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**THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE**  
**AND HOME MAGAZINE**

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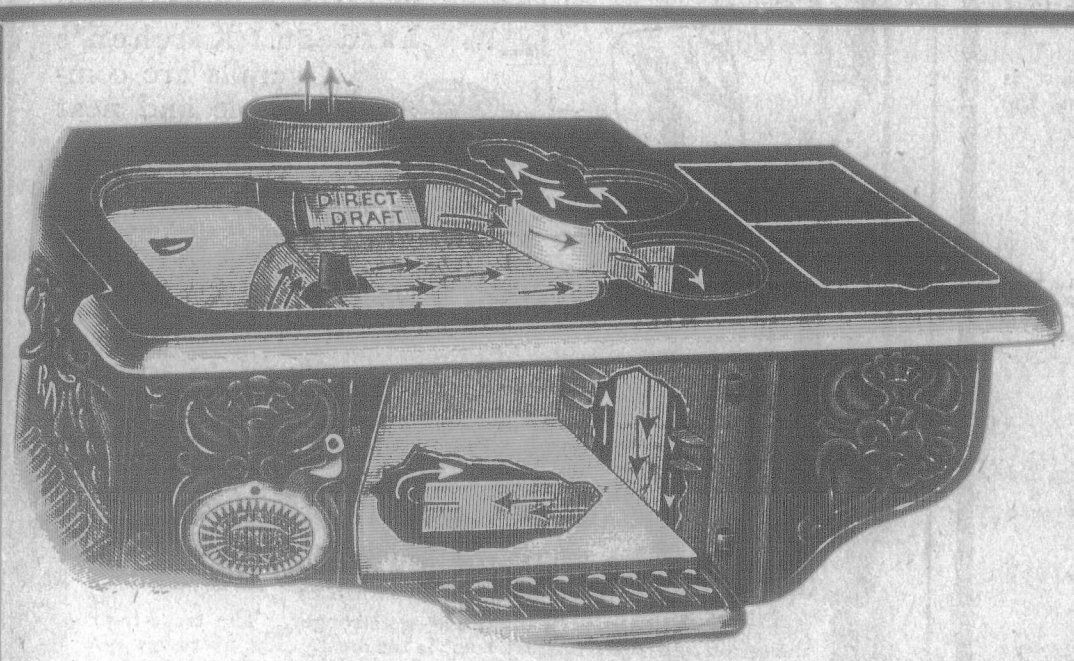
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LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 28, 1918.

No. 1366



## Secret of the Pandora Magic

No other range has a flue system just like that of the Pandora.

The flue system of the Pandora Range makes the almost magical efficiency of the Pandora oven—conserves the heat in the range to do its maximum of work under the covers, in the oven, in the reservoir and in the warming closet.

The Pandora flue system is the secret of the Pandora baking efficiency, the Pandora fuel economy and the complete control which makes baking

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Note how the Pandora flue system carries the heat to every part of the range, surrounding the oven in walls of heat under perfect control.

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Note how it passes under the six-hole top in a current, which gives the Pandora five "boiling" holes.

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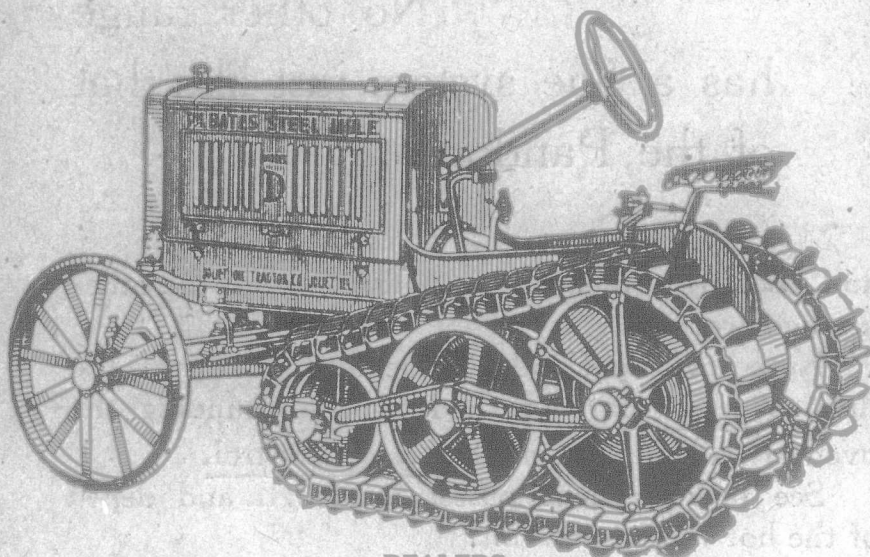
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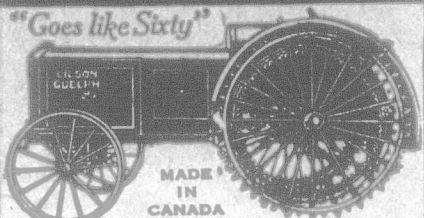
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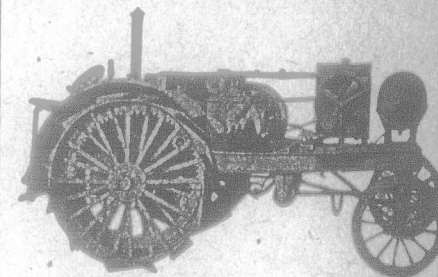
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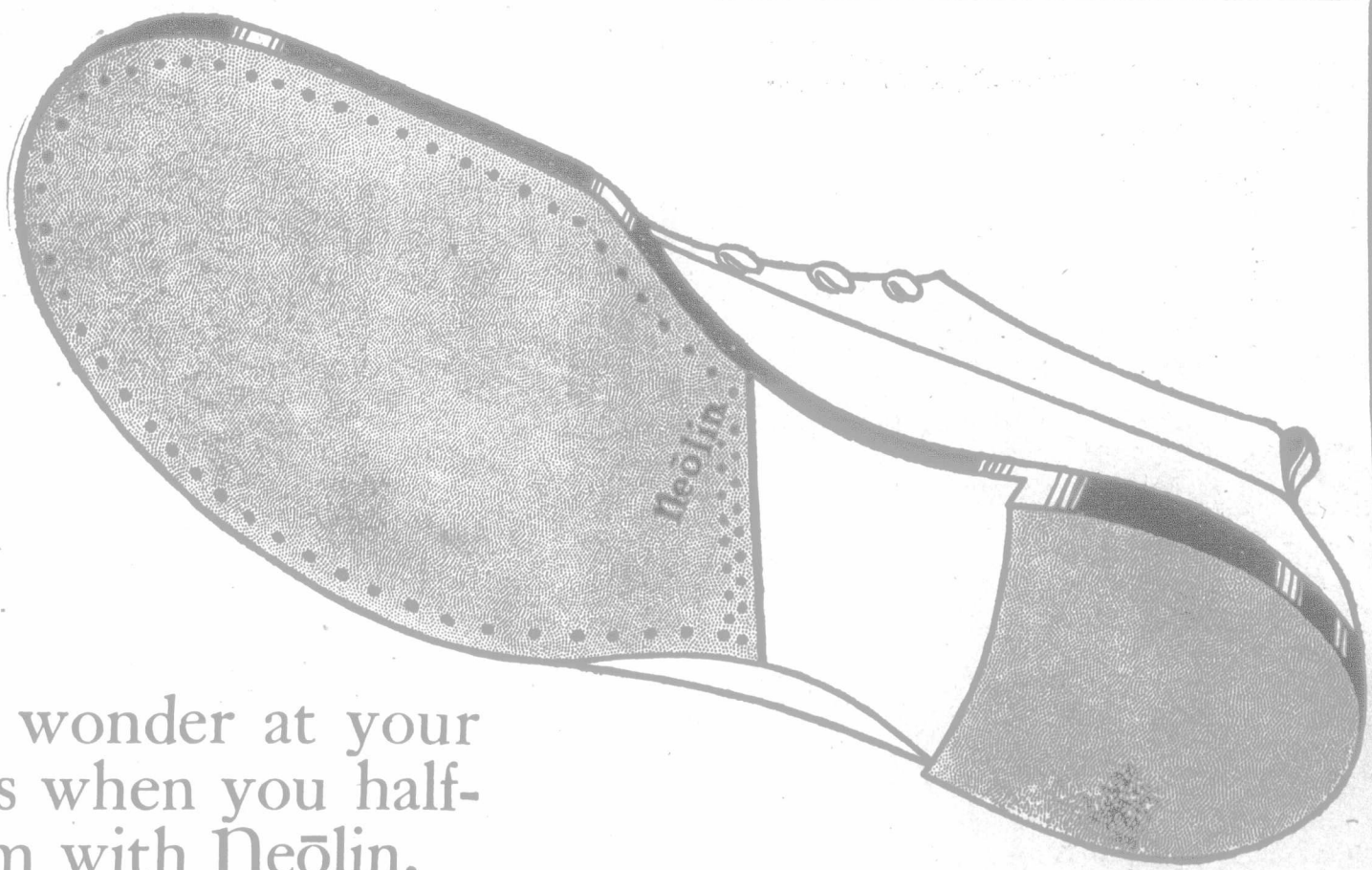


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Ask at any Goodyear Service Station, how other motorists are getting the most mileage for their money. Ask how you can save money in buying your tires.

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MADE IN CANADA





## What Aunt Margaret Learned

"HOW do you like my bread, Aunt Margaret?"  
"Splendidly," answered she whose many years of experience qualify her to render expert judgment.

"What are the qualities by which good bread is judged, Aunt Margaret?"

"Flavor, silky and even crumb, good brown

crust, large shapely loaves, and of course, the amount of nourishment. I must say your bread meets this standard just splendidly! We couldn't bake bread like that when I was a girl. How in the world do you accomplish it?"

"When you were as young as I, Aunt Margaret, there wasn't any Cream of the West Flour."

## Cream of the West Flour

(Milled According to Government Standard)

"But why do you mention this particular flour, my dear?"

"Because Cream of the West is made specially for good bread from Western Canada hard wheat. This wheat has more gluten than other wheats. And gluten is very nourishing. That is why my bread goes so far."

"And you get such fine big loaves," remarked Aunt Margaret.

"The extra gluten in Cream of the West flour accounts for that, too. You see, gluten is a very elastic substance. It imprisons the little bubbles of gas created by the yeast and thus enables the bread to rise until it bulges away up out of the pans."

"But how do you manage to get such good bread ALWAYS?"

"Because Cream of the West is ALWAYS of uniform strength. The Campbell Flour Mills Company have an up-to-date scientific laboratory at their mills for testing wheat. The same class of wheat will naturally vary in strength in different localities at different times. A trained expert at the Campbell mills finds out exactly what is IN the wheat before it is used for Cream of the West flour. Then it is easy to maintain the high standard of quality, always the same—always dependable."

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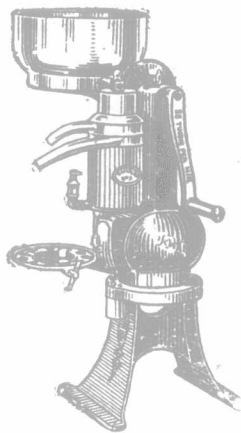
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**Gain**—When all these elements of dissatisfaction are eliminated. It's only a direct loss of good hard cash if you buy anything but the best separator, and all these difficulties are overcome when you use the

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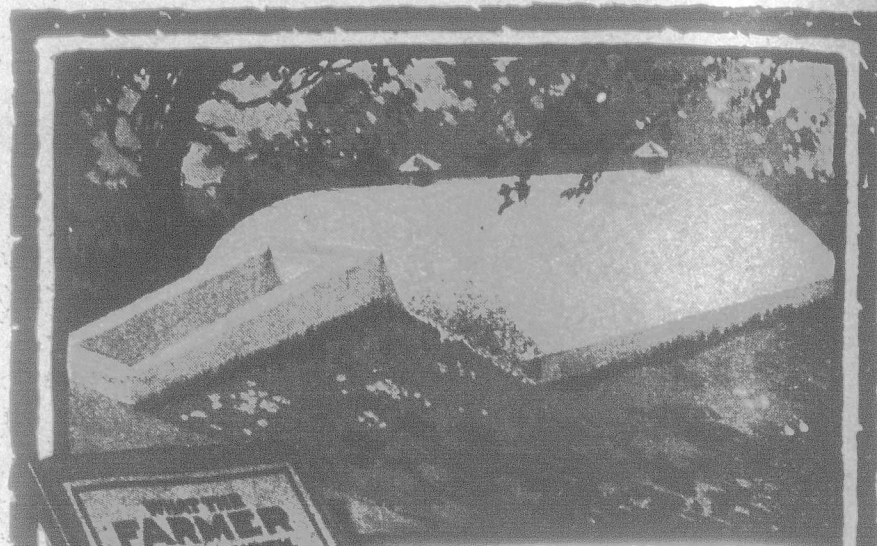
Its perfect skimming enables you to save every pound of butter. Nothing is lost in the skim milk. The large capacity of the Simplex will cut the labor of skimming in two, not only because it turns easier than most cream separators, but because it does the work in half the time.



Write to-day for book describing all details and reasons why so many people are satisfied with the Simplex Separator.

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BRANCHES: Peterboro, Montreal, Quebec.



## For Your Winter's Supply of Vegetables

**T**HERE is but one material that you can use to build a real root cellar—that material is Concrete.

There is but one Book that can be relied upon to give you the important facts the farmer needs to know about Concrete, and simple directions for using it.

That book is entitled: "What the Farmer can do with Concrete."

This book is the standard authority on farm building construction. Its plain directions have been followed by over one hundred thousand Canadian Farmers—any one of whom would tell you that the things he has learned from this book are of untold value to him.

If you contemplate the building of a root cellar—one that will keep the vegetables in fine condition all winter long—*get this book.*

If you think of building anything of Concrete—from a silo to a fence post—*get this free book.*

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## A WORD TO THE YOUNGER MEN

In one of his famous essays, John Stuart Mill, the great Economist, made the following terse statement:

"We all desire to be well off, but few possess the effective desire of accumulation."

That is the point—to have both the wish and the WILL, to save money. A Life Insurance Policy is the surest stimulus to save, and The Great-West Life Policies provide all the advantages of profitable investment and safe protection on most favorable terms.

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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

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ESTABLISHED  
1866

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L.III.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 28, 1918.

1366

## EDITORIAL.

If the cellar is too warm, pit the vegetables or store them in the root cellar.

Watch the root pit and add more protection as the weather becomes colder.

Put the winter wood supply under cover, and make it accessible to the women folk.

Beef scraps are good for laying hens, but skim-milk or butter-milk is better and far cheaper.

Start early to rid the cattle of vermin. Cattle eat grain, lice eat cattle, and so the grain is lost.

The extent to which the Victory Loan over-stepped the objective augurs well for the future of Canada.

The coming election will decide to a large extent what Britain's future agricultural and commercial policies will be.

Don't confine the sheep to a small paddock. A reasonably large range is necessary to the maintenance of health and vigor in the flock.

Bring in the implements and give them a good coat of paint before putting them away for the winter. A substantial saving can be effected here.

The manner in which our live-stock markets withstood the shock when an armistice was reached is pretty reliable evidence that prospects are good for the future.

If you want to see your local farmers' organization go, boost it; if you don't, "knock" it. Indifference is almost as bad as "knocking." Jump in and make the thing a success.

Now is the time to bolster up and strengthen our export trade in animal products. Terminal and cold-storage facilities are an absolute necessity if we are to expand along this line.

Don't leave the young fruit trees to the mercy of the mice. Clean away vegetation and mound up the earth around the trunks. There are other protective materials, but the soil is always to hand.

Some authorities state that ten years will elapse before live-stock prices will be reduced to normal. Grain prices will, no doubt, fall much more quickly. Prepare to market the grain through live stock.

The shortage of live stock in Europe cannot be overcome in a year or two. During the period of rehabilitation, and for years after, animal products will be required to meet the demands of consuming millions.

Daily papers throughout Canada have been asking for the opinions of their readers as to what should be done with the Kaiser. In all the replies, and there are many of them, we have seen none which suggest adequate punishment.

Anarchy, revolution and cold weather will combine to make it rather unpleasant for the people of Europe this coming winter. Food will help to quiet the turbulent masses, but the Allied and neutral nations are worthy of first consideration.

### A Chance to Practice Thrift

Beginning early in December, Canadians will have an opportunity, throughout the length and breadth of this country, to purchase War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps. The Victory Loan of 1918 will probably be our last war loan, but it will not be sufficient to carry the Dominion over the period between war and the time when money can be easily borrowed abroad. It would also be unwise to make further drafts on the capital that is needed to develop industries, so the War and Thrift Stamps are being launched to afford a suitable investment for the small savings of those who could not or would not purchase Victory Bonds. More than that, they are expected to absorb the loose change which the wealthier usually throw away on unnecessary commodities.

Canada has been a prodigal nation and the people, as well as our Government, have shared in the extravagance which usually characterizes a young country. We have railroads, public buildings, piers, useless canals, and other children of improvident Governments which stand as monuments to the lavish use of public moneys. Such improvements are necessary to the upbuilding of the commonwealth, but many of them are so located, and constructed under such circumstances, as to render them liabilities rather than assets. It is the duty of all citizens now to see that the mistakes of the past are not repeated.

On the other hand, the rank and file have not financed as carefully as they should. The Western Provinces have passed through their era of growth, when anything less than "two-bits" was spurned by even the hard-working individual. In Eastern Canada we have always been less lavish with our coin, but at the same time not provident enough. Farmers as a class have, out of necessity, been conservative in their expenditures and frugal in their manner of living, but if our revenues were as large, and came as easily as those of other classes, farmers, too, no doubt, would have been more lavish with their money. All this time "tuppence" in Britain had a good purchasing value, and those people who were willing to deal with small coins amazed the world, when the test came, with their stupendous wealth.

As a people we must learn to appraise things at their actual value, and stop the leaks which seem small at the time, but, collectively, make up huge sums. The younger folk, particularly, will find in the War Saving Stamps and Thrift Stamps a very suitable means for the investment of their pennies. However, it is not a scheme introduced for the children only. Over forty million people in the United States have purchased War Stamps, and Canadians, old and young, are expected to engage in this great campaign of saving.

