beatty Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm
 The Home of the Berkshire

Offers for sale boars fit for service, sows bred and
 ready to breed, younger ones coming on. The
 Crompton and Wandsworth strains, the best
 strains of the breed.

W. W. Brownridge, Georgetown, No. 3, Ont.
 Milton C. P. R. Georgetown G. T. R.
 Milton 'Phone.

Large Black Pigs

A Scotch breeder writes as follows:
 "The Large Black Breed of pigs is not
 subject to degeneration or atavism such as
 is common to other breeds. They are also
 very prolific and come early to maturity,
 while their conformation is just what
 Bacon Curers and Pork Purveyors
 require." We have young stock of this
 great breed for sale. Also very choice
 young bulls of English Dual-Purpose
 Shorthorns.

LYNNORE STOCK FARM
 F. W. Cockshutt - Brantford, Ont.

YORKSHIRES

We are now booking orders for
 Fall pigs, both sexes. Several
 large litters to choose from.

WELWOOD FARM, Farmer's Advocate
 London, Ont.

Pure-bred Yorkshires

We have a number of litters ready to wean and a number of
 sows just bred and several due to farrow and
 a few boars ready for service.

Our stock all show good breeding and excellent type.

F. W. DARBY, FERGUS, ONT.

BERKSHIRES

Boars ready for service and boar pigs, rich in
 the blood of Lord Premier's Successor 161509,
 Grand Champion 1914, Champion sire of 1915,
 1916, 1917. His descendants have won Grand
 Champion honors at the largest and strongest
 shows of 1919. The Champion Berkshire barrows
 of 1918 International were double grandsons of
 Lord Premier's Successor. We have shipped many
 Berkshires to Canada with satisfaction to cus-
 tomers. Prices on request.

HOOD FARM, INC., Lowell, Mass.

Inverugie Tamworths—Boars ready for ser-
 vice; young cows bred
 for fall farrow; extra fine lot of little stuff just
 ready to wean. **LESLIE HADDEN,**
 (formerly Pefferlaw, Ont.) Sunderland, Ont.

Lakeview Yorkshires
 If you want brood sows of any age, stock boars of
 any age, or young pigs, write me. All bred
 from prize-winners for generations back.

JOHN DUCK, - - - Port Credit, Ont.

ELMHURST LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

From our recent importation of sows, together with the stock boar, Suddon Torredor, we
 can supply select breeding stock all ages. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed.

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

—I have to offer at present one of the best litters of
YORKSHIRE pigs I ever had. Also two extra good
 Ayrshire bull calves, born in March from heavy-pro-
 ducing dams. Write me for anything in Ayrshires or Yorkshires.

DAVID A. ASHWORTH, Denfield, Ont., Middlesex Co.

Westside Stock Farm

Meadow Brook Yorkshires—We have a choice
 offering of sows bred and boars
 fit for service. also a number of large litters
 ready to wean. All show the best of breeding
 and excellent type.
G. W. MINERS, R.R. No. 3, Exeter, Ont.

Big Type Chester Whites—We cleaned up at
 London and Toron-
 to Exhibitions, 1919. Now offering pigs from our
 805-lb. sows, and sows bred to our 1,005-lb. boar.

JOHN ANNESSER, Tilbury, Ont.

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.
 Shakespeare Station, G.T.R.

PATENTS Trade Marks and Designs
 Procured in all Countries.
 Special attention given to patent litigation.
 Pamphlet sent free on application.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE
 156 Yonge St. Toronto Ontario