### The Victory Loan

Canadians should pat themselves on the back now that the Victory Loan has over-stepped the objective by nearly \$200,000,000, and the people at home have, in recognition of the heroic achievements of our troops, come forward and done their bit so well in winding up the war. Such glorious results were unexpected by even the most optimistic, for it was feared that the epidemic and the unsettled state of affairs following the conclusion of an armistice would detract from the success of the loan campaign. The results, however, are a splendid expression of the Canadian spirit, and typify the character of the Canuck by putting a good finish on the job undertaken, just as did the capture of Mons by the Canadians overseas in the final hours of the war. The very liberal subscription will go a long way in preventing hardships co-incident with our change from a war to a peace footing, and will make it possible to finance the heavy demands which will be made on this country for agricultural products. In the twelve months ending September, 1918, Canada exported

\$163,488,362 worth of animal products and \$440,742,430 worth of agricultural products, a total of \$604,230,430. Europe still needs food, but she needs credit too, and the Loan will substantially assist in the movement of our products. Finance will be a problem for years to come, and we will still have an opportunity to serve our country by assisting with our dollars and our pennies in the development of Canada.

### Heavy Production Needed in 1919

The cessation of hostilities has revealed an unexpected food shortage in enemy countries, which, added to the requirements of our European Allies, will constitute a heavy demand right up to and including the year 1920. Dr. G. C. Creelman, Commissioner of Agriculture for Ontario, estimates after a close study of agricultural conditions in England and France that those two nations will require in the neighborhood of 300,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1920, and that meat products will be urgently needed until the diminished herds and flocks on the continent can be restored to normal. Of course, there are accumulations of wheat in Australia, Argentine and India, but it is doubtful if they will more than supply the needs of those people who, until recently, were boasting of how they were going to starve England. A large part of agricultural France was devastated, and they are short of implements and fertilizers. Serbia suffered severely and has to be restored. Roumania will require at least a year to come back, and the pandemonium in Russia is reducing that vast nation, which formerly exported food products, to a state of helplessness and destitution. Anarchy, revolution and Bolshevism are following in the wake of war, and are handicapping the war-worn people of Europe in their efforts to evolve order out of chaos. This will, no doubt, retard demobilization of the troops, and armies consume vast quantities of food whether they are fighting or not.

Everything points to a continued demand for the farm products of this continent, and farmers, we believe, will find a ready outlet for what they have to dispose of in the way of exportable commodities. A heavy production in 1919 is urgently needed, and a progressive program should be outlined and carried to fruition. Demobilization and the readjustment of industry promises to release labor for the farm, so we should be able to operate on a rather extensive scale next year without finding it necessary to repeat the strenuous exertions which the past season entailed.

### The Outlook for Live Stock.

The existing meat deficit and diminution brought about in the European herds and flocks through the war are guarantees that the live-stock industry will continue, in this country, as one of our most important and remunerative branches of agriculture. The change of conditions from a war to a peace footing will cause many to stop and wonder just what the future might have in store for the breeder of live stock, but there is nothing looming on the horizon now to create a feeling of pessimism or undue concern. Breeders who are in any way skeptical regarding prospects of the future will find a great deal of encouragement in what took place during the "Shorthorn Week" in Scotland, which was fully canvassed by Scotland Yet, in our issue of November 21. With war drawing to a close, and cognizant of the factors which might bring about any change for better or for worse, these Old Country breeders gave expression to a feeling of utmost optimism by sending the averages up to record heights and keeping practically all of the offerings right at home. For half a century the British breeders of live stock have had their finger on the pulse of the trade, and to them we can look with a full measure of confidence for guidance in this matter.

Just what the situation is in Europe it is difficult to



# The Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

Published weekly by  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (Limited).

JOHN WELD, Manager.

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

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say. If Germany is as short of food as she professes to be, her herds and flocks must be far below par. France suffered severely, but from information we are able to obtain, male breeding stock has been sacrificed there in order to conserve cows and heifers. The cattle in France were reduced by over 2½ millions, and sheep by 40 per cent. Serbia has approached the United States Government regarding 50,000 head of cattle, chiefly grade heifers, we believe, with which to replenish her herds. Some months ago a similar enquiry was received by the Canadian Government. The situation in Russia is bad enough, but information from that source is not of such a character as to warrant any definite conclusion.

In the Live Stock Department of this paper are some figures vouched for by Sir William Goode, of the British Ministry of Food, which give some information regarding live-stock conditions on that continent. Another very important factor is the great shortage of feeding stuffs, and even fertilizers with which to produce feed for the future. There must certainly be a constant and continuous demand for meat products from this continent for almost a decade at least. We are of the opinion, however, that anyone looking for an export trade in pure-bred live stock from Canada to Europe is unduly optimistic. In spite of the heavy demands imposed upon Britain during the war, her pure-bred stocks were well safeguarded, and now she is in a good position to supply Europe with herd and flock sires.

Those any way qualified to interpret the signs of the times look for a splendid outlet for the animal products Canada may be able to export, and see no reason for doubt and misgivings concerning the future of the live-stock industry. In fact, the proper course to pursue will probably be one where live stock enters largely into the economy of the farm, so that grain and roughages can be marketed through this medium.

The order compelling the use of substitutes in bread has been repealed, but the high extraction must still be observed by the millers.

The Food Board says: "Peace does not alter the food demands upon Canada and the United States, but in fact increases the load and the demand for economy."

## Sandy's List of Heroes

BY SANDY FRASER.

"If ye can believe all ye read in the papers these times," says Jean tae me the ither night, "there's mair heroes in the world noo than there ever has been at any time in the past. In aboot every second page ye will be readin' o' some chap that will be gettin' honorable mention for somethin'. The boys in France hae been gettin' sae mony medals an' Victoria Crosses an' such like things that it's na wonder there is a scarcity o' brass an' ither metals for the makin' o' ammunition. The Kaiser has been handin' oot his Iron Crosses too, and I suppose we may tak' it for granted that it's no' always for cowardly actions that they are presented to his men. They say it tak's a pretty smart man to conduct a successful retreat, and that there is aboot as big a risk in gettin' back oot o' the enemy's reach as there is in continuing tae face him. Sae whatever happens, retreat or advance, there's a chance for the makin' o' heroes."

"Sure thing," says I, as soon as Jean stopped for breath, "We're livin' in an age o' Opportunity, and tae those that tak' advantage o' it we are inclined tae gie the credit. Na doot future generations will be callin' this the age o' the 'Hero Worshipers.' However, it has a guid effect on all concerned, sae dinna worry about the result o' it. It has a tendency to mak' the person act the part, when he kens that he is gettin' credit for bein' a hero, and for those o' us that dae the 'worshipping' as ye might call it, it does us na harm to hae an ideal o' some kind tae look up to. The effect is guid all around, sae tak' care that ye dinna discourage the tendency."

"Bad an' all as my experience has been," replied Jean, "Ye needn't be afraid o' anything like that frae me. I'm on the look-out for the best there is in humanity, wherever I can find it. But it willna dae to be shuttin' yer eyes to its failings an' weaknesses either."

"No, I suppose not," says I, "but ye can follow the advice o' the fellow that said the best way to keep oot o' trouble wis tae gae aboot wi' yer eyes open but yer mouth shut. To neglect the latter part o' this warnin' aboot keepin' one's mouth shut, he said, wis tae rin the risk o' not bein' able to follow the first part o' his advice. In ither words, someone wad be shuttin' yer eyes."

"But talkin' aboot heroes," I went on, "I hae been thinkin' durin' the past few weeks that we dinna need to gae to France for all the material that gaes intae the makin' o' that sort o' thing. We've had something amang us for the last while back that wis aboot as dangerous as onything ye'd find on the firing line at the front. I'm talkin' aboot this influenza sickness that we hae all been gettin' pretty weel acquainted wi' this fall. It seems tae me that the doctors an' nurses that undertake to pull their patients through, at the risk o' their ain lives, are as weel deservin' o' the Victoria Cross, or somethin' o' the kind, as ony soldier that ever pit foot in a trench. In fact, I'm thinkin' that the nurse in the hospital deserves mair credit than the ither fellow, for the reason that there is but little o' the excitement an' glory o' war, in attendin' to a person that is doon sick wi' the 'grippe.' The nurse or doctor kens that in a day or twa they may be in the place o' their patient, wi' a guid chance for passin' oot and naething aboot gettin' their names intae the 'Roll of Honor' either. Sure thing," I concluded, "if it's heroes or heroines ye're lookin' for ye can juist turn around once and count them by the dozen."

"Weel," said Jean, after thinkin' aboot this for a meenute, "ye were oot to the Kirk this mornin'. How mony heroes did ye see there?"

"Three," I replied, "the meenister, anither chap and mysel'." "Hoot," says Jean, "ye're unco' modest to be placin' yersel' last on the list. But how came you three tae be in the 'hero' class?" "There wis juist us three there, and gin ye had seen the roads that we passed through tae get there ye wouldna dispute oor claim tae the title. Gosh, Jean, they're awful," I said. "I wouldna' want the job o' mail-driver on ony o' our rural routes these days, hero an' all as I am," says I.

"I suppose you will be pittin' the mail-carriers ahead o' the soldiers an' doctors an' nurses next," observed Jean.

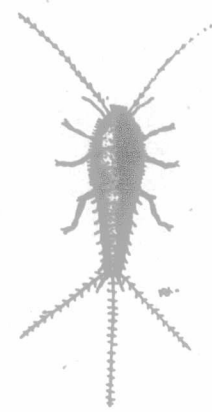
"Gin they knew what kind o' a career the future had in store for them when they volunteered for the job, they deserve a place amang the best o' them. I wis talkin' tae the carrier on the Seventeenth Route the ither day and he's got a job for a real man, I can tell ye. It wis nigh dark when I met him, an' he had nine miles to mak' after that and no macadamized highway either, let me tell ye that. Some industrious an' thrifty farmer had taken advantage o' the late wet spell to draw his hay to the station, an' the result is that oor mail-man has to get oot o' his buggy noo an' again an' push the mud awa' from in front o' the axle o' the rig. The ruts cut by the wagons are juist aboot two feet deep, he says. And it's a guid sticky clay at that too. There are times, if ye can believe him, that ye canna see a spoke in ony o' his wheels. Ye'd think they were made oot o' a solid piece o' plank. When I wis leavin' him I says to him, "Cheer up, the warst is yet tae come." "I ken that," he replied, "it's in the winter we catch it, wi' its forty below, along wi' the bad roads. But there's one thing aboot the business tae its credit," he said as he started off, "an' that is that ye earn yer salary at it. I dinna hear onybody sayin' that we're profiteers."

"The mail-carriers hae my sympathy all right," said Jean, lookin' oot o' the window at the rain that wis still comin' doon as though it wis needed. "For the man that mak's his round ilka day in the week an' fifty-twa weeks in the year there should be some kind o' a medal or something in the way o' a recognition o' his services,

to his country, in the face o' hardship the equal o' onything oot o' jail. Life in the country wouldn't be what it is if it wasn't for his daily round wi' the paper an' the rest o' the mail. Set him doon as one o' the world's heroes, gin ye like, Sandy; I'll no object," concluded Jean. "He may no' hae had the chance tae gang tae France, and be daein' the thing that cam' next. Ony-way, as auld Robbie said, 'A man's a man for a' that,' sae what does it matter what kind o' a job ye happen tae find him workin' at. Whatever it is it will be done, and weel done."

## Nature's Diary

A. B. KLUGH, M.A.



The Silver Fish.

Very common little animals are the Sow-bugs, otherwise known as Wood-lice, Pill-bugs, and Crawly-pigs. They are quite frequently termed insects but are really not insects but crustaceans, that is animals allied to the Cray-fishes, Crabs, Shrimps, etc. By far the great majority of the crustaceans are aquatic, in fact they are a large and dominant group which hold about the same position in point of the number of species and of individuals in the waters, both salt and fresh, that insects do on land. Among the Sow-bugs we find species which live in the sea, in fresh water and on land, the majority being marine, while the land species are our only common terrestrial crustaceans.

We have several species of land Sow-bugs in Canada. By far the commonest is *Porcellio raikhei*, a species which, in spite of its commonness, has no common name. In view of the fact that it can be distinguished from all other species by the three pale, longitudinal lines on its body I propose to call it the Three-striped Sow-bug. Our next commonest species, *Porcellio scaber*, may be known by the warty projections on its upper surface and a translation of the scientific name, the Rough Sow-bug, would make a suitable common name. Ranking third in abundance is *Cylisticus convexus*, a species which is not easily distinguished by its appearance, but which may be known at once by its habit of folding itself into an imperfect ball when touched. This species likewise has no common name, and the name Convex Sow-bug would be applicable. A fourth species, which as far as my experience goes is not common in Canada is *Armadillidium vulgare*. It will be seen that the name of the genus of this Sow-bug is derived from that of the Armadillo, that peculiar mammal which has the power of rolling itself into a perfect, armour-covered ball when attacked, and it fits this species very well as this Sow-bug when touched rolls itself into a perfect ball, and is the species which has given rise to the name "pill-bug."

Sow-bugs feed upon vegetable substances. As a rule they live upon vegetable material of no economic importance, but sometimes they attack potato tubers, sugar beets, and cucumber vines. In cases of such attacks the use of poisoned baits is effective. They breathe by means of gills which are protected by flat plates on the under surface of the body.

A peculiar little insect which is not uncommon in houses is the Silverfish. This species is about half an inch in length and is glistening silvery-grey. It occurs both in Europe and North America and has a number of common names, among which are Slicker, Fish-moth, Sugarfish, Woodfish, Silver-louse, Silver-witch and Bristle-tail.

Because the Silverfish shuns the light and has the ability to run very rapidly to places of concealment, it is not often seen. The rapidity with which it runs and the slipperiness of its body, due to the scales which clothe it, make it almost impossible to catch the Silverfish without crushing it.

The Silverfish often does a very considerable amount of damage. Its favorite food is starch paste and glue, and in its endeavors to get at these substances it eats labels, starched clothing, silks which have been stiffened with size, heavily glazed paper, the gold lettering on books, and the paste from the back of wall-paper.

This insect causes little damage except in cases where its food has been left undisturbed for long periods, and consequently its work is most noticeable where books, clothing, etc., have been packed away for some time in drawers, closets and book-cases. This fact gives us the clue to the best method of prevention—frequent handling of stored articles. If the insects are very abundant they may be poisoned with the following bait—a paste made of 1 pint of flour and ½ ounce of arsenic. The flour paste should be boiled and the arsenic added, and then spread on pieces of cardboard.

The Silverfish is active in our climate only during the summer, and becomes most abundant in houses which are shut up during the hot weather.

The Dominion Government requires that all persons having claims relating to loss of life as well as property arising out of illegal methods of warfare by the enemies during the war, shall file them without delay. These claims arise through the torpedoing of ships without warning and other similar acts, including commandeering and destruction on land. Attention is called to the fact that the making of this list does not imply that the Government will put forward the claims at the peace conference, or any assurance that if put forward they will be paid. The list is intended merely to enable the Government to make a demand if the occasion arises. Instructions can be secured from the Under-Secretary of State, Ottawa.



# The Story of a Farm Boy.

## Part V.—The Boy Goes Back to the Farm.

BY B. S. A.

The farm boy who had left his old home fourteen years before with high hopes of what his college course would reveal to him, and who had not been disappointed at the results, had, after ten years in professional agriculture, decided to return to the farm. He was going to be a back-to-the-lander, whether or not he ever became an "abandoned farmer."

Jimmy had thought long and earnestly over the proposition. As previously stated, it required no inconsiderable amount of pluck to break away from regular monthly pay checks of fairly respectable proportions and take a chance on the farm, for no one knew better than Jimmy, after his wide experiences, that farmers do take chances, at least those who get ahead or go broke.

I said before that Jimmy had done well in his profession. So he had. He had prospered and had joined the ranks of those apparently successful city people who either have money enough to call the evening meal "dinner," or do so because it is good form. It took considerable practice for Jimmy to remember to keep his coat on when going to the table, and to refrain from calling the half-past-six P.M. affair "supper." However, he had got on in the world, as his friends back home believed, and in his position was obliged to live and look the part. However, he longed for the shirt-sleeve days again, and the big roast dinners at noon, and the fried potatoes and cold ham suppers at night. With these he knew went exercise in the open air, work with living things, creation of value, production of wealth—something, to the man who loved the land, distinctly more worth while than any form of professional or other work. Jimmy had tired of the turmoil, was "fed up" with it all, and the close application to strenuous brain work had begun to get on his nerves. He desired to get

"Far from the madding crowd,"

and felt that at last he had the wherewithal necessary to make an humble, yet adequate, beginning.

Plans were laid in the home and many a night after the two bairns were tucked away in their cozy cots did he and Mrs. Jimmy discuss at length and plan minutely what was to be done. First they must choose a farm. Where would it be? This place and that came up for consideration and all had their drawbacks. It seemed that one was waiting for the other to suggest the place finally decided upon. At last Jimmy came out with it thus: "What's the matter with going back to the old home farm? I know it well. Every corner of it is as familiar to me as is each nook of this house to you. It is a good farm—big enough, fertile, well-watered, nicely located, and, with one drawback, entirely satisfactory. It has only one fault—a few stones—but no place is perfect. Besides, father is sixty-five now—too old to work as hard as he thinks he must on the farm, and mother has been in poor health for over two years. They do not want to rent the farm to strangers and they hesitate to sell, preferring that the old place, which was grandfather's, remain in the name."

Jimmy's wife was pleased that he had signified his intention of going after the old place. She remembered the big brick house, with its running water and modern conveniences, and also favored the place because of earlier associations in the neighborhood. Accordingly, Jimmy made a special visit to his people in September and talked over the whole project. His father still thought he was a bit foolish to think of breaking away from the "easy" job with his firm for the hard work of farming. But his mother noticed the grey hairs, the wrinkled brow, and the nervousness of the boy, for such he still was to her, and with tear-dimmed eye remarked: "I knew he'd come back some day and I think this is none too soon."