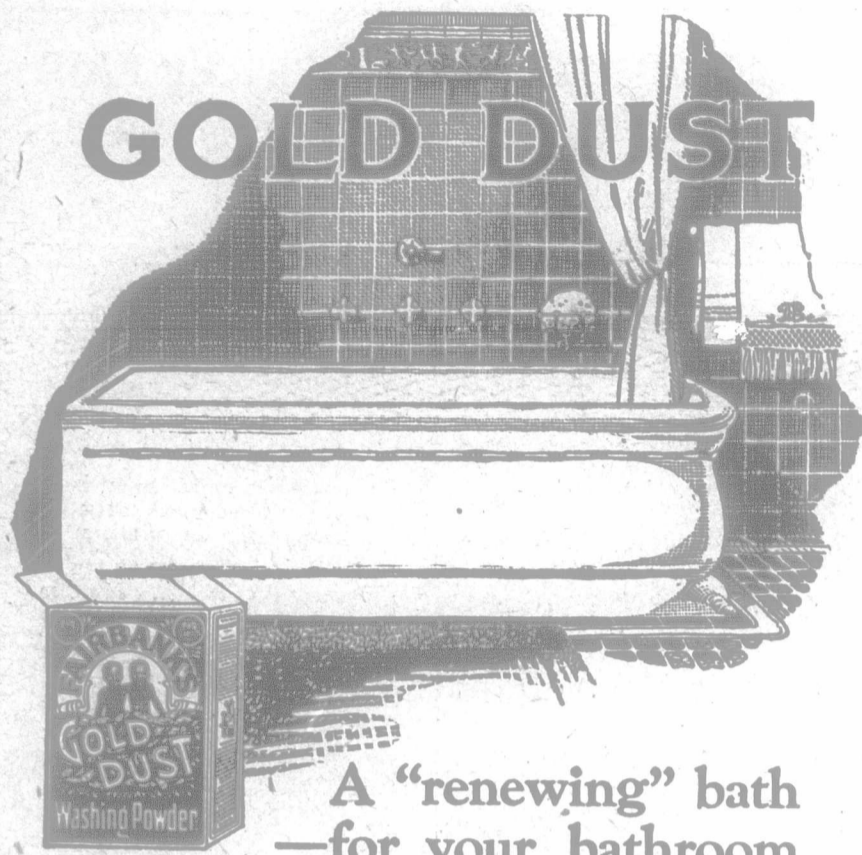
TAMWORTHS

Young Boars and sows bred for fall farrow.
 Express charges prepaid. Registered stock. Write

JOHN W. TODD, CORINTH, ONTARIO

Patents Trade Marks and Designs
 Procured in all Countries.
 Special attention given to patent litigation.
 Pamphlet sent free on application.

RIDOUT & MAYBEE
 156 Yonge St. Toronto Ontario



GOLD DUST

A "renewing" bath
—for your bathroom

FLOORS! Walls! Enamel! Bowl! Tub! Of course you want them always ready for inspection! Gold Dust leaves bathrooms with a sanitary sparkle because it purifies as it thoroughly cleanses. It brings a wonderful sweet cleansing to bowls and drainpipes. Be sure to keep a package of Gold Dust in your bathroom—handy for frequent bathroom cleaning!

Look for the Gold Dust Twins and the name FAIRBANK'S on every package.

THE FAIRBANK COMPANY
LIMITED, MONTREAL

MADE IN
CANADA



In sealed airtight packages.

McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas

Sold fresh everywhere

Factory at LONDON, Canada

Branches at

Montreal, Ottawa,
Hamilton, Kingston,
Winnipeg, Calgary,
Port Arthur, St.
John, N.B.



97

KNITTING MACHINES FOR MONEY MAKING HOME & RED CROSS WORK

Catalogues FREE. CLEVELAND BROS., Mfrs., Box 701, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

Our School Department.

The Public Examination.

BY ALIHA.

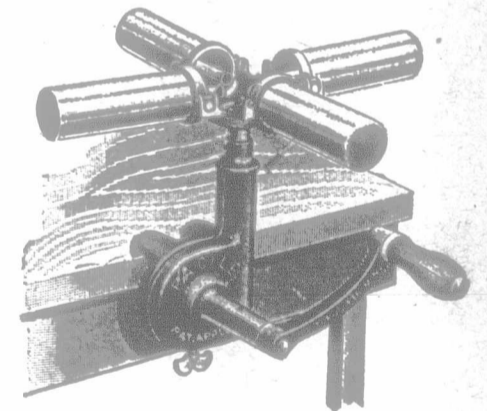
With your permission, I venture to propose a revival of the term-end public examination which appears to have lapsed when passing the high school entrance became a sort of Be-all and End-all for the little Red School House on the Hill. Though, to many, it is little more than a faded memory, I believe it has not yet outlived its usefulness and deserves a trial restoration. The Christmas closing entertainment has a considerable vogue but is not a satisfactory substitute. Held on an afternoon or evening preceding the holidays, the program usually embraces recitations and songs, drills and choruses, some supposedly funny dialogues and perhaps concludes with a be-whiskered Santa Claus distributing to the youngsters a miscellaneous assortment of gifts. If an afternoon affair I have noticed that the womankind of the section usually make up the bulk of the attendance, but if at night, the school room will be jammed with a frequently none too orderly crowd coming from miles around and is prolonged to an hour under conditions not conducive to the health of the younger participants. Now, I would not be understood as thinking that such an event cannot be made entertaining and meritorious providing care be exercised in the choice of selections and the necessary time devoted to preparations, but it must be apparent that with the ever-increasing string of holidays and the time absorbed earlier in the autumn term completing school fair features, that very serious inroads are being made upon what are still understood to be the essential subjects of the curriculum. To cover all the things properly, simply means that youngsters are put under a nerve-racking pressure that parents know is injurious. The residue of working school hours is too valuable to be misused, especially if something better can be offered. Some features of these entertainments are so frivolous as to make Mutt and Jeff and Mr. Jiggs look really solemn in contrast. From programs of this character what idea can parents obtain of the real work of the school for which their taxes are expended? Is it sufficient for the rank and fill who pursue no course beyond the rural public school that three or four names are printed as having "passed the entrance" or "promotion" or that the Inspector, whom we would hardly recognize if we met him on the road, has officially visited the school twice a year, and perhaps for cause ordered the grant to be withheld? Proper interest is not to be shown by proxy only. We complain of the decline of the rural school, but perhaps fail to look inside the door once a year, for our own satisfaction or for encouragement to the zealous teacher.

Now by way of comparison, suppose we recall the afternoon of the public examination in the old frame by the road side without even a yard or a wood shed. Trustees and parents were all there seated, expectant, on improvised benches to see and hear the different classes examined, an ordeal for which they had been "brushing up" for several weeks. A couple of teachers from neighboring sections were there, the minister of the local church, and perhaps some other notables. One by one, classes were called to toe the line at the front and be examined in various subjects covered during the term. Selections from the readers were read or recited and the scholar's knowledge of geography, history, grammar and other subjects tested by judicious questioning by the persons mentioned. Problems in arithmetic were given to be worked out on slates or black board and others mentally. To be proficient in this respect was counted a special honor. In this department, the mathematical genius of the school would shine by demonstrating at the board the 47th proposition of the 1st Book of Euclid as a sort of thriller to the audience who wondered again "That one small head could carry all he knew." The copy books were passed around for inspection and some of the pupils were required to give a free hand display of their skill by writing a dictated

sentence on the board which was incidentally an orthography test. A spelling match often concluded the program. Two leaders chose sides until all were arrayed in rival rows, and sometimes it was boys against girls. Words were given out first to one and then to another. If a word was misspelled the next opposite tried as the other retired. More difficult words were resorted to by the examiner to vanquish the champions, but finally two only would be left. At last one of these would succumb to a "jaw breaker" and amid tense excitement Jack or Mary, stood alone in triumph like the boy on the burning deck, receiving as a trophy from the teacher a brand new slate pencil. Sometimes on the basis of term records of attendance, proficiency and behavior, a box of prize books was distributed and the function closed with addresses of commendation and counsel from the chief visitors, after which all would return to their homes realizing that Examination Day was really something worth while.

What Good Cows Can Do.

It is surprising what some good cows can do in the way of milk and butter production, and many good lessons in arithmetic can be linked up with dairying in the district, and the children taught the subjects, really, in the one lesson. All schools should have a Babcock tester, and with this the percentage of fat in milk can be determined. It is a well-known fact that milk varies greatly in its fat content; some cow's milk only contains 2 1/2 per cent. fat, while others range around 5 and 6 per cent., and, under abnormal conditions, even go higher. If a cow is giving 6,000 pounds of milk in one year, and the milk tests 3 per cent. fat, it is easy to determine what revenue she is producing when butter-fat is selling at around, say, 60 cents per pound. An arithmetical problem is involved when we ask ourselves how much more valuable the cow would be if her milk tested 4 per cent. fat, or, in other words, what would be the difference in the value of her yearly production if her milk tested 4 instead of 3 per cent. Many problems in arithmetic can be constructed from the



Milk and Cream Tester.