Plans were discussed by which the old place would keep both families. Jimmy's father had "retired" from the farm once before and stayed one year. He could not content himself in the village, and the tenant did not keep things up as he believed they should be kept on the farm. He had lived too long on the farm with plenty to do every day, and most days too much, to ever be satisfied in a town. Jimmy remembered the large number of thoroughly disgruntled, dissatisfied, uneasy, "retired" farmers he had met during his years in professional agriculture. Most of them had gone to cities or large towns with the proceeds of their farm stock and implements sale, together with the farm returns either as rent or interest, and found this not sufficient to keep them in idleness, where everything must be bought and nothing dug out of the earth, and they had been obliged to get work running street cars or as carpenters' helpers, and so on. Jimmy remembered all this and advised his father to build, on a corner of the old farm, a warm, comfortable cottage of not more than six rooms for himself and Jimmy's mother. He wanted them to have in it everything possible in the way of conveniences—running water, up-to-date sewage disposal, few steps for tired legs, a furnace to heat it, and just what rooms a good housewife in her old age, after experiencing a house too big, thinks she needs.

The plans were discussed well on into the night. All agreed to Jimmy's outline, but the main consideration was yet to be settled. Upon what arrangements would Jimmy take the farm and would his father be willing to let it go? Jimmy did not want anything for nothing, or, rather, he was willing to pay all the old farm was worth rather than take another at full value. He had seen other old men sell their farms, invest the money in mines or stock companies, and have to work hard in their declining years. He had seen boys get

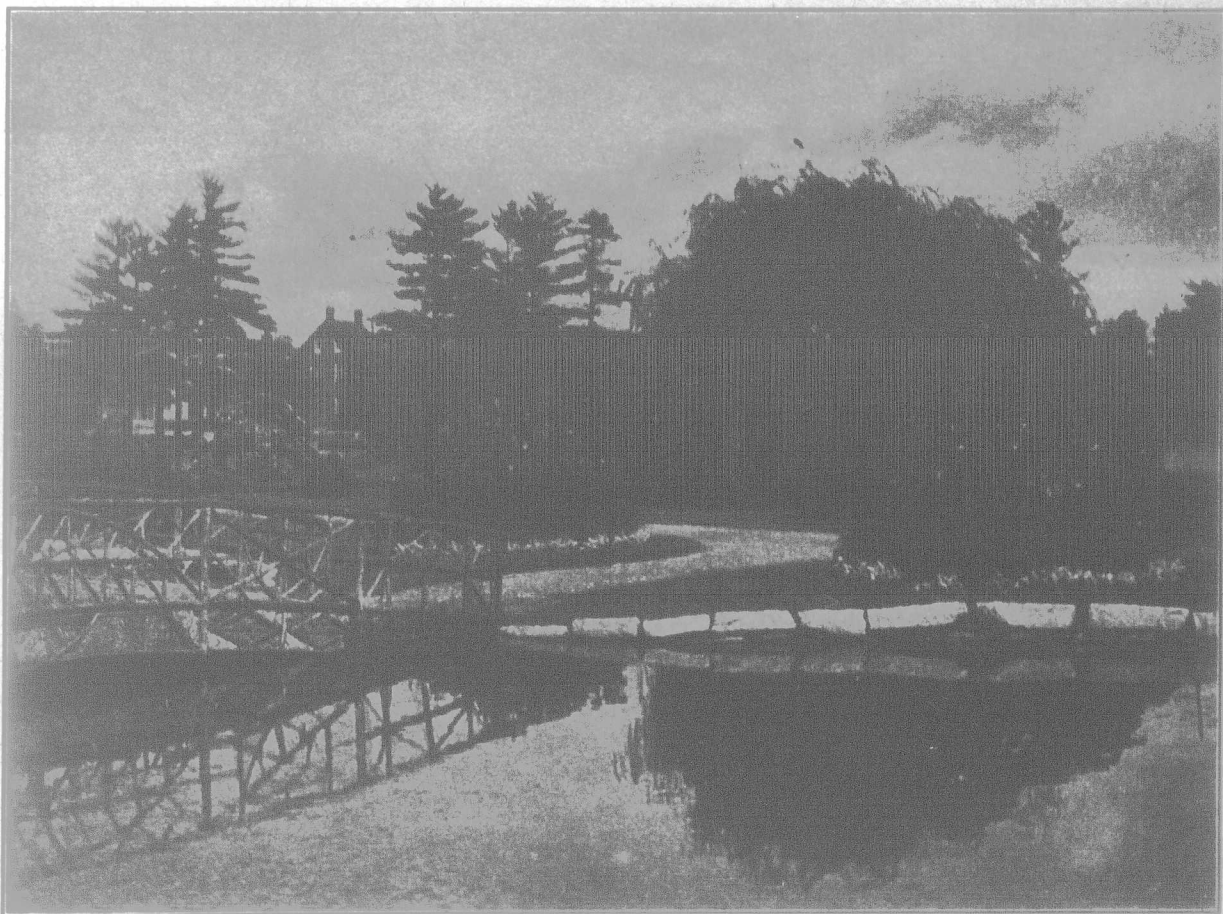
hold of their father's property and turn the old folks out to shift for themselves. He desired to be fair and advised his father to safeguard himself. This advice was unnecessary for Jimmy's father was a careful man in money matters. Jimmy still adhered to the belief that the old folks should hold the property—the farm—in their own right until they were through with earthly things. Acting on this belief, he suggested that the farm be made over to him, his father retaining a life lease of the same covering also the life of his mother, the boy getting the place and holding it only by paying an annual fee of \$550 for the \$150 acres, and the deal becoming null and void if Jimmy left the place. After considerable discussion an agreement was signed and the necessary papers sealed. Jimmy believed in doing everything in a businesslike way because he had learned from experience that trouble is avoided by having everything down in black and white. Jimmy and his family were to move into the big house and his father and mother were to have an acre of land off the corner of the farm, which faced two roads, for their cottage.

It was all settled. It was early fall and Jimmy would be back in the spring. He requested that certain fields be fall plowed, and his father immediately let the contract for the cottage which was to be completed at the earliest possible moment, for he believed that it was not wise to attempt to house two families under one roof. He wanted the new start to be made under the most favorable conditions possible and so he hurried the work of the new house for himself and "mother."

an ideal live-stock and grain farm, had four acres of young orchard which Jimmy, as a boy, had helped to plant, and boasted a fine, never-failing spring creek which means dollars and satisfaction to the live stock farmer. Jimmy returned to his professional work for another six months.

Spring was approaching. As the days of winter lengthened and the cold, as usual, strengthened just before the break-up, Jimmy became anxious to get away. The firm knew he was going. They made rosy offers to hold him, but to no avail. The die was cast. He must return to the soil. Younger men full of ginger were coming forward from the agricultural college each year. Well-trained assistants could take his place, as he had done his predecessor's, and new men could be found to "carry on" perhaps to better advantage. New blood, if it is good blood, brings new ideas.

The household goods were packed. The house was sold. City ties are more easily broken by people who like the country best than are country friends forgotten. The big vans backed up to the door and in a short time the goods and chattels were on the way to the depot to be shipped to the farm. Breaking away from the office in which he had labored for ten years and been well used was not easy at the last. The old desk was cleaned out. Soon a new face would worry over it day in and day out. The office staff were a congenial company and when the day came for Jimmy to finally say good-bye all around, and to listen to the little speech and accept the token of appreciation with which the head of the firm, before the entire staff, speeded the departing employee, he felt anything but cheerful. He made the parting as short as possible, took a last look at his old room, closed the door and turned his back upon it forever.



Attractive Home Surroundings.

Why did Jimmy choose the old farm? Why should he not? It was, as previously stated, a good farm, fertile and well built upon. How about the neighbors? They were good people, fairly progressive farmers but inclined to poke fun at "book farmers." They had a habit, as is the case in most communities, of criticizing the most progressive, while they soon found themselves following the lead of the very man they at first ridiculed. Jimmy knew the doubting Thomases. He was ready to start right in and show them, not in a braggart manner, but by quiet action, and it gave him no small amount of satisfaction to even contemplate results. He was destined to get a deal more real pleasure out of the actual results in after years. But these were not the real reasons why he chose the old farm. He wanted to hold the place in the name of his fathers. As stated in a previous part of this story, there is a bit of fine sentiment or tradition which farmers have about holding the old farm in the name. Farmers like to hand the farm—their savings—down to the sons, and sons who really like farming are always anxious to keep the land in the family name. Very often sons who have no desire to practice farming—doctors, lawyers, preachers, teachers, city business men, hold on to the old farms on which they were born, not because they are profitable under tenantry but because the owners cannot bear to have the home farm owned and controlled by strangers. Jimmy's choice was more than sentimental. It was good business. The farm was close to three steam roads and one electric railroad, and within twenty-five miles of a great city and a good market. It was

The neighbors from the fifth line made a little "bee" to get Jimmy's goods home from the station. The boxes and furniture which had been transported from the city home to the city depot in huge covered motor vans were taken from the country station to the farm house in hay racks. Many hands made light work of getting settled, and early March found Jimmy buying stock and implements.

Purchasing equipment was a new joy for the man who had worked for others for a decade. He took a pride in being his own boss—in being able to bid at an auction sale, knowing that his own purse contained the money to pay and that when purchased the stock was his own, not someone else's who paid him a salary and made money on his ability. Jimmy very wisely bought the flock of pure-bred Shropshire breeding ewes, over fifty all told, which his father had on the farm. He also purchased in a lump the implements on the place, most of which were comparatively new and in good repair. He got them much cheaper than new, and they were practically as good. For the first year considerable of the old farm was in grass, so he purchased a carload of choice feeder cattle on the nearest live-stock market and planned to grass them off. He got them home in late April and sold them the following September at a gain of \$800. His fifty pure-bred breeding ewes raised seventy lambs which sold on a high market for over \$1,200, leaving the original flock. Jimmy had thirty acres of oats and ten acres of roots and corn the first year. He was just getting started and the place

Continued on page 1924.



## THE HORSE.

### Stable Management of Horses' Feet

Of all parts of the economy of the horse, the foot is universally admitted to be the most important. "No foot, no horse" is, from a utilitarian viewpoint, as true as is trite; but, notwithstanding this, there is no organ that suffers so much from neglect and abuse.

In the preservation of the foot the horse owner and the groom have their responsibilities, no less than the shoeing smith. This, however, is not sufficiently recognized, the general impression being that all the health requirements of this organ are met and supplied by the latter; whereas, the success of the shoeing smith, whatever his qualifications may be, will be largely influenced by the condition of the material upon which he has to work, and from that the groom or horse owner is more or less responsible. So long as our system of horse management continues what it is—a mere routine of cleaning and feeding—so long will the farrier's name be linked with reproach and abuse, however expert he may become. If our horses are to have sound feet, and the full period of usefulness of our unsound ones is to be realized, more attention must be given to the foot in the stable. There is no department of horse management in which so much is capable of being effected as that relating to the "hygiene of the foot."

The great variation in conformation and character presented by this organ in different animals, and in the same animal under conditions of health and disease, calls for more than ordinary intelligence on the part of those under whose management it is placed. There are strong feet and weak feet in every degree, and it is very much within the power of the groom or horse owner to maintain or sacrifice the one and to strengthen or enfeeble the other, to ruin the best and render the indifferent useless.

Technical education can effect no higher or more humane purpose than to let light into the stable in the health interest of our horses. It is surprising how little really useful knowledge of the proper management of horse's feet is possessed by the average groom. We have often heard it said of horses lame in the feet that they have "done no work," as if confinement and idleness afforded immunity against disease. It is no part of the stable creed that inactivity and lameness stand in the relation of cause to effect, but this is too often the case. If we desire to keep feet sound, they must be brought into daily use and the nutritive activities stimulated and upheld. Healthy structure and perfect function can only be maintained by a reasonable amount of physiological work.

The long-continued forced rest, broken only at intervals by short periods of exercise, which some horses experience, is absolutely injurious. As the result of this kind of treatment the foundation is frequently laid for many of the worst forms of disease. Inactivity, and especially where accompanied by high feeding, sooner or later results in an abiding congestion of feet. This is followed by wasting of the sensitive parts, contraction of the hoof, and slowly increasing lameness, the cause of which is seldom suspected. Where animals must for any reason lead an idle life in confinement there are certain rules of health applicable to the feet as well as to the body as a whole which should be observed. The liberty of a loose-box or yard is indispensable. The shoes should be removed and replaced by light tips, so that sole and frog may be brought in contact with the ground as Nature intended they should. But "the ground" must be after nature's plan, and not the hard, unyielding pavement of our present-day stables. Four inches of tan, peat, moss or sawdust—preferably one of the two first named—form the most suitable protection to the feet of idle horses. By their spongy, yielding nature, too, they materially aid in keeping up the circulation by filling up all parts of the sole and imparting general and genial pressure to the entire bearing surface.

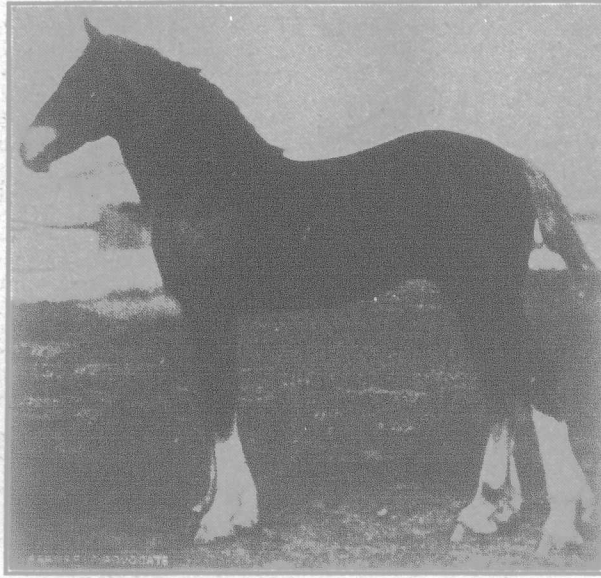
In the case of weak feet, by which we mean such as are low at the heels, flat, thin in the crust, with horn of loose and coarse texture, the full benefit of this general treatment is best obtained when combined with local applications such as promote the growth and improve the quality of the hoof horn. With this object cold swabs should be applied to the feet for three or four hours a day, and a little weak cantharides liniment rubbed over the coronet twice a week. When systematically carried out and persisted in, the effect of this treatment on the health and strength of the foot is very marked. The crust increases in thickness and in depth and loses its morbid brittleness and shelly character, while the heels open out in response to the growth and expansion of the more active and better-nourished frog.

Too little importance is attached to the preservative influence of water in the management of the horse's feet

and its palliative effects in disease. The natural tendency of hard work on our hard roads is to render the hoof hot and dry, and deprive it of its elasticity and power of accommodating itself to the sensitive part within. Such a condition when long continued, and especially in naturally weak feet, cannot fail to be fruitful of mischief, for, besides favoring contraction, it materially augments concussion both of feet and legs.

To healthy feet, under the artificial conditions in which they are placed, a little moisture applied for an hour or two now and again is a distinct benefit, but in those numerous cases of disease where work is still allowable bathing or swabbing should be daily resorted to. The benefit to be derived from this practice is not only that immediately accruing to the animal, but as a result of the improved state of the horn, the untoward result of shoeing are materially diminished.

The question of stable management of horses' feet is an important one, and much too large to be exhausted here. It is one, however, deserving of closer attention from those under whose charge our dumb slaves are placed.—Live Stock Journal.



Keep the Foal Growing if You Would Have a Good Horse.

## LIVE STOCK.

If convenient to scales weigh the feeders when stabling them for the winter and then weigh occasionally during the feeding period so as to know accurately what use they are making of the feed.

The half-finished hog, lamb or steer may advisedly be held a little longer even though feed is high priced. Once ships are available for transporting meats across the Atlantic it should tend to straighten our market.

It does not pay to skimp the stock just because feed is high priced. An underfed animal usually turns out an unprofitable proposition. Better to keep less stock and feed them well than to have a large herd existing on light rations.

One of the most thrifty bunches of pigs we have ever seen for many a day made their home from the time they were farrowed until ready for market in an old log building that was covered with straw. An expensive building is not necessary so long as it is dry.

Fish meal is a concentrate little used in this country for feeding stock, but experiments show that it is a suitable feed for cattle, sheep and hogs. It contains over fifty per cent. of protein and is rich in phosphate of lime. Good quality fish meal fed with other meals and roughages is palatable and wholesome.

Keep a record of breeding dates and of the date when animals are born on the farm. These things have a way of escaping the memory, thus causing great inconvenience, and annoyance if a sale of stock is pending. A pocket memorandum is not enough; transfer the date and records to a book that is not liable to get lost.

The weather-man was kind to stock-men this fall and enabled them to leave the herds and flocks on pas-

ture longer than usual, thus saving a considerable quantity of the stored fodder. However, the chill November breeze will not be held off much longer and preparation must be made for the comfort of the live stock during the months when the land is held in the grip of winter.

The Winter Fat Stock Shows are at hand. Plan to attend one or more of them and become more enthused with the possibilities of the Live Stock Industry. The International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago is held November 30 to December 7. The Toronto Fat Stock Show, December 5 and 6, and the Provincial Winter Fair at Guelph, December 6 to 12.

Winter the brood sows in the barnyard. A cheap building may be constructed to afford them protection. Put plenty of straw in it and the sows will keep warm in the coldest of weather. If a strong, healthy litter is to be farrowed next spring the sow must have plenty of exercise and a ration consisting of bone and muscle-forming material this winter.

How about those broken windows in the stable? Although glass is expensive we cannot afford to shut out the light by replacing glass with a shingle, nor can we allow the opening to remain and probably endanger the lives of some of the stock by the draft caused. Better measure up the windows and take home a few panes of glass the next time you are in town.

A cold, damp, clammy atmosphere in the piggery is a direct cause of young pigs crippling. Dryness is essential to the health of the pigs. When the walls and ceiling of the pen are dripping with moisture it is unreasonable to expect pigs to be healthy and thrifty. Filling the loft with straw will help keep the pen dry and warm, as the straw absorbs moisture. If the ceiling is not too tight the straw provides a means of ventilation.

### Sire or Dam—Which?

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

In one of England's leading live stock papers a heated discussion has been raging as to the dire necessity of retaining much longer than is the usual custom, a bull which has proved his merit as a successful sire. The verdict of all the most thoughtful present-day breeders in Britain who subscribed to the newspaper debate was that if a bull proves a good getter he should be retained for years and a deaf ear turned to all the wiles of the export agent.

Yet, to my mind, as a keen observer of the trend of opinions expressed by these Britishers, many have overlooked the dam's part in the business of cattle raising. Most writers have forgotten the importance of the great part played by the original dams used by all our great breeders. It is quite true that there were some peculiar facilities possessed by breeders like Bates and Booth for so determining their arrangements as to give the proper bull to the proper cow, and for accordingly accomplishing, with thorough precision, their previous conclusions. The same thing occurred in the noted herd at Holker. That master mind, Mr. Drewry, noted a failing point in his cows. To the surprise of many breeders he selected a bull for use, well bred, but not such as his friends would have chosen. But the bull possessed in a more than ordinary degree the point lacking in the then Holker females. His use restored the defect, and then the former course was resumed. The future prices at Holker fully attested the wisdom of Mr. Drewry's procedure. The pre-historic Shorthorns—that is, the Shorthorns which existed before the institution of the Herd Book—consisted of many families, and these families naturally exhibited various differences, some being characterized by greater excellence than others. Past Shorthorns had their descent from various sorts, good, bad, and indifferent, and there was always the potent factor of atavism—the throwing back to undesirable ancestors—to contend with. In the case of the pioneers of Shorthorn breeding, the very best sorts were selected, and the very best individuals of the best sorts; there was no hesitation displayed in weeding out undesirables. That was the fundamental reason why the Shorthorns of Colling's day, and the time immediately succeeding it, were generally good.

At the present day it is too much assumed that, given good foundation cows, the rest will necessarily follow, and that the primary care and selection of the early breeders can be neglected with impunity. How many breeders have awakened to their mistake in this respect we shall never know, but there can exist no doubt but that it has driven many from the ranks. Again, it by no means follows that because the Collings and



A Round-up on a Canadian Ranch.



their contemporaries commenced necessarily with unpedigreed cows that all cows are equally qualified to be used as breeders. Most difficulties experienced in breeding would be obviated if people sought rather to breed good animals of good blood than to achieve the reputation of possessing a certain strain. As it generally is, however, four or five crosses of a particular sort, without the slightest security as to the character of the original female stock, are considered much more likely to establish a man's renown than a felicitous combination of materials derived from a variety of independent sources, sound, pure, and old, but unallied to any one distinctive tribe. Successful cattle breeding is one of the finest of all arts, and the man who has no inherent taste for it will never attain eminence in it.

ALBION.

### An Old Shepherd's "Don'ts"

1. Don't use a "scrub" ram.
2. Don't forget to trim the ram's feet once in six or eight weeks, and the ewe's feet at least three times a year. The wool on the ewe's rump requires trimming also.
3. Don't overwork any ram, especially a ram lamb. Confine the size of the flock in accordance with the age and vigor of the ram. A mature ram should be restricted to 50 ewes; a ram lamb, 30.
4. Don't allow the ram to remain with the pregnant ewes during the winter.
5. Don't overfeed or underfeed at any time. In order to gain the highest profits, thrift must be maintained in the flock.
6. Don't feed, except very sparingly, mangels or sugar-beets to rams. Calculi or stones may be formed in the urinary organs which may become, at times, large enough to block completely the urethral canal and cause the bladder to burst with consequent death.
7. Don't forget to cull the ewe flock before the mating season. A few good ewes well-mated are more satisfactory and profitable than a large number of indifferent ones. "Every ewe has her day."
8. Don't forget to sow your rape patch for flushing the ewes. The ewes require and deserve a vacation after raising lambs. It pays for itself in the next lamb crop.
9. Don't think you can remember each ewe's record. Have ear-marks and be certain.
10. Don't expect to fix a type by constantly changing the ram. Decide on the type which is best suited to your purpose and sustain it through thick and thin.
11. Don't forget to dip all sheep at least once a year. Newly purchased animals may be the carriers of disease. Dissemination can be prevented by quarantine and dipping.

### The Shropshire Breed of Sheep

The Shropshire breed of sheep is widely distributed and is popular over a wide range of country, being admirably suited to a variety of conditions and climate. Its native home was in the County of Shropshire, England, a County which furnishes excellent pasture for its live stock, and where the climate is moderate. It is believed that Southdown, Leicester and Cotswold blood was used in the construction of this medium-wooled breed. The Leicester and Cotswold blood gave size, while quality was secured from the Southdown cross. This blood was, no doubt, used on a hardy native sheep common in that district. This native breed was black-faced and had horns, but the mature sheep did not dress out a heavy carcass. It was not until 1853 that Shropshires were exhibited at the Royal Show in England, thus it will be seen that this breed is of comparatively recent origin. However, from the date above mentioned, the breed increased in popularity very fast, and in 1884 history tells us that in the neighborhood of 875 head of Shropshires were exhibited at the Shrewsbury Royal. This was more than twice the number of all other breeds represented at the show. "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," by Plumb, gives 1860 as the date of the first importation of this breed to America, and in 1864 it was exhibited at the New York State Fair. This breed is of the medium wool class, and is low-set, thick and compact. It is somewhat larger than the Southdown breed. Dark brown is the characteristic color of the face, ears and legs. Breeders like to have the head well covered with wool; in fact, so well covered that only a small part of the nose is shown. Small, short and moderately broad ears, covered with fine wool, are looked for. Typical representatives of the breed have strong, broad backs, deep bodies, and carry a good leg of mutton. The entire body should be covered with wool, and a pinkish skin is desired.

Mature rams will weigh around 225 pounds, and ewes from 150 to 175 pounds, although there are some which exceed this weight. The breed ranks high as a mutton sheep, and in feeding tests makes economical gains, very often winning out in competition with other breeds. Shropshires are frequently crossed with grade ewes of different breeds, and furnish lambs which fatten easily and kill out profitably.

Shropshire ewes have long been noted for the number of lambs which they produce and raise. The breed is more adapted to districts where pasture is good than to districts where the feed allowance is somewhat scanty. Under proper conditions the lambs mature early. This early-maturing and easy-fattening quality of the breed has helped increase its popularity.

Shropshire wool grades high, and the average fleece will weigh probably eight pounds, although some authorities place it considerably higher. The staple of Shropshire wool is rather compact and is longer than that of the Southdown. The close, compact nature of

the fleece is a great protection to the animal from inclement weather. As a general purpose sheep, considering mutton and wool, and the average fecundity the breed ranks high. In practically every country where sheep are kept the Shropshire is to be found. Particularly fine flocks exist in Canada, and representatives of these flocks, which are brought out at the leading Canadian exhibitions, show the breed type and conformation desired by present-day breeders. Organizations have been formed for the promotion of the breed, and of late years remarkably high prices have been paid for breeding stock, not only in England, the home of the breed, but on this side of the water as well.

The following points given in "Shepherd's Hand Book," issued by the Canadian Sheep Breeders' Association, clearly indicate the points of excellency of the present-day Shropshire: General Appearance—Attractive, indicating breeding and quality, with stylish carriage and a symmetrical form, covered with dense fleece. Constitution—Robust as indicated by width and depth of chest, strength and formation of neck, and by bold, active movement; Size—In breeding condition, when fully matured, rams should weigh not less than



In the Home of the Hereford.

180 to 225 pounds, and ewes should weigh not less than 125 to 170 pounds; Fleece and Skin—Fleece of good length, dense, elastic to touch, medium fine, free from black fibre, slightly crimped, with evenness of texture throughout; scrotum of rams well covered with wool; skin light cherry color, clear and free from dark spots; Body—Well proportioned, with shoulders well placed, fitting smoothly upon chest, which should be deep and wide, broad and straight back, thick loins, well covered with firm flesh; hind quarters well finished; twist deep and full; Head and Neck—Head short, broad between the ears and eyes, bold and masculine in rams, without horns, well covered with wool, ears short and erect, eyes bright, color of face and ears dark brown. Neck of medium length, strong and masculine (especially in rams), symmetrically joined to head and shoulders; Legs—Well set apart, broad, short, straight, color dark brown and upright.

### Hog Raising at the Central Experimental Farm

At the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, is maintained a large herd of swine, and from this herd upwards of five hundred young sows and boars are shipped yearly to serve as foundation stock or herd headers on Canadian farms. Special attention has been given to the breeding of Yorkshires and Berkshires, and, by careful selection of breeding stock and handling them in the most approved manner, herds of excellent breed type and showing marked uniformity of conformation and quality have been built up. In the breeding herd are in the neighborhood of forty-two Yorkshire sows and eighteen Berkshires. The gilts are allowed to acquire size before being bred, and then only one litter

is farrowed the first year but two litters are raised from the mature sows.

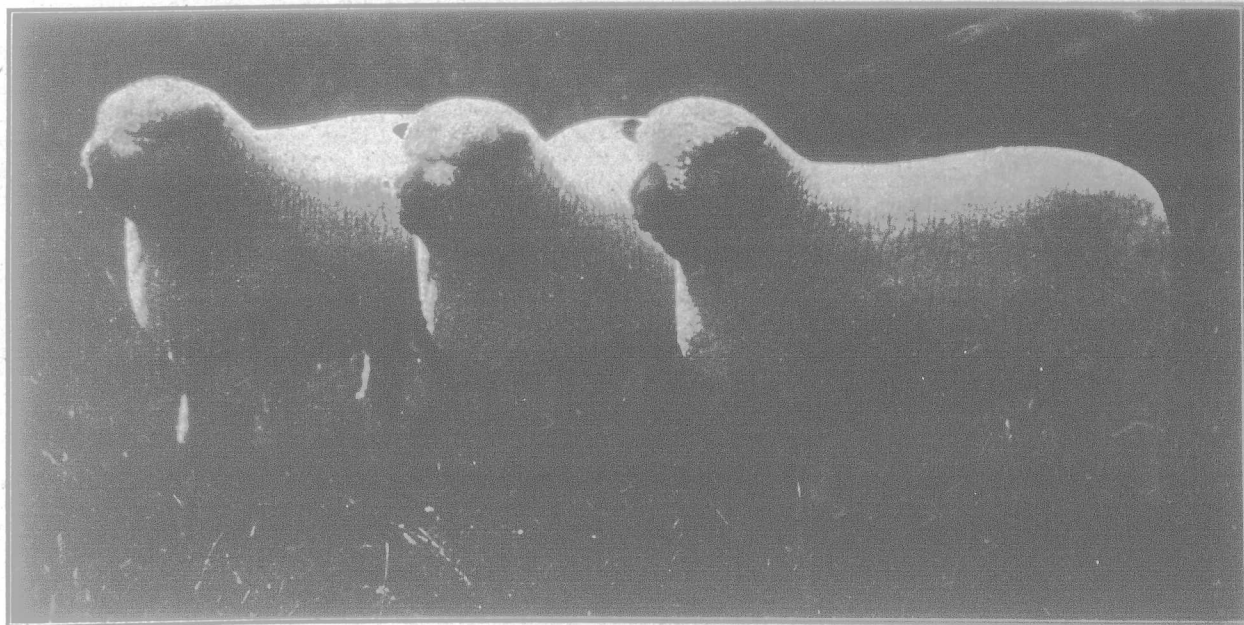
The brood sows live in six-by-eight and eight-by-ten cabins the year round. During the summer these cabins are placed in rape and clover pasture lots, but for winter they are drawn to the main buildings for convenience in feeding. The sows are fed as economically as possible, but the aim is to have them gaining in flesh during the gestation period and in fair flesh, but not excessively fat, at farrowing time. During the summer pasture is largely resorted to and forms the basis of the ration. Professor Archibald claims that one acre of rape this year saved between \$75 and \$80 in grain in the maintenance of brood sows. Red clover has also proved valuable in maintaining the sows. Brood sows are fed heavily on mangels and clover hay during the winter. Professor Archibald informs us that the hay is fed in racks, and tons of it are eaten. Grain is fed according to the condition of the sows, and the quantity is increased as farrowing time approaches. This system of feeding develops bone in the young pigs. On the average farm comparatively little clover hay is fed the sows, but we believe that considerable of this

fodder might advisedly be included in the ration of the stock. The concentrate part of the ration is made up of shorts, bran screenings etc. Shorts in particular is as a rule cheaper than cereals, considered on the basis of digestible nutrients.

After farrowing, the sows are fed on milk-producing ration with shorts as a basis. Screenings, some corn, bran, and oil cake are also fed. The feed is soaked from twenty-four to thirty-six hours, as experiments at the farm have proven that soaking increases the digestibility of the concentrates. A large frame building, well lighted and ventilated, is used for a farrowing pen. It is divided into pens 10 by 12 feet. In some pens the floor is of wood, and in others of cement. An iron guard rail is placed on three sides of the pen to protect the young pigs. It is ten inches off the floor and ten inches out from the wall. This prevents the sow from lying close to the partition, and no doubt saves the lives of many of the little pigs.

Very little straw is used in the pen for the first few days. Cut straw or chaff is preferred, as there is less danger of the pigs becoming entangled and being unable to get out of the road when the sow lies down. With the large number of sows the average number of pigs raised per sow is from eight to nine for the two breeds. This is a particularly good average considering that there are around sixty sows in the breeding herd.

On the farm is a large open piggery where the sows and their young are placed when the pigs are a few weeks old. Adjoining this are several paddocks, and the young pigs have plenty of opportunity to secure exercise by working in the soil. Whole grain is sometimes scattered on the floor and covered with straw, and the pigs are kept busy rooting for it. Self-feeders are also in use for the pigs nearing the weaning age. Shorts, screenings, sifted oats, and tankage are placed



A Trio of Shropshires.



in the feeder and the pigs help themselves. This method has proven very satisfactory, and is considered an ideal method of promoting thriftiness, bone and size in the youngsters. On to many farms no provision is made for exercising the young pigs, or for supplementing the milk ration. The self-feeder may be used for little as well as big pigs, although its use is more generally recommended for the shoats.

The open pen is excellent for growing pigs, even in winter. The floor is kept dry and a provisional sleeping berth may be constructed in the corner and covered with straw. This keeps the pigs warm and dry at night, and seldom will pigs cripple or go off their feed under this system of handling. Too many pigs are confined in poorly-ventilated pens, which are damp, and as a result crippling is prevalent. Pigs must be housed in a well-ventilated pen, and given plenty of exercise if best results are to be obtained.

The breeding stock at the Experimental Farm are of excellent type, and the system of feeding and handling the sows and young stock is producing splendid results. At the time our representative visited the farm there was an exceptionally fine lot of spring gilts to be bred for late spring farrowing. The self-feeder is largely used at the farm both in the pens and in the pasture lots. Its value in the saving of labor, and its efficiency in bringing pigs along rapidly have been fully demonstrated.

### Decline in Live Stock in Europe

The war has had a serious effect upon the live stock industry of the European countries. In a cablegram to the Canada Food Board, Sir William Goode, of the British Ministry of Food, said: "There is throughout Europe a serious deterioration in the number of live stock. The Allied, neutral and home-produced meat supplies cannot improve for several months, hence an insistent demand for overseas supplies will be inevitable. The meat situation in Germany, especially in Austria-Hungary, is considerably more difficult than we had anticipated, thus further increasing the call upon exportable surpluses to the limit of our transport capacity. Owing the universal reduction of pigs, the world production of bacon, hams, pork and lard at present is unequal to the demand. The milk yield in general is greatly diminished; in fact, almost to a vanishing point in Central Europe, Holland, Switzerland and Scandinavia, which are normally large exporters of dairy products." The following show the decrease in most of the countries as given in Sir William Goode's cablegram: Cattle: France, 2,366,000; Italy, 996,000; Denmark, 345,000; Sweden, 899,000; Germany, 2,200,000. Sheep: France, 2,258,000; Italy, 138,000; Denmark, 47,000; Holland, 200,000. Pigs: France, 2,815,000; Italy, 354,000; Denmark, 1,873,000; Sweden, 352,000; Holland, 162,000; Germany, 19,396,000. In all classes of live stock the decrease in Austria-Hungary is considerable. These figures convey some idea of the live-stock situation in European countries, as compared with normal times. Canadian live stock and livestock products now find a market in Europe. At the present time it is claimed that meat products are piling up on this side of the Atlantic, owing to the scarcity of shipping. However, as soon as boats are obtainable, the stocks on hand will soon be cleaned up, and the demand for meats will create a firm tone on the Canadian live stock market.

## THE FARM.

### The Story of a Farm Boy.

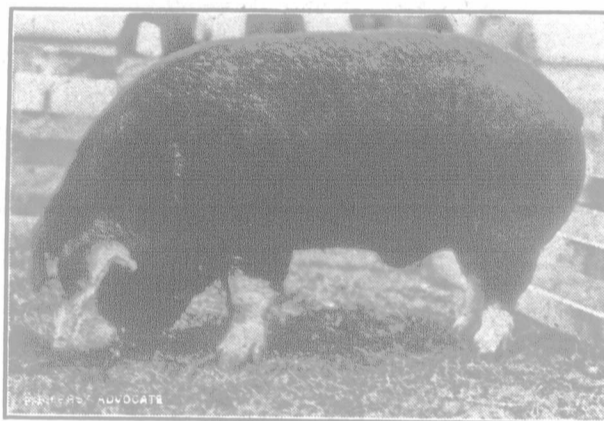
Continued from page 1921.

had been largely in grass, so he must move cautiously and work to advantage. Neighbors looked for violent changes in the system of farming, but Jimmy was too wise to make costly changes without reason. His father had made good returns from running the place largely to grass and hiring little labor, so Jimmy worked his first year on similar lines. His oats yielded 1,200 bushels—not a big crop, but a fair yield—and his roots and corn were good. He cut enough hay for his sheep and the three Clydesdale brood mares he had purchased in the spring. His orchard had not been sprayed under his father's management, but it had been kept fairly well pruned. Jimmy sprayed it three times the first year and was rewarded with two hundred and fifty barrels of choice apples, which he sold for \$500. He worked the place the first year with one hired man at a cost of \$480. All told his gross income was, not including the butter sold from two cows purchased in the spring, and eggs from the hundred bred-to-lay Barred Rock pullets, over \$3,000, including wool, oats and live stock. Of course, wages, rent and taxes, \$1,150, besides other living expenses and interest on investment had to be deducted. The hens and the cows kept the house going. Vegetables and fruit were had in abundance. Financially, the first year was a success. He did not get as big a gross income as he had in the city, but his net was higher. He had a good year.