records kept by dairymen in the section, or from information the pupils themselves might be induced to gather. With the milk scales and Babcock tester it is pretty easy to figure out exactly what a cow is yielding in actual money's worth, and what she would yield if she gave another thousand pounds or two of milk and tested 1 or 2 per cent. higher in butter-fat. In this connection, the following information may throw some light on the matter: The average cow in Canada gives about 4,000 pounds of milk in one year. Good dairymen will not keep cows which give less than around 6,000 pounds of milk in one year, and many set a standard for their herds ranging around 8,000 or 10,000 pounds per cow per year. May Echo Sylvia, a Canadian Holstein cow, gave 152.1 pounds of milk in one day. She gave over 1,000 pounds of milk in 7 days, and over 11,000 pounds of milk in 3 months. Zarilda Clothilde 3rd, De Kol gave 19,337.3 pounds milk in 6 months, and averaged about 99 pounds milk per day for 270 days. Her year's record was 30,467 pounds of milk. This shows what cows can be forced to do if fed and cared for properly.

TIRES—TIRES—TIRES \$11.95 While They Last

Get a pair of these non-skid double tread, double strength, double mileage, 80% puncture proof tires, guaranteed 3,000 miles.

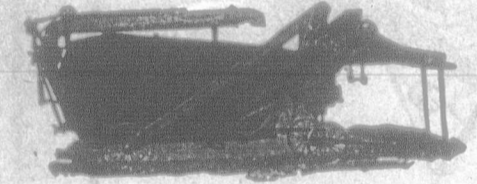


Sales Dept.
Two-In-One Tire & Vulcanizing Co.
119-119½ King St. West. HAMILTON, ONT

Tractors and Threshers



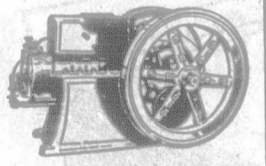
WATERLOO BOY
The Simplest, most Accessible, most Powerful 3-Row Tractor on the market.
Suitable for hauling, 3 plows, Threshing, Shovel Filling and General Farm Work.



Individual Farmers' Threshers, suitable also to be driven by small Tractors and Gasoline Engines. Do your own threshing. Keep your farm clean and save expense.
Write for free catalogue, prices and any information wanted.
THE ROBT. BELL ENGINE & THRESHER COMPANY, LIMITED. Searforth, Ontario.
Also Steam Tractors, and large size Threshers

A REAL COAL OIL ENGINE

YEARS IN ADVANCE OF ALL OTHERS. No Carburetor. No Batteries. No Spark Plugs. No Magneto. No Wires. The perfect oil engine. Runs on coal oil, fuel oil, or crude oil. USES NO GASOLINE—NOT EVEN TO START. The saving in amount of coal oil used over old style of engines will pay for this engine in a few months. Starts easily on coal oil in coldest weather. Its principle is purely compression. No electrical devices to loosen or get out of order. You should investigate. THE HOAG OIL ENGINE is in a class by itself, and is the farmer's real friend. Do not accept anything else. Write us to-day for booklet and information. Mention also you are interested in.
Dominion General Supply Co., Ltd.
Dept. F, Toronto, Ont.



PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator
(Patented 1901)
The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.
See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to
THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO

PATENT SOLICITORS,
Featherstonhaugh & Co. The old established firm. Patent everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Buildings, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Elgin St. Office: throughout Canada. Booklet free.

The Globe.
TORONTO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1919. FIFTEEN PAGES.
MAY BE JOKER IN WOODPILE
THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS NEEDED FROM NEXT LOAN WITH NO TAX EXEMPTIONS
LACK OF COAL TO HIT EUROPE
MOVE TOWARD HIGH TARIFFS

A Newspaper for the Farm

THE modern farmer needs a daily newspaper that gives him the service demanded by city-folk. He is just as interested in world affairs as the men engaged in business and professional life.

The Globe's Farm Department—"Farm and Country Life in Canada"—and its Daily Market Reports render an unequalled service to the farmer.

This is a very important service, but it is only a part.

The Globe is a Great Family Newspaper; its editors always keep this point in view. Its daily and weekly features cover almost every important phase of human effort. It has special departments for the womenfolk, and upon the younger generation it exer-

cises a helpful influence throughout the family circle.

The Globe maintains a permanent editorial and reportorial staff of over fifty members. It maintains a staff of correspondents in Ottawa and all Provincial Capitals, and has approximately 350 regular correspondents in all towns of importance in Ontario and the principal Canadian news centres.