The first fall he plowed more; he began to change fences to turn the farm into larger fields to work well into a four-year crop rotation. The money made was used to get a start in pure-bred Shorthorns and to buy two good brood sows. Jimmy believed in pure-bred stock. He bought only high-class individuals backed up by good blood lines. His future was to be with stock, and his education and training had been such as to convince him that there was money to be made in buying and selling. He planned to hire a man by the year for the coming season—a married man—and put

him in the little house on the back fifty. He would get stock enough before the next winter to ensure work for the man the year round. His crops were planned to follow out a two-year grass, hoed-crop, and cereal grain rotation. Everything grown on the farm thereafter was to be fed on the place. Big returns, he believed could only come from fertile soil. Jimmy planned to put in more underdrains, notwithstanding the fact that the place was naturally well drained and already had considerable tile under its surface. But Jimmy knew that maximum yields could never be realized unless the plants could breathe in a thoroughly aerated soil containing the proper amount of moisture. Crooked rail fences with their waste of good land and their tendency to harbor foul weeds gave place to fewer wire fences where there were not enough good rails left to build the necessary straight rail kind. Jimmy used wire altogether around the outside and rails inside where enough were available, believing that the good rails still had enough usefulness in them to pay for putting up. He wasted nothing. The farm had no silo. Jimmy built one the second year. Live stock farming demands a silo. He fixed the stables over, laying stress upon light and ventilation, but did not make the whole so elaborate that the overhead charges would be a detriment to his making a financial success of the stock. Farming, to Jimmy, was to be a financial proposition as well as real life.

We need not follow him farther. He bought and sold and made a reasonable profit on his transactions. He used his head. He became a leader in his community. His boys each had some live stock of their own as he had had in his younger days. They took an interest in the stock and had chores to do evenings instead of loitering aimlessly as many city boys do. Jimmy never failed to help where help he could in organizing literary



Poland-China.

Champion boar at London for G. G. Gould, Essex, Ont.

societies, Farmers' Clubs, debating clubs, and so on. He had been privileged by having a wider experience than most of those in his district. Gradually, people came to him for advice and aid and they were never sent away regretful. He tried to be of some use in his community. His standard of living was service. He had been through the mill. He is busier now on the farm than he ever was before. But he likes the work and his load is lighter. His father and mother are greatly pleased with the results of his return to the farm. For a while it was rather difficult for Jimmy's father to keep from finding fault with his educated son's methods and ideas, but results silenced criticism and now Jimmy is the authority on all agricultural subjects, although he hasn't yet succeeded in convincing old Si Perkins that wheat does not turn to chess.

Is Jimmy satisfied? Is his wife satisfied? Yes. Because while they do not make big money when all the expenses are met, they are at the work they like. They know they like it for they have tried the other and glossier side. Their health is better. Their children are growing up under wholesome conditions, such as city children can never know. They will have more self-reliance and a wider knowledge than city artificial conditions could possibly give them. Nothing else matters when the whole family is healthy and happy. Jimmy's college learning with his ten years of further education in professional agriculture helped him, more than anyone but those who, like myself, have gone through the same grind ever could know, to the better appreciate the old farm and practical end of agricultural effort. Would that all farm boys could get the same experience and then return to the land! What a vigorous, virile agriculture and joyful and abundant life would be theirs! Then would agriculture be looked up to as it ought. Then would happiness and contentment abound.

The tale is told. It contains morals. There are lessons in it for teachers, parents, professors, employers, and for farm boys. If you didn't see them the first time you read the story, read it again and remember Ruskin's creed, as Jimmy did:

"Man's living comes out of the ground,  
And happiness out of honesty."

(The end.)

NOTE.—This is the last of a series of 5 articles which describe the adventures of a farm boy who left home, attended agricultural college, entered professional agriculture, and at last returned to the farm. The philosophy written into the story is sound, and the "Why" is always explained. If you have not seen all the chapters look up the back issues and read them. The "boy problem" is dealt with early in the story, and throughout it all farm life, with its advantages and disadvantages, is discussed.—Editor.

### A Plea for Consolidated Schools.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

The first and most essential thing in the growing life of a boy, is to give him an education, which should be given him under the environments of country life. Our common schools to-day are very largely taught by ladies, and while I have not a word to say against their efficiency, I firmly believe when boys attain the age of 14 years it is not possible for a lady to bring out and develop the manliness that is in them. What we want is Consolidated Schools, with graded teachers, the same as in urban places. There never was a time when the young and growing boys were in greater need of all-round education. Peace being restored, it will not be very long before immigration will start to flow into Canada, from many of the European countries, and with a vast domain, such as we have here, and the greatest system of railways and canals that there is in the world, the next ten years might bring ten or fifteen millions of foreigners into our land; hence the importance of having our Canadian boys and girls thoroughly educated so they can direct the incoming immigrant to observe our laws and live in unity.

We want to establish our national language, and one public school system throughout this Dominion of Canada. I have no objection to the French language, but I believe for the general good of Canada that all immigrants should be given to understand that no other language but the English should be tolerated. The war has depleted the colleges and universities of our best young men, many of them have laid down their lives in France and Flanders, to give us freedom and liberty; and those spared to return may be incapacitated from further study. I believe the time will soon come when there will be strife between capital and labor. We don't want more than two political parties in Canada. We want our boys and girls to stand by principle first, rather than party. The boys and girls of the country are just as smart as the boys and girls of urban places, but many farmers, through fear, withhold giving their children advanced education as they might not return to the farm. I am willing to grant there are many things in towns and cities that entice youthful minds, especially if they have to leave home, hence I submit that we should have (and I believe the new Minister of Education for Ontario will introduce them in the near future) Consolidated Schools. Our boys and girls when educated under the environments of country life, when they attain the age of 16 or 18 years, will hesitate before leaving the farm and taking up urban life; again they will be broader minded when they grow up to be men and women, and they will be able to meet our city cousins and discuss the best things pertaining to the welfare of the country in an intelligent manner. It will also make for a better understanding between urban and rural centres. A fair representation in the Legislative Assembly and Federal Parliament of farmers, artisans and laborers will help to make Canada the greatest country on the North American continent.

W. W. ANDERSON.

Prince Edward County, Ont.

### On Leave in Devonshire.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

You will remember me writing to you a long time ago from France, telling you what I thought about French agriculture. A man in the army usually gets very lazy and, although he is always anxious to receive letters, he finds it very difficult at times to write them. That is why I haven't written you since. I received two advocates to-day, and, realizing that I owe you a letter or at least deserve one, I am writing you now.

I was fortunately or unfortunately wounded last mud-time (winter) and made "Blighty," where I have been ever since. I have made the acquaintance of a few good farmers in this country, and have spent many pleasant hours in their comfortable farm homes. In fact, I spent two leaves on a farm in "glorious" Devon, and a glorious time I had too. I wouldn't care to stay there for any great length of time, however, because I'd get too fat. To put in a week or more with such people after being on army rations for three years is enough to make any soldier gorge himself. I have never met a more hospitable people—good, whole-hearted folk who will do anything for you. It sounds nice to read about the country flowing with milk and honey, but in Devon they substitute their famous Devonshire cream for the milk, and they can cook, too. Did I taste their cider? Well, I just didn't drink any water. Champagne may be all right, but I'd rather have a glass of good Devonshire cider than a barrel of France's best champagne, and those old farmers can drink it too, that is, some of them. I visited a farmer nearby and spent a very pleasant evening there. A neighboring farmer also called, and I guess those two old men drank a gallon between them. A jolly old pair they were to be sure. But most of the boys have gone to war, many of them never to return, so there are many sad ones at home. They are all out to win the war, however, and work, well now, to tell the honest truth, I've never seen anybody work harder. I shall never, never forget those people.

I think the real English farm home beats ours all to pieces. That is, for right down comfort. Some of them are really beautiful. To enter makes one feel like a dog before a fire on a cold day, and when you leave you hate to go. Of course, I sleep on a couple of boards. Last night I spread newspapers over me and then the blankets, (two of them), so naturally



enough a home looks good. Nevertheless my future home is going to be like these if possible. I suppose you have heard about the Khaki University of Canada, which was started sometime ago by the Y. M. C. A.? It is well under way now. I cannot

give any figures, but thousands of the boys are taking up different courses at the numerous branches. Every camp of any size has a branch. I am in charge of the agricultural end of this branch at Seaford, and have about 25 to 30 students coming and going. I am

merely giving them a series of short courses as far as possible. This, of course, takes place during the evenings, and does not interfere with our regular soldiering. The Y. M. C. A. is certainly doing some wonderful work over here. P. H. ASHBY.

## Automobiles, Farm Machinery and Farm Motors

### Cause of Compression Leaks

Common causes of compression leakage are given in the following list, together with their usual location. It is almost unnecessary to state that a leak should be repaired as soon as it develops, as it will often damage a cylinder part beyond repair if neglected for any length of time.

Many valves and valve seats have been ruined by long continued leaks that could have been remedied by grinding if the matter had been attended to when the leak first developed. Always pay particular attention to and inspect frequently any packed joints on the engine, as packed joints are a prolific cause of compression leakage.

A barking or blowing noise in step with the seed of the engine indicates a pressure leak and is caused by trouble in the cylinder, piston, or rings. In a bad case, smoke may be seen issuing from the open end of the cylinder in puffs that occur at each explosion while the engine is running. Leakage past the piston is often caused by the failure of the lubricating system to thoroughly oil the cylinder, the remedy is of course to increase the flow of the oil by readjusting the feed. A dry piston heats up the cylinder rapidly causes excess cylinder wear and generally makes itself known by causing pounding or groaning noise.

If a dry piston is allowed to continue it will eventually expand, and seize to the cylinder bringing matters to a sudden termination.

Do not flood the cylinder with oil in a strenuous endeavor to right matters, as excessive lubrication of the cylinder will result in foul spark plugs and igniters, and is also liable to cause preignition. Go at the job carefully. If difficulty is experienced in starting the engine, and the compression seems weak when turning over, pour a little oil in the spark plug hole, work piston back and forth, and try starting once more.

A little lubricating oil poured into the cylinder will aid starting if the compression is poor.

Holding the hand near the part where barking or blowing seems to originate will often locate an external leak. A little soapy water squirted around the joints with an oil can will indicate small leaks by bubbles caused by the escaping gas. If you are sure that the gas leaks past the piston the leak can usually be stopped temporarily by pouring a teaspoonful of graphite in the cylinder.

(a) Leaking Valves. Owing to the intense heat in the cylinder, and the action of the gases on the valves the seating surfaces become rough and pitted which causes leakage and loss of compression Exhaust Valves cause the most trouble in this respect as they are surrounded by the hot gases during the exhaust stroke and are much hotter than the inlet valves.

To determine the value of the compression, turn the engine over slowly by hand.

Leaking inlet valves usually are productive of Back Firing or explosions in the carburetor intake passages, or in the mixing valves, as flame from the cylinder leaks through the valve and fires the fresh gas in the intake.

Misfiring or loud explosions at the end of the exhaust pipe are indicative of leaky exhaust valves, if the mixture is correct and the ignition system above suspicion. Misfiring caused by leaky exhaust valves is due to combustible mixture escaping from the cylinder to the exhaust pipe and being ignited by the succeeding exhaust of the engine.

If the engine has more than one cylinder, test one cylinder at a time, opening the relief valves on the other cylinders. Now take a wrench and rotate the inlet valve on its seat, for it may be that some particle of carbon or dirt have been deposited on surface of the valve seat which prevents the valve from closing

properly. Rotating the valve will usually dislodge the deposit.

Try the compression again; if there is no improvement, rotate the exhaust valve on its seat in the same manner, and repeat the test for compression. Rotating the valves in this manner will often make the removal of the valves necessary. When the valves are closed the end of the valve stem should not be in contact with the push rod, or can lever. Suitable clearance should be allowed between the end of the valve stem and the operating mechanism when the valve is closed; this clearance varies from the thickness of a visiting card on small engines to 1/8 of an inch on the large. If the valve stem is continually in contact with the push rod it cannot seat properly and consequently will leak. Wear on the valve seats and regrinding reduce this clearance, wear on the ends of valve stems and push rods from continuous thumping increases it. Keep the clearance constant and equal to that when the engine was new. On many engines this clearance is adjustable to allow for wear by lock nuts on the end of the valve stems or push rods.

If the above attempts have proved unsuccessful remove the Exhaust Valve from the cylinder, if the valve is in a cage, remove the entire cage; this may easily be done on most types of engines. Always remove the exhaust valve first as the inlet valve rarely requires attention. With small engines, and engines having the valves mounted directly in the cylinder head it will be necessary to remove the cylinder head to gain access to the valves. In such a case use care when opening the packet joint between the cylinder and head, to avoid damaging the gasket.

With the engine having the valves located in the pockets on the side of the cylinder bore remove the valve cover plate or cap situated immediately over the valve to gain access to the valves.

As the exhaust valves are always very hot in operation, the valve stems will often be found stuck to the valve guides by deposits of gummy oil, this sticking being a frequent cause of the valves not seating properly and causing leakage. Test for this sticking by removing valve spring from the stem and pushing stem in and out in the guide. If deposits are found, remove valve from guides and wash both out thoroughly with kerosene.

Corroded and rough stems will also cause sticking, and should be smoothed down with emery cloth.

Because of sticking resulting from the two preceding causes, the valve mechanism will be subjected to unusual strains that may result in bent valve stems. When a sticking valve is discovered apply a straight edge to the stem to prove the condition of the stem regarding bends and shoulder.

Side thrust produced by the cams will sometimes cause wear on the stems and guides, producing a shoulder on the stem that will prevent proper seating of the valve; reject such a valve and procure one that fits the guides properly. The continued use of an old valve with a worn stem will cause further enlargement of bore of the guides due to hammering which will eventually result in a broken stem.

The valves may not seat properly because of weak or broken valve springs. Excessive heat will take the temper out of a spring and render it useless; test them. Weak valve springs may be detected when the engine is running inserting the end of a screw driver in the turns of the coil and pressing the spring towards the collar on the valve stem. This increases the tension of the spring, and if the running of the engine is improved by the increased tension it indicates that the spring is too weak to correctly perform its duties.

Valve springs used on automatic inlet valves, or

valves operated by the suction of the piston, sometimes become too weak to properly seat the valve. These springs can often be made stiffer by stretching them a trifle, after which they are replaced. Take care that the tension of the spring of the automatic inlet is not too great, as too stiff a spring will reduce the amount of mixture taken into the cylinder, about 1 1/2 to 2 pounds is sufficient for most engines.

Examine valve spring collar or washer that forms the support of the valves on the outer end of the stem and see that it is in the proper position and supported by the key or cotter pin.

The keys and cotters used for supporting the spring sometimes shear off, or work loose, and do not allow the proper tension to be placed on the spring.

Unless a tool known as a "valve spring lifter," is used difficulty will usually be experienced in removing the spring from the stem or in replacing it. This is especially true of automobile engines where the spring is retained by pins and cotters instead of nuts. The tension of the spring should be relieved from the washer either by the "lifter" or by inserting a screw in the coils of the spring when removing or replacing spring. Be careful of your fingers when adjusting valves springs as they are stiff and capable of causing serious damage.

The exhaust valves should be lubricated with Gas Engine Cylinder Oil, never with common machine oil on account of gumming and sticking, or with gas engine cylinder oil thickened with Flake Graphite. Powdered graphite may be used with success without the addition of oil, but oil makes the application of the graphite much easier.

### Farm Power Course

The Ontario Department of Agriculture is arranging for the holding of Farm Power courses; in various parts of the province. Last year a two weeks course put on at the college was largely attended. This year a two weeks course will be held at Kemptville and Guelph, a five-day course at Chatham and a two day course in various other centres. Prof. W. H. Day of the O. A. C. Staff is preparing material for the courses, and those attending will have an opportunity of becoming familiar with the vital parts of engines which are most liable to give trouble.

On many farms power is being used and a study of the engine so as to be able to make adjustments, needed repairs, etc., is essential if the engine is to be operated most efficiently and economically. Engines are not fool proof but consist of many intricate parts which must be properly looked after.

These courses in farm power should be of great benefit to those who avail themselves of the opportunity to gain a working knowledge of the different kinds of farm power.

### Auto Hard to Start.

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

When answering the query by J. L. S. in your issue of November 7th. re auto that was hard to start, I mentioned the name of a particular Carbon Remover. I note you have changed this and made it read as if I was recommending Commercial Carbon Removers as a class. This however, is not the case. I have tried seven or eight different so-called carbon removers, but only one that has proven effective.

W. H. D.

## THE DAIRY.

Is silage essential to modern dairying? Most milk producers will agree that it is.

Five years ago there were only 500 silos in Texas: Now there are 6,625, or one for every 2000 head of stock. The silo is popular every where.

Many dairy breeders of experience are agreed that one bag of feed before calving is worth two bags after calving. Start the cow off in good condition.

The Manitoba Dairy Association plans a splendid show of dairy products and dairy equipment in connection with the Annual Convention of the Association, to be held in February.

The fact that a cow aborts is but a symptom of the disease itself, which is located within the uterus. Many cows that abort can be preserved as breeders by proper treatment at the time of abortion, but neglect has ruined many a cow.

If cottage cheese is to be made on the farm it is necessary to have fresh, clean skimmilk. If separation

has been hastened by adding water to the milk, good cottage cheese cannot be made.

### Estimating Milk Production by Measurement

Just recently we came across a rather novel method that was in use by a European dairy farmer for testing the milk-producing capacity of cows. This farmer possessed records of from nine to twelve cows for the years 1912 to 1917, inclusive, which were, in the last two years, the best in the district. No concentrated fodder was used. In winter, merely hay and aftermath were fed twice daily; in summer, growing grass. The records show up as follows:

Year	No. of Cows	Production	Per Cent. Fat.
1912	12	2557	3.85
1913	12	3065	4.01
1914	12	2914	4.03
1915	11	2866	4.29
1916	9	3507	3.97
1917	9	3404	4.28

The following is quoted from a British publication referring to this method:

"The animals were systematically estimated by weight and measurement. For instance, the lowest mark, 1, for chest measurement was given where the width equalled one-third of the height of the withers, for each centimeter more a further mark being added. Thus, a cow 135 cm. high at the withers is marked 1 if her chest measures 45 cm., 2 if 46 cm., 3 if 47, 4 if 48, 5 if 49. This last mark is rarely attained; often not the first, in which case the cow is not further entered, the remaining body measurements not being taken. Nine of the cows on the farm in question, however, reached the highest mark, 5; other two, marks 2 and 3 respectively. It seems obvious that this unusual breadth of chest should be related to an unusual milk-giving capacity. If so, we should have further support for the theory that a large development in lung goes together with a generous production of milk."

### Fixing Prices for Dairy Products.

During the four years that have passed there has been much discussion over the price which should be paid for dairy products. Consumers have naturally objected to rises in the price of foodstuffs, but farmers—and dairy farmers, in particular—have been unable to continue the production of dairy articles at former prices. The question as to how far the price of farm products



can be regulated, either by farmers' organizations or by commissions appointed in the interests of the consumer, is of vital importance to dairymen. For this reason, the following discussion of the subject, which is abstracted from a recent bulletin published by the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, is interesting. The bulletin refers particularly to the work of Milk Commissions, and throws forward some ideas that are worth consideration:

"For many years the idea of price control has received the attention of farmers who have been hard pressed to make both ends meet. Dollar wheat sounds cheap now, but at one time it looked like a cure-all for the ills of wheat farmers. In all this agitation it was argued that the price should be enough to pay the cost of production and a reasonable profit. This point of view stimulated interest in farm-cost accounting as a basis for price-fixing.

"In the official promotion of farm-cost accounting the purpose has not always been well defined, but there have been at least two points of view. A position taken by many who are interested in the marketing problem is that costs should be known in order that they may be used as a basis of price-fixing. A view held by men interested in the problems of farm management is that cost accounts show the relative profitability of competing crops and live-stock enterprises; and hence give the starting point for scientific farm management.

"It would seem that the Federal Food Administration, in fixing the price of wheat, and the Chicago Federal Milk Commission, in its work of the past winter, assumed that cost of production is the foundation of price-fixing; yet, when these officials have approached the final problem of price-fixing, they have found themselves confronted with unexpected difficulties.

"Why all this difficulty in the use of cost accounts as a basis of price-fixing? There are doubtless many reasons, but there are three of unusual importance. First, variation in costs; second, joint costs; and third, disagreement in the elements of costs. But, in spite of these difficulties, accounting may be used in price control.

**Variation in Costs.**

"There is a very wide range in the cost figures which have been secured by careful methods of accounting, and there are wide ranges in the estimates of costs of different producers. On the basis of a farm-management survey made on 51 farms in one dairy district in Wisconsin, the return per dollar of annual outlay ranged from 77 cents to \$3.05. The results of the Wisconsin Dairy Cow Competition, carried on in 1910-11, illustrated this point. The return per dollar's worth of feed consumed by the 398 cows in this contest varied from 92 cents to \$2.71; the average of the best ten was \$2.38 worth of product per dollar's worth of feed, and the average of the poorest ten was \$1.11.

"With wide ranges in the cost of production, which cost shall be accepted as the basis of price-fixing? The average has been seriously suggested, but abandoned in disgust when it has been realized that a price fixed on the basis of average costs would probably result in a loss on half the farms.

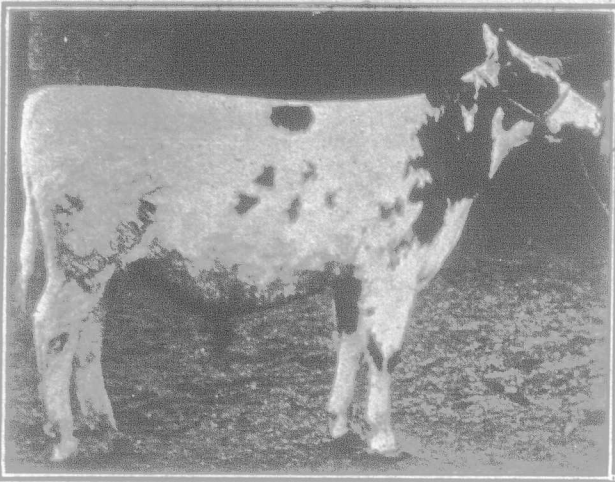
**Disagreements Regarding the Elements of Cost.**

"A few years ago, when the point of view was that of proving that dairying was profitable, and an industry that should be stimulated by the press in every way possible, one agricultural paper held tenaciously to the old accounting rule of charging feed to the cows at cost of production, because this magnified the profits of dairying by throwing the field profits into the dairy account. Now that the point of view has changed and the price of milk is looked upon as the objective point in cow-cost accounting, this same paper is definitely of the opinion that produced feeds should be charged to the cows on the basis of market price. It is not difficult, therefore, to understand why there should have been two opinions on this point, before the Chicago Milk Commission. Each party accepts the rule of accounting which best serves his interest. What is needed to settle this question in accounting is one correct rule, based upon the economic principles underlying the case. Obviously, both of the opposed rules cannot be based upon a sound foundation; hence arises the question: Is either rule correct? If not, how can the correct principle be discovered? It is believed that the true solution of this problem lies in the substitution of total farm profits for specific costs as a basis of price regulation.

**Joint Costs.**

"The typical farm provides a much more difficult accounting problem than a saw-mill, a flour-mill, or a

steel-mill. The problem is more nearly comparable to that in railway accounting, where one expenditure affects a great number of sources of income. The farmer who produces but one crop is rare. On the typical dairy farm, corn, small grain, clover hay, and pasture, cattle, horses and hogs are all produced. The same plows, harrows and horses are used for the various crops which require attention at different seasons, and the same laborers are used for crops and live stock. When the corn is being cultivated the corn is not only benefited, but the land is being put into better condition for the small-grain crop which will be grown the next year. When the land is prepared for small grain, the seed-bed for the clover is being prepared, and oats or barley serve as a nurse crop for the clover plant, which in turn is able to draw upon the nitrogen of the air and provide plant food needed for its own growth and for the corn crop which is to follow. Hence, the cost of these three crops are said to be joint costs.



**Howie's Topnotcher.**

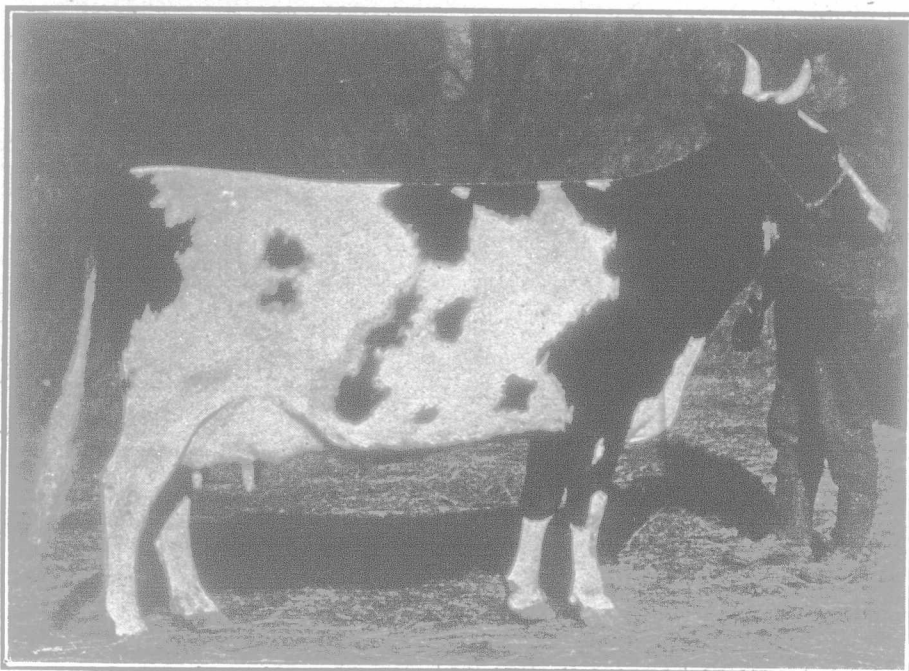
Son of Howie's Dora II. Sold recently for 510 guineas.

"Where two articles are produced as a result of the same work the combined prices of the two tend to equal the greatest necessary cost of producing them, but the price of each article is determined separately on the basis of supply and demand.

"Consumers want a variety of things produced by the farmer. How much a consumer will pay for a given article depends upon the intensity of his desire for it. The intensity of this desire depends upon how abundantly he has been supplied. The more he takes the less he will pay for any given unit of goods. Unfortunately, under conditions of joint costs, there are certain physical facts which determine the ratios of the intensity of the desire for them. As a result, the supply-demand price of one product may be higher and that of another lower than the cost, but the combination of crops may prove profitable.

**Total Farm Profits and Price Regulation.**

"When the point of view in farm-cost accounting is shifted from specific costs to comparison of profits, the whole problem is much simplified. In the attempt to secure specific costs, accounts had to be kept in minute



**Howie's Dora II.**

Milk record, 1916, 10,070 lbs., testing 3.8% in 51 weeks; 1917, 8,930 lbs., testing 3.6% in 39 weeks. Dam of Topnotcher.

detail, comprehending every activity and economic relation of the farm. As soon as one shifts to the point of view of comparing the profits of competing enterprises no record need be kept, unless the farmer really has a choice, and then only such records as are essential to answering the question, Does this pay better than that? For example, the farmer in Southern Wisconsin has a choice between growing oats and barley. In order to make a wise choice on this point it is not necessary to know the specific cost of growing either oats or barley. All that is necessary is to know differences

in costs and differences in the value of the crops. In this case, the same tools, machinery, horses and men are used at essentially the same time of year, whether the farmer grows the one crop or the other. These common items of cost may be omitted, for they cancel each other in the calculation. When put in this form the question is so simple that almost any farmer can figure it out on the basis of such facts as are easily available, by keeping a production record and by studying price quotations.

"The milk producer has a number of ways of disposing of his product. He may sell whole milk to a city or a condensary. He may take his milk to a cheese factory and carry home the whey, or he may separate the cream and sell it for city use, or to a butter factory. If the milk is marketed through the cheese factory, hog production is introduced as a supplementary industry, using the whey. If he sells cream, calf-raising and pork production may be combined with dairying as a means of using the skim-milk. All of these different types of dairying can be based upon the corn, oats, hay, cropping system. The combination a given farmer should choose depends upon which pays best under his particular conditions of production and marketing.

"The dairy farmer has, of course, other alternatives. He can change from dairying to beef and pork production, based upon the same field crops. Again, he can abandon cattle and hogs entirely, grow grain to sell, and raise horses as a side-line to use up much of the unsalable roughage, but in figuring the merits of this last system, influence upon fertility and production of grain per acre should not be ignored. He has the further alternative of trying his fortune in the city, and this horn of the dilemma has frequently been his choice.

"In deciding upon a fair price to the farmer on the part of a commission, the alternative choices of the farmer become the basis for a rational decision. The industry should be made attractive to the farmer, if he is expected to remain in it. But what is essential to make a given system of farming attractive? Must it pay some definite labor income to each farmer engaged in it? Apparently not, for, as a matter of fact, men are remaining in each type of farming who are making small incomes, while others are making very large incomes.

"In deciding upon prices, both the farmer and the price commissioner should keep the long-time as well as the immediate effect in mind. It takes decades to build up the dairy industry in a community. Equipments require time for construction. Years are required to build up good herds, and decades are required to train a whole community in the fine art of producing first-class milk. When such a community is diverted from dairying to another line of production the farmers suffer a great loss while making the change and while adjusting themselves to another line of production, after which they may again prosper. But if the farmers are needed to produce the supply of milk essential to the welfare of the people of the city, the loss of skilled dairymen will result in a heavy loss to the consumers, who will have to pay higher prices for milk, and probably find it necessary to lower their standards with respect to quality, in order to get the necessary supply.

"Hence, it is the long-time averages which must be considered. The records of one year may indicate that the profits would have been greater had the farmer been in another line of production, similar to that practiced outside the city milk belt. In contemplating these figures, the farmer should look for the unusual conditions which have made this true. If the conditions are temporary he should hold fast to his present line and recall the years when his profits were much the greater because he was in the dairy business.

"The farmer should not be too insistent upon the consumer's price varying exactly with his costs from season to season and from year to year. Custom is a big item in determining what people will eat. So long as prices are the same the customer is not likely to change, but every time the consumers' price changes consumption customs are shaken, and the more violent the change the more likely the custom is to be upset. It is not only the industry, then, but the market which may be damaged by impassioned actions in times like these.

"The much-talked-of law of supply and demand is too little understood. It does not always work perfectly. It might be made to work much better under the guidance of a commission than when left to the free and unequal bargaining power of great distributing corporations on the one hand, and the isolated producers on the other."

**POULTRY.**

Recent experiments show that it costs only slightly less to feed a hen than a pullet.

The addition of meat or skim-milk to the egg ration increases the efficiency of the grain that is fed.

The egg capacity of a hen can never be judged by her performance on the nest unless she has been fed a normal ration.

Profit is the difference between the income and the sum of all legitimate expenses, and not between income and feed bill.

The manurial value of poultry is seldom appreciated. One hundred birds will return to the soil about three and a half tons, or 75 pounds per bird, of very highly nitrogenous manure each year.

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**Electric Light and Egg Production**

About two weeks ago a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" visited the Poultry Department at the Agricultural College, Guelph, and was taken by Prof. Graham to see the various pens of birds that were being encouraged in egg production by the use of electric light. We were rather astonished at the results that have been secured so far, but apparently the extra couple of hours that were afforded the hens for feeding at night were put to good use. Prof. Graham stated that apparently the extra time for feeding enabled the hens to store up a sufficient amount of food, over and above that required for maintenance, to keep them laying more regularly than would be the case otherwise. It was quite noticeable that the pens which were light were in better condition, the pullets being better grown and more fully matured. We enquired rather fully of Prof. Graham as to the results that have been secured, and he gave us the following statement which is, to say the least, very interesting and should mean a great deal to poultrymen who have the advantage of electricity, or feel it safe to maintain a light in the poultry house by means of lanterns. Eggs are, at present, very scarce and feed is very high, anything, therefore, that will assist in bringing the pullets into earlier laying and increase the number of marketable eggs at this time should be worthy of consideration.

"Mostly everybody who is keeping poultry wants to get eggs in winter. Generally speaking, the number of eggs gradually goes down from week to week from September to January, and then there is a slow but gradual increase until March, April and May, which in Ontario are the best months for egg production.

"It is unusual, and in most cases very unwise, to give out figures in regard to experiments until the material has been very thoroughly tested, but in this particular case, considering the high cost of feeds and the general scarcity of new-laid eggs, we are giving the figures on a rather short test of but four weeks' duration. The results appear to be generally true in all pens tested, and are in accord with results obtained elsewhere.

"The increase in egg yield has been obtained by the use of electric lights, or prolonging the day. The facts of the matter appear to be that a hen's crop is too small a reservoir to hold sufficient feed for the long night. A hen, to lay, must have a surplus of feed over and above that required for body maintenance.

"In the particular trials, the results of which are given below, the lights were turned on at dusk and were turned off at nine o'clock at night. The birds get their first feed in the morning at seven o'clock, and a few dull mornings require lights for about one hour.

"The usual feed of grain given at about four to five o'clock in the afternoon is missed, or only a handful or two of grain is given to twenty-five birds, simply to keep them moving a little. The full feed is give at about eight o'clock. The following results have been secured:

No. of Birds.	Eggs laid week beginning				Total
	Oct. 6th	Oct. 13th	Oct. 20th	Oct. 27th	
50 April-hatched pullets—electric lights used.....	53	150	211	250	664
50 April-hatched pullets—no light used.....	14	74	130	174	392
25 yearling hens—electric light used.....	76	96	89	108	369
25 yearling hens—no light used.....	62	70	60	61	253
100 March-hatched pullets all in one pen—light used.....	416	401	404	444	1,665

"There are many people keeping poultry who have no electric lights. Fair to good results have been secured elsewhere by using ordinary barn lanterns. The danger of fire when using lanterns is materially increased. We have not tested these as yet, but hope to have them under way so that the visitors at the Winter Fair can see the arrangement and the results for November. For electric lighting we use three ordinary bulbs for a pen of one hundred birds, or one light in a twenty-five bird pen.

"At the beginning the old hens do not take kindly to the new day and go to roost as usual, but if they have had no night feed a few will get down and eat, and by the end of a week's feeding everything is going very well. The pullets take to the new order of thing much more quickly. What the general results amount to is that birds begin laying at an earlier age and lay about one egg more each per week."

**HORTICULTURE.**

A pear-grower in Yakima, Washington, is said to have realized an average of \$2,016 per acre for pears this year.

It will soon be time to begin pruning. Grapes usually come first, and it is the good grower who is ready for late December and early January, when this work can safely be done.

In the fight for proper selection of fruit varieties in Eastern Canada, nurserymen could do a very great

service by dropping many of the unprofitable varieties from their catalogues.

When selecting varieties for planting next spring, do not forget that varieties must be chosen so that they will pollinize each other.

Growers who are intending to secure a new sprayer or other orchard implement for use next spring should begin now to look around for the best. A sprayer is very expensive, and in use only a comparatively short time each year. It is, therefore, good policy to get one that will give the minimum of trouble.

**Fruit Growing in Manitoba**

EDITOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Up to the present time fruit-growing has not been very extensively carried on in Western Canada. Small fruits, such as currants, gooseberries and strawberries, give very good returns under prairie conditions, and will in time, be grown more extensively for home consumption. In encouraging the planting of these fruits by the farmers of Western Canada, care is taken that only the hardy, well-tried varieties are recommended.