The daily paper on the farm ranks in importance with the daily mail delivery, the telephone, the electric current and the good road. It broadens the outlook of those who live on the farm. It keeps them informed on current events the world over. Not only does The Globe do this, it serves the agriculturists of Canada in a peculiar and appropriate way.

The service that The Globe has already rendered to three generations of Farm Life, is a guarantee of what it will do in the days to come; this is why it should have a place in every Farm Home in Ontario.

The Globe

TORONTO

Canada's National Newspaper

ORDER FROM YOUR LOCAL AGENT
OR DIRECT FROM THE PUBLISHERS

Guessing Doesn't Pay

Accurate Weighing Soon Saves Cost of Scale

"Absurd, foolish idea!" That's what you would very properly say if your dealer proposed to guess the weight of your seed grain that you pay good money for. No indeed—you demand it weighed, and *accurately* weighed, too.

Then why in the world is it considered safe to sell thousands of dollars' worth of live-stock by guess!

Don't lose money any more by guessing the weight of what you sell—weigh everything! Know to a pound where you stand. That's business! Get a

Renfrew

TRUCK SCALE

With an easily contrived extra platform you can weigh cattle, horses, sheep and swine.

You can wheel the scale to any spot on the farm and weigh grain. Just slip the nose of the truck under the bag and tip it up onto the scale. That is easier, surely, than lifting it bodily onto a platform scale.

In the pictures you see how the Renfrew is tested. Note that it will weigh accurately on the corners as well as on the centre. It weighs correctly on uneven ground—a platform scale must be level. And the Renfrew Scale takes up no valuable floor space. Just tip it up on end anywhere out of the way.

It is built for a lifetime of knocking around. It's not heavy for it is built of the very strongest materials that combine strength with light weight.

It is accurate as a watch. Every individual scale is tested by a government inspector and a certificate of correct weight comes with every scale.

Can you afford to be without one any longer? Write now for free illustrated literature and name of nearest dealer to you.

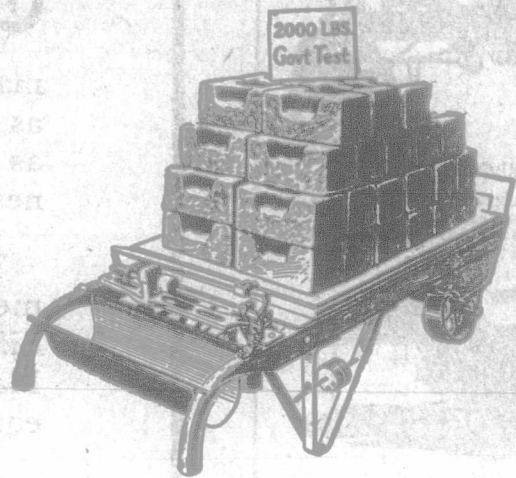
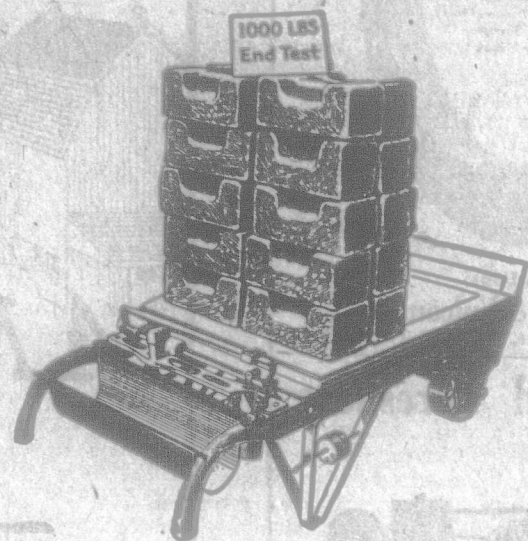
Renfrew Machinery Company Limited

Head Office and Works,
Renfrew, Ont.

Branches almost everywhere in
Canada.

Eastern Branch, SUSSEX, N.B.
Quebec Branch, MONTREAL

Other lines: Renfrew Cream Separator,
Happy Farmer Tractor.



Exacting Tests—Every Renfrew Truck Scale is tested by a government inspector in our factory. The pictures show some of these exacting tests. Not only do these tests include those for various weights up to 2,000 pounds, but for correct weighing on sides, ends and corners. Every Renfrew carries a government certificate of correct weight.