Apples and plums are being grown in a limited way in some places in the West, but not on a commercial scale. Seasonal conditions are unfavorable for the planting of this class of fruits in many parts of the West. Considerable improvement work in the development of hardier varieties will have to be carried on before the apple can be extensively planted. There are at present, however, some varieties which may be grown in a limited way in Western Canada.

Western Canada is a large consumer of Canadian fruits, and will continue to consume larger quantities as the cities and towns of the West develop and the market expands. Heretofore, Canadian fruits have been sold on Western markets in open competition with the products of American orchards. In many cases better prices have been obtained by dealers for American goods, for the reason that it was more carefully graded and attractively put up.

Care in packing and grading is one of the essentials to success in the development of the fruit industry in Canada. The adoption of standard packages and rigid adherence to the question of grading will do a great deal to build up a market for Canadian fruits within our own borders and in foreign lands.

Linked with the question of a marketable package is the larger question of marketing our fruits. The production of the fruit is only half the story; the other part is to market it at prices that will give profitable returns. The question of the successful marketing of fruits is being solved to a considerable extent by the organization of co-operative shipping associations of growers. These associations are doing a great deal to improve the grade of fruit that is being placed on the market. They are also placing the grower in a position of greater advantage of selling, for the reason that their goods can be disposed of in carload lots. The grower is also likely to get better rates from the railroad companies when shipping on a co-operative, rather than an individual basis. There are other phases of the fruit question that can be dealt with more successfully on a co-operative basis, and it is safe to say that co-operation in the handling of fruits will prove of as great advantage to the grower as co-operation has in other lines of agricultural endeavor.

The opportunities for success in fruit-growing in Canada were never better than they are at the present time. There are many new uses to which fruits are being put, and there is growing demand for fruit on all sides. As an after-the-war industry, fruit-growing can be made a profitable phase of our Canadian agriculture. With the better selection of varieties, the more improved methods of growing, packing and marketing, the fruit-grower of the future should be fairly sure of success.

Man. Agr. College, Winnipeg. F. W. BRODERICK.

**FARM BULLETIN.**

**Many Soldiers Desire to Farm**

According to a recent newspaper report, the Dominion Government has at hand a full statement as to the number of overseas soldiers who desire to be placed on the land after demobilization. The question of soldier settlement is well known to involve a heavy responsibility for the Canadian Government, and as land settlement schemes will play a prominent part in provision for the veterans of the great war, it is of very great interest to know the number of men who have any inclination for agriculture. The Government has, therefore, according to this report, caused enquiry to be made of each soldier in the Canadian overseas army as to what his preference was for an after-the-war occupation. Already legislation has been passed setting apart certain areas of Dominion lands which are to be placed exclusively at the disposal of returned men. A Soldier Settlement Board has been appointed to establish regulations governing the necessary duties to be performed, as well as to provide funds up to \$2,500 to be placed at the disposal of bona fide returned soldiers, these sums to be payable to the Board on easy payments. This question is being further considered by the Dominion Government at the present time, and new legislation will probably be presented to Parliament during the coming session.

The number of men interviewed overseas was 240,000, of which 43.9 per cent. or 105,451 expressed the wish to take up farming as an occupation after the war. Seven

per cent., or 6,239 declined to accept Government assistance; 89 per cent. desired to take advantage of any Government scheme of assisted agricultural settlement, while 48,741 are willing to work for wages to gain experience, and may, therefore, be looked upon as probable additions to the amount of farm labor available after demobilization. Those who declined to work for wages to gain experience were 42,051, something like 15,000 men giving no definite answer to this question.

There were 74.6 per cent., or 78,634, who have had previous agricultural experience; 41.8 per cent. having had three years' experience or more. It was found that 10.7 per cent., or 11,343, have had twenty years' experience or over, while 40,859, or 38.7 per cent., were actively engaged in agriculture at the time of enlistment. It appears that among 38,663 men, or 36.7 per cent. of those who wish to engage in agriculture, there is available a total capital of \$13,673,800 for investment in agriculture, the average per man amounting to \$350.

According to the figures compiled, 75,893 men, or 72.1 per cent., wish to go back to the province from which they enlisted, which would make the following numbers available for each of the provinces: Prince Edward Island, 816; Nova Scotia, 4,533; New Brunswick, 2,831; Quebec, 3,330; Ontario, 25,400; Manitoba, 11,708; Saskatchewan, 15,108; Alberta, 23,072; British Columbia, 15,135. Of the men who desire to take up farming, 74,904 are single, 29,110 married, and 1,437 widowers. Of the 105,451 who wish to take up farming, 83,345 had no children, and 51,127, or 48.5 per cent., no dependents, but the total number of dependents was 73,131, and the total number of children is 55,979.

The men who wished to take up farming have an average of twenty-seven years, and an average experience in agriculture of six and a half years. The average age of men wishing to settle in Ontario and the Eastern Provinces is twenty-six, while the average age of those wishing to settle in the West is twenty-nine.

**Hay Crop Short in N. S.**

EDITOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Taken all around, we are glad to be able to say that the season of 1918 has been a good one in this part of Nova Scotia. It is many years since we harvested such crops of wheat and oats; many of our best farmers have had 35 bushels per acre of wheat, and as high as 55 and 60 bushels of oats. Potatoes were really a heavy yield, but there was a very large percentage of unsaleable ones on account of rot, which was probably due to blight; the spraying season was so showery that it was almost impossible to do effective work. Turnips and mangels have yielded splendidly, but there is considerable "club root" among the turnips. Corn for silage is fully up to the average.

The one short crop is hay, and this is one of the best hay counties in Canada. Grass started fairly early, but about the last of May the weather became very dry and cool, seed was going in in splendid condition but grass was not growing, and on June 20 we had a heavy frost which killed beans and gave the grass a bad setback. About the first of July warm weather and frequent showers made the grain and other crops grow as we seldom ever saw them grow, but it was too late for the hay. To make matters worse, for the hay, there were heavy rains and extremely high tides in the haying season, in many places the dykes broke and hundreds of tons of hay were lost.

Now, this is not only a great hay-growing country, but it is a great hay-feeding country. Farmers here depended much more on hay for roughage than the Ontario farmer does, so that in a year like this he is pretty badly "up against it" for even though we have a fair quantity of short feed we are very short of fodder as our heavy crop of straw was rendered almost useless for fodder by the wet weather in harvest time.

As a natural result of all these conditions we find cattle of all kinds being forced on the market and the price steadily going down. Hay and grain are high, and I have heard of some young farmers offering their whole live stock and crop for sale, and going into town to work in some of the factories for the winter.

We are all thankful that the awful war is over, and while the scar will show in many of our homes for years to come, we can all rejoice that the world has been made "safe for Democracy," though we may have nearly as hard a task to make "Democracy safe for the World."

Cumberland Co., N. S.

C. H. BLACK.

**S. C. Johnson Passes**

Sidney C. Johnson, formerly Vegetable Expert for the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and later Director of the Ontario Government Motion Picture Bureau, passed away at Wellesley Hospital, Toronto, on Friday, November 22. Appendicitis followed by complications is given as the cause of his death. Mr. Johnson became well and favorably known to the vegetable growers of Ontario through his good work in promoting that industry, and his efforts in directing the Motion Picture Bureau were meeting with a liberal measure of success. All those who knew "Sid" Johnson will receive the sad news with heart-felt sorrow. He made friends wherever he went, and as a public servant was energetic and zealous in the execution of his duties. The call came at the age of 28, and the Grim Reaper has added another to the long list of promising young men whose careers have ended in the very prime of their manhood.



# Toronto, Montreal, Buffalo, and Other Leading Markets

Week Ending November 21

Receipts and Market Tops.

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

	CATTLE						CALVES					
	Receipts		Top Price Good Steers (1,000-1,200)				Receipts		Top Price Good Calves			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	5,054	7,549	8,678	\$13.65	\$11.25	\$13.25	503	551	630	\$17.75	\$15.00	\$17.50
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,493	1,557	3,819	10.75	9.35	11.75	463	385	902	15.50	14.00	15.50
Montreal (East End)	2,281	1,592	3,075	10.75	9.35	11.75	521	204	946	15.50	14.00	15.50
Winnipeg	11,241	11,243	8,591	13.25	11.50	12.50	629	426	437	10.00	9.75	10.00
Calgary	4,350	3,550	5,407	12.50	11.25	12.50						
Edmonton	1,195	1,962	1,044	11.50	9.00	10.00	22	364		9.00	9.75	

	HOGS						SHEEP					
	Receipts		Top Price Selects				Receipts		Top Price Good Lambs			
	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	Same Week	Week Ending	
Toronto (Union Stock Yards)	19,848	14,237	10,751	\$18.50	\$18.25	\$18.75	6,787	8,932	7,027	\$15.75	\$17.00	\$14.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Charles)	1,507	1,941	2,251	18.15	18.50	18.00	2,506	2,094	7,419	13.50	16.00	14.00
Montreal (East End)	1,734	1,268	1,931	18.15	18.50	18.00	2,194	1,122	5,457	13.50	16.00	14.00
Winnipeg	7,679	7,182	5,782	17.75	16.75	17.75	1,788	412	1,648	14.00	15.00	15.50
Calgary	2,945	2,736	2,791	16.75	16.30	16.75	3,864	279	2,685	12.00		12.00
Edmonton	690	736	732	16.50	15.50	16.50	20	139	156		13.50	12.50

### Market Comments.

#### Toronto Union Stock Yards.

A lighter movement of cattle to the stock yards than during the previous week resulted in a more active demand for all grades. Few choice killing cattle were offered for sale, and abattoir buyers were keen bidders for anything of choice quality. Local packing houses continue to make heavy purchases in Western Canada and several thousand head from the western provinces were unloaded at the abattoirs during the week. Most of the Ontario cattle offered for sale consist of canners and cutters and common steers and heifers, both classes of non-descript breeding, that farmers are clearing out before winter sets in. Quotations on Monday were 25 cents higher and by the week-end, sales were ruling 50 cents and in some cases 75 cents above those of the previous week. Only a few heavy cattle were offered. Two steers of about twelve hundred pounds each, realized \$13.75 per hundred, while one of the best loads on the market weighing a trifle above eleven hundred pounds per animal sold at \$13.65 per hundred. Other choice loads of cattle weighing around eleven hundred pounds from \$12.50 to \$13.25 per hundred and good cows from \$11.75 to \$12.50. Handy-weight butchers steers and heifers of quality moved out mostly from \$10.75 to \$11.50 per hundred, a few odd lots sold at \$12.00, while common eastern cattle were quoted from \$7.00 to \$9.00. Cows and bulls shared in the general advance, most of the best quality stock selling from \$8.75 to \$9.50, and an odd sale or two being made up to \$10.00. Common cows were bought from \$6.00 to \$7.00 per hundred, and canners and cutters from \$5.00 to \$5.50. Stockers and feeders, the best of which can be bought from \$9.00 to \$10.50 per hundred, were in fair demand by Ontario farmers, and five hundred to six hundred head were shipped out during the week. American buyers continued to absorb the best of the feeding cattle, several hundred going out on southern account. Calves were in active demand all week at strong prices, choice veal selling from \$17.00 to \$17.50, and in a few cases at \$17.75 per hundred. Heavy calves for stocker purposes can be bought from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per hundred.

Lambs gained strength during the week. On Monday, \$14.00 to \$14.80 per hundred was the general price range although a few sold at \$14.75. By Tuesday, \$15.00 was the top of the market, while on the following day lambs were selling from \$15.00 to \$15.50 and a few choice lambs at \$15.75. On Thursday the tone was inclined to be a little easier in anticipation of heavy receipts for the opening market of the following week. Sheep were also up 50 cents to \$1.00 per hundred.

The hog market remained fairly stationary all week. Select hogs received over the week end sold at \$18.50 per hundred, while the week's prices were largely undetermined until Thursday, most of the sale tickets for the week were marked up on that day at a similar figure.

Of the disposition for the week ending November 14th, Canadian packers purchased 376 calves, 1 canner and cutter, 5,477 butcher cattle, 31 stockers, 148 feeders, 201 hogs, 64 sheep and 5,064

CLASSIFICATION	No.	TORONTO (Union Stock Yards)			MONTREAL (Pt. St. Charles)				
		Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	No.	Avg. Price	Price Range Bulk Sales	Top Price	
STEERS									
heavy finished									
STEERS	good	166	\$12.30	\$11.75-\$12.75	\$13.65				
1,000-1,200	common	32	10.50	9.25-11.25	11.75				
STEERS	good	442	10.63	10.00-11.25	11.50	82	\$10.50	\$10.00-\$10.75	\$10.75
700-1,000	common	886	8.30	8.00-8.50	8.75	131	8.50	7.50-9.00	9.50
HEIFERS	good	257	10.96	10.00-11.50	12.00	15	9.25	8.75-10.00	10.00
	fair	223	8.30	8.00-9.50	9.50	58	8.00	7.50-8.50	8.50
	common	142	7.25	6.75-7.75	8.00	148	7.00	6.00-7.25	7.50
COWS	good	235	8.32	8.00-9.00	9.75	56	9.00	8.50-9.50	9.50
	common	709	6.45	5.75-7.00	7.50	114	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00
BULLS	good	26	8.53	8.00-9.00	9.75				
	common	118	6.85	6.25-7.50	8.50	488	5.75	5.00-7.00	7.50
CANNERS & CUTTERS		933	5.25	5.00-5.75	5.75	362	4.50	4.00-5.00	5.00
OXEN						6			
CALVES	veal	494	15.00	13.00-16.00	17.75	92	13.50	12.00-15.00	15.50
	grass	9	7.00	6.00-7.50	7.50	371	5.35	5.00-6.00	6.00
STOCKERS	good	271	8.62	8.00-9.50	9.50				
450-800	fair	491	7.36	6.75-8.00	8.50				
FEEDERS	good	155	10.25	10.00-10.50	10.50				
800-1,000	fair	168	9.08	9.00-10.00	10.00				
HOGS	selects	9,090	18.47	18.20-18.50	18.50	1,385	18.05	18.00-	18.15
	heavies	10	18.50	18.25-18.50	18.50				
(fed and watered)	lights	452	16.97	16.25-17.50	17.50	89	16.05	16.00-	16.15
	sows	292	15.94	15.50-16.50	16.50	30	15.00	15.00-	15.15
	stags	4	14.50	14.25-14.50	14.50	3			
LAMBS	good	5,850	14.97	14.25-15.50	15.75	991	13.10	13.00-	13.50
	common	395	12.43	12.00-13.00	13.00	1,288	12.00	12.00-	12.50
SHEEP	heavy	60	9.05	8.00-9.75	10.00				
	light	282	10.43	9.50-10.50	11.50	95	10.00	10.00-	11.00
	common	200	7.00	6.00-8.00	8.00	132	9.00	9.00-	10.00

lams. Local butchers purchased 190 calves, 450 butcher cattle, 283 hogs and 1,500 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 134 calves, 60 canners and cutters, 341 stockers, 442 feeders, 162 hogs, 183 sheep and 90 lambs. Shipments to the United States points were 131 butcher cattle, 148 stockers, 708 feeders and 110 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to November 14th, inclusive were 249,506 cattle, 50,610 calves, 304,587 hogs and 115,234 sheep; compared with 264,223 cattle, 43,822 calves, 406,436 hogs and 136,329 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

#### Montreal.

There were fewer good cattle offered during the week than for some months past. The best steers on sale were light in weight and but little better than medium in quality, and sold at about \$10.50 per hundred. One small lot sold at \$9.50 and other lots of still lighter weights sold around \$8.00. Quite a number of fat cows were on sale and brought \$9.00 to \$9.50 for the best. Canner cows sold from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per hundred; very light common bulls from \$5.00 to \$6.00 and bulls of heavier weights from \$6 to \$7.50. The demand for canner cows, canner bulls and the more common grades of cattle at present prices, is limited only

by the ability of the packers to handle the stock. As the supplies were cleaned up prices seemed to be firmer.

Nearly all the lambs offered are being bought for shipments to United States points, and with American buyers' prices are \$13.00 and \$12.00 per hundred for choice and common respectively, only small lots of very good lambs sell for \$13.50 or for more than \$13.00.

Hogs still quoted at \$18.25, off car weights for selects. A few lots of extra good weights were sold at \$18.40 and some lots containing light hogs were sold at \$18.00. Considerable shipments of live hogs were made during the week to outside points.

PT. ST. CHARLES.—Of the disposition for the week ending November 14th Canadian packers purchased 9,895 calves, 1,485 canners and cutters, 794 bulls, 1,287 butcher cattle, 12,257 hogs and 3,564 lambs. Canadian shipments consisted of 67 calves, 185 canners and cutters, 3 bulls, 65 butcher cattle. Shipments to United States points were 3,855 lambs.

Total receipts from January 1st to November 14th, inclusive, were 51,542 cattle, 60,771 calves, 65,702 hogs and 54,676 sheep; compared with 49,266 cattle, 52,101 calves, 785,959 hogs and 63,908 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

EAST END.—Of the disposition of the

yards for the week ending Nov. 14, Canadian packing houses and local butchers purchased 2,678 butcher cattle, 507 calves, 1,505 hogs and 1,861 sheep and lambs. Canadian shipments were made up of 40 calves, 205 butcher cattle, 426 hogs and 470 lambs. Shipments to United States points were made up of 357 calves, 236 butcher cattle and 3,126 lambs.

The total receipts from January 1st to November 14th, inclusive, were 49,769 cattle, 46,441 calves, 42,424 hogs and 47,848 sheep; compared with 52,336 cattle, 40,291 calves, 45,543 hogs and 39,728 sheep, received during the corresponding period of 1917.

#### Winnipeg.

The run of cattle for the week was heavy and consisted largely of poor to medium quality stock, during the fore part of the week. Trading was slow over the week end as the demand for common cattle was meagre. The offerings on Wednesday and Thursday however, showed an improvement in quality compared with the receipts of the early days of the week, and trading picked up, while prices became firmer. Few steers of really good quality were on sale. A few odd head sold around \$13.65 per hundred, but most of the good quality stock sold from \$12.00 to \$13.00. Eighteen steers from Taber, Alberta, which averaged thirteen



Markets

Agriculture, Live Intelligence Division

Good Calves

Same Week	Week Ending
1917	Nov. 14
15.00	\$17.50
14.00	15.50
14.00	15.50
9.75	10.00
9.75	

Good Lambs

Same Week	Week Ending
1917	Nov. 14
17.00	\$14.25
16.00	14.00
16.00	14.00
15.00	15.50
13.50	12.00
13.50	12.50

Top Price

0.75	\$10.75
9.00	9.50

0.00	10.00
8.50	8.50
7.25	7.50

9.50	9.50
8.00	8.00

7.00	7.50
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5.00	5.00
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0.00	15.50
6.00	6.00

18.15	
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16.15	
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15.15	
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13.50	
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12.50	
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11.00	
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10.00	
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Nov. 14, Canadian butchers purchase, 507 calves, sheep and lambs. Made up of cattle, 426 hogs and 357 calves, 3,126 lambs. January 1st to 14th, were 49,769, 424 hogs and 52,336, 543 hogs and during the cor-

week was heavy poor to medium. The fore part of the week common cattle was on Wednesday showed an improved with the prices of the week, while prices of really good few odd head hundred, but stock sold from steers from averaged thirteen

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hundred and five pounds, were weighed up at \$13.00 per hundred, and fifty two steers from the same point, which averaged twelve hundred and sixty pounds, sold at \$12.25. Steers weighing between ten hundred and twelve hundred pounds sold readily. Nineteen steers from Bruce, Alberta, averaging eleven hundred and sixty pounds realized \$13.25 per hundred; eleven steers from Wilkie, Alberta, averaging eleven hundred and twenty pounds sold at \$12.00, and eighteen steers from Robsart, Saskatchewan averaging eleven hundred and ninety pounds, realized \$12.00. Medium quality cattle within the previously mentioned weights sold from \$9.50 to \$10.50. The best of the light-weight butcher steers sold from \$10.00 to \$11.00 per hundred, those of good grading from \$9.00 to \$10.00, and medium to common stock from \$8.00 to \$9.00.

Buffalo

Cattle.—Cattle receipts dropped off last week, as compared with the previous week, and under a good, strong all-round demand, trade showed substantial improvement, shipping steers generally ruling from a big quarter to, in some cases, as much as half a dollar higher, and there was considerably more activity in the trade. Out of Canada were over a hundred loads the past week, running largely to steers, heifers and cows, with some desirable feeders included. Shipping steers from the Dominion ran largely to the medium and fair kind, prices on which showed a wide range of from around \$12 on up to \$15, with natives reaching \$16, handy steers also selling up to that price but were yearlings, while handy butchering steers on the yearling order sold up to \$15. Best handy butchering heifers landed around \$11.50, best heavy Canadian fat cows around \$10.50 to \$11, but were good. Medium classes of butchering cattle sold at strong prices, canners showing a quarter advance. Stockers and feeders were firm, and good feeders moved readily up to \$11.50. Bulls of all classes found ready sale at shade higher prices, and with the supply of milk cows and springers light, these sold high. Offerings for the week totaled 6,575 head, as against 11,550 for the previous week, and compared with 6,525 head for the corresponding week a year ago. Quotations: Shipping Steers, Natives.—Choice to prime, \$17 to \$17.50; fair to good, \$15.25 to \$16; plain and medium, \$11.25 to \$12; coarse and common, \$10 to \$11. Shipping Steers, Canadians.—Best heavy, \$15 to \$15.25; fair to good, \$12.50 to \$13.50; medium weight, \$11.50 to \$12; common and plain, \$10.50 to \$10.75. Butchering Steers.—Choice heavy, \$15 to \$15.60; fair to good, \$13.50 to \$14; best handy, \$11.75 to \$12.25; fair to good, \$11 to \$11.50; light and common, \$9 to \$10; yearlings, choice to prime, \$12.50 to \$13; fair to good, \$11.50 to \$12. Cows and Heifers.—Best heavy heifers, \$11.25 to \$12; fair to good, \$10.50 to \$11; good butchering heifers, \$10 to \$10.50; fair butchering heifers, \$8 to \$9; light common, \$5 to \$7; very fancy fat cows, \$10 to \$11; best heavy fat cows, \$9 to \$10; good butchering cows, \$8.25 to \$8.50; medium to fair, \$7.50 to \$8; cutters, \$5 to \$5.50; good canners, \$4.50 to \$4.75. Bulls.—Best heavy, \$10 to \$11; good butchering, \$10 to \$10.50; sausage, \$7.50 to \$8; light bulls, \$6.50 to \$7.50. Stockers and Feeders.—Best feeders, \$10.50 to \$11; common to fair, \$8 to \$9.50;

best stockers, \$8.75 to \$9.25; fair to good, \$8.25 to \$8.75; common, \$7 to \$8.

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

Hogs.—Last week started with a liberal supply; 110 loads or 17,600, and with only a light demand prices were no better than the previous week's close. Good hogs sold down to the minimum of \$17.80, and pigs landed at \$16. Tuesday, with 50 cars of holdovers, the run reached 73 loads, and market remained the same as Monday. On account of the congestion the fore part of the week an embargo was placed on shipments, as a result of which the supply after Tuesday was very light, and market was somewhat improved. Wednesday good hogs sold at \$17.80 to \$17.90, with one deck \$18; pigs brought \$16 and \$16.25; and Thursday prices on best grades were thirty cents above the minimum, bulk selling at \$18.10. Friday the market was still higher, top being \$18.25, and pigs were jumped to \$17.50. Best packing sows brought \$16.80, throw-out roughs ranged from \$12 to \$16.50, and stags, \$13.50 down. Receipts for the past week were 24,300 head, as against 48,175 head for the week before, and 34,300 head for the same week a year ago.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market was considerably improved last week. Monday top lambs sold at \$15.75, with culls \$13.50 down; Tuesday best lots moved at \$15.75 and \$17.85; Wednesday top was \$17 and Thursday prices were advanced a dollar, top being \$17. Friday the market on fat lambs was lower, bulk going at \$16.50, and culls ranged from \$14.50 down. Sheep sold steady on the opening day, and before the week was out prices on the aged stuff ruled a dollar higher. Friday wethers were quoted up to \$11.50, and ewes from \$10.50 down. The past week's receipts totaled 16,000 head, being against 17,791 head for the week previous, and 14,600 head for the same week a year ago.

Calves.—On the opening day of last week choice veals sold largely at \$19.50, and Tuesday the bulk had to take \$19. Wednesday top was \$19.50; Thursday some brought \$20, and Friday the best lots reached \$21 and \$21.50. Cull grades sold up to \$18, and grassers ranged from \$6 to \$8.50. For the past week receipts were 1,750 head, being against 2,060 head for the preceding and 2,175 head for the same week a year ago.

Toronto Produce

Live-stock receipts at the Union Stock Yards, West Toronto, on Monday, November 25, consisted of 320 cars, 5,901 cattle, 299 calves, 2,679 hogs, 5,070 sheep and lambs. Strong market. All classes of cattle 50 cents per hundred higher. Top for straight loads steers, \$13.90 per hundred; odd loads, \$14. Sheep and calves steady; lambs, \$14.75 to \$15.50. Hogs, \$18.50, fed and watered.

Breadstuffs.

Wheat.—Ontario, (F. O. B. shipping point). No. 1, winter, per car lot, \$2.14 to \$2.22; No. 2, winter, per car lot, \$2.11 to \$2.19; No. 3, winter, per car lot, \$2.07 to \$2.15; No. 1, spring, per car lot, \$2.09 to \$2.17; No. 2, spring, per car lot, \$2.06 to \$2.14; No. 3, spring, per car lot, \$2.02 to \$2.10; Manitoba wheat, in store Ft. William—(not including tax)—No. 1

northern, \$2.24½; No. 2 northern, \$2.21½; No. 3 northern, \$2.17½; No. 4 wheat, \$2.11½.

Oats.—(According to freights outside) (new crop), Ontario, No. 2 white, 77c. to 80c.; No. 3 white, 76c. to 79c.; Manitoba oats, No. 2, C. W., 85¾c.; No. 3, C. W., 83¾c.; extra No. 1 feed, 84¾c.; No. 1 feed, 81¾c.

Barley.—(According to freight outside) malting, new crop, \$1.03 to \$1.08.

Peas.—According to freight outside, No. 2, \$2.10.

Corn.—American (track, Toronto), No. 2 yellow, \$1.63; No. 3 yellow, \$1.58; No. 4 yellow, \$1.52; sample feed, \$1.30 to \$1.40.

Buckwheat.—(According to freight outside), \$1.55.

Rye.—(According to freight outside), No. 2, \$1.70.

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

Hay and Millfeed.

Hay.—Track, Toronto, No. 1, \$24 to \$26; mixed, per ton, \$23 to \$24.50 per ton.

Straw.—Car lots, per ton, \$11 to \$11.50, track, Toronto.

Bran.—Per ton, \$37.25.

Shorts.—Per ton, \$42.25.

Hides and Skins.

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

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

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

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

Farm Produce.

Butter.—Fresh made creamery butter is back on the market and sells at 56c. to 57c. per lb., wholesale; creamery squares at 52c. to 53c. per lb.; and dairy at 45c. to 50c. per lb.

Oleomargarine.—33c. to 35c. per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs kept practically stationary on the wholesales, with very light offerings of the new-laid variety selling as follows: Cold storage, 52c. to 55c. per doz.; cold storage selects, 57c. per doz.; new laid, 70c. per dozen.

Cheese.—Cheese remained stationary: new cheese selling at 28c. per lb., wholesale and twins at 28¾c. per lb.

Honey.—Five, 10 and 60-lb. pails, per lb., 27c. to 28c. Combs, 30c. to 40c. per section.

Poultry.—Poultry receipts continue to be very heavy with prices keeping practically unchanged on the wholesales. The following being paid for live-weight to the producer: Spring chickens, 23c. per lb.; fowl, 4 lbs. and under, 18c. per lb.; over 4 lbs., 24c. per lb.; ducklings, 22c. per lb.; geese, 18c. per lb.; turkeys 30c. per lb.

Wholesale Fruits and Vegetables.

Lemons were easily the feature in the wholesale fruits when the bottom literally

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fell out of the market, prices declining over \$3 per case, and closing at \$7 per case.

Apples are beginning to move, after being almost stationary; the Western, boxed varieties, Jonathan, McIntosh Reds, Rome Beauties, Wine Sups and Delicious ranging from \$3 to \$4 per box; Ontario barreled from \$3 to \$7.50 per bbl.; and Ontario boxed at \$2 to \$3.75 per box.

Cranberries sold at \$12 to \$14 per bbl., according to variety—early or late.

Grapes.—Spanish Almerias continue to arrive, and sell at \$11 to \$15 per keg; California Emperors eased slightly, selling at \$7.50 to \$8.50 per keg.

Grapefruit has been a very slow sale and declined, selling at \$4 to \$5.50 per case.

Oranges.—Florida oranges also became a little easier, the choice quality fruit bringing \$7 per case, and ranging from that price down to anything they could obtain on some very low-grade fruit; Valencias also declined, selling at \$10 to \$13 per case.

Pears.—Kieffer pears were shipped in in small quantities, selling at 40c. to 60c. per 11-qt. basket.

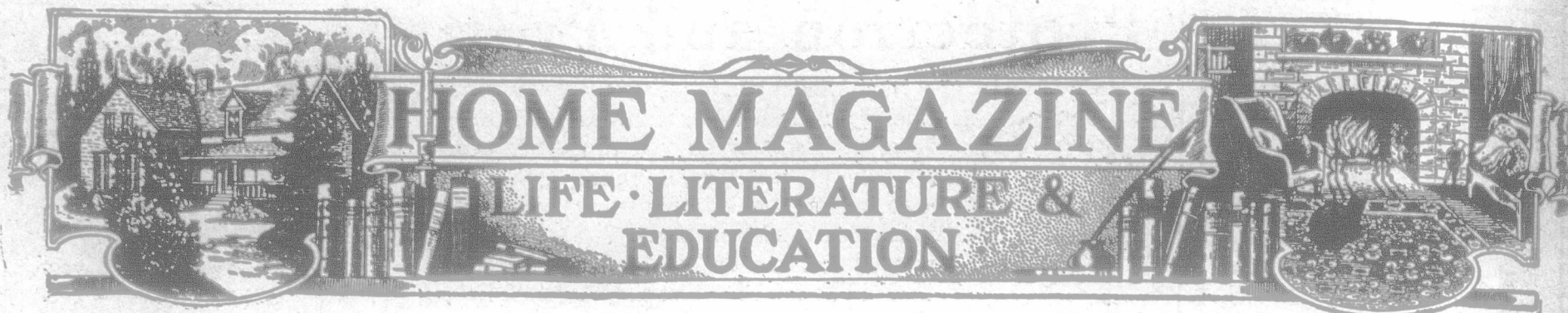
Tomatoes.—Hot-house tomatoes sold at unchanged prices: 27c. to 28c. per lb. for No. 1's, and 20c. to 22c. per lb. for No. 2's.

Vegetables.—There was very little change in vegetable prices; sales being quite slow, and some having a weakening tendency. Ontario potatoes sold at \$1.60 \$1.65 and \$1.75 per bag; N. B. Delawares at \$1.85 to \$2 per bag; beets at \$1 per bag; cabbage at \$1 to \$1.25 per bbl.; carrots at 60c. to 75c. per bag; onions at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per 100-lb. sack, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 per 75-lb. sack. Turnips at 60c. to 75c. per bag.

Cheese Markets.

Brockville, 24¾c.; New York, specials, 34¾c. to 35c.; average run, 33¾c. to 34c.; Montreal, finest easterns, 24c. to 25c.





Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet.

Seventy-one German vessels in all, counting smaller craft not listed in the following article, have been surrendered to the Allies.

### La Brabanconne

THE BELGIAN NATIONAL ANTHEM.

[Sung by a Belgian woman.]

The years of slavery are past,  
The Belgian rejoices once more;  
Courage restores to him at last  
The rights he held of yore!  
Strong and firm his clasp will be,  
Keeping the ancient flag unfurl'd,  
To fling its message on the watchful  
world;

For King, for Right, and Liberty!  
To fling its message on the watchful  
world;

For King, for Right, and Liberty!  
For King, for Right, and Liberty!  
For King, for Right, and Liberty!

### Surrender of the German Fleet

ON the morning of November 21st, the most dramatic scene in all naval history was enacted on the waters of the North Sea—the surrender of the once proud German fleet to the British Grand Fleet and representative ships of the Allies, France and the United States.

The dense fog of a foggy night had lifted, and in the gray morning light the long line of British battle-ships, accompanied by five American and three French warships, steamed out from the Firth of Forth, forming presently into two long and imposing columns, six miles apart, between which, eventually, the surrendered enemy vessels would be required to advance.

And even as the people along the Firth of Forth gazed, with happy and curious eyes, upon the preparations for the great advance, away across the gray water German eyes were also gazing, with what emotions may be conjectured, upon another scene, strange indeed to German eyes. For out through the Kiel Canal long lines of submarines were creeping endlessly, while, following the deeper waters of the Cattagat and Skager Rack, the once haughty dreadnaughts and cruisers of Germany were steaming forth on their last voyage under the German flag.

And so, hour by hour, the place of rendezvous neared.

It was between nine and ten o'clock, that the British seamen, watching, anxiously and curiously, the eastern horizon, sighted the first of the German vessels. It was the *Seydlitz*, flying the

German naval ensign. . . . One by one came the great German ships, and as they neared, in silence, the German ensign was lowered, and the captive fleet was taken, between the two lines of battleships, upon which fluttered the British and American and French colors, to the Firth of Forth, where they will remain until further disposition has been made.—Nine battle-ships—the pride of the German navy—five battle cruisers, seven light cruisers and fifty destroyers formed the total of the surrendered fleet. After all of the vessels had been taken, Admiral Sir David Beatty, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet, came through the lines on the flagship *Queen Elizabeth*, every vessel greeting him with cheers and salutes as he passed through.

These are the bare outlines of the great, history-making event; but even at time of this writing the details are coming as fast as cable and pen can bring them, and very soon the whole story will be known. Before long, too, the "movies" will bring to us, to some slight extent, a visualization of the wonderful spectacle.

—In this great day of gladness there will be those whose rejoicing is chiefly that Germany has been brought to her knees.—But there are greater souls—it is to be hoped the vast majority—whose gladness is based upon the surety that in this surrender of the German naval power is the guarantee that German Autocracy, the most powerful and stubborn in the world—has been ended.—Democracy has triumphed. Henceforth will remain the not less important task, not only to keep the world safe for democracy, but also to see that democracy be made safe for the world.

DURING the whole of the struggle against the Autocrat of Europe, the Fleet—and now we speak of the great Fleet of Britain—has borne a part that may never, perhaps, be wholly estimated. There were times, indeed, when it seemed to the uninitiated that it was taking the part of a great "sleeping partner." While our splendid armies on land were carrying on day after day by trench and barrage, and day after day brought tales of battles fought and long lists of killed and wounded, it seemed that the Fleet was merely waiting.

Had this been true the British navy must still have been a great factor in winning the war. Like a great sea monster it stood with eyes ever watchful towards the Kiel Canal and Wilhelmshaven, and Ostend, and Zeebrugge,—and, with the exception of a few daring cruisers such as the *Emden*, the German vessels, upon which so much money and care had been lavished, were afraid to come out. True, the submarines made the venture, but they were like thieves in the night; they could slip through the taleless darkness of the deep-sea waters. The great German fleet, of which so much had been said and from which so much had been expected, was effectually bottled up, and so the provision carrying vessels could go to and fro in peace and the Allies were not left without the food, without which they must very soon have been vanquished.

BUT the Fleet was by no means a sleeping partner. It was silent,—but silence was expedient. It was not given to the newspapers, to be blazoned abroad so that enemy eyes and ears might perchance see and hear, that day after day and night after night the units of the great Fleet worked ceaselessly. True, the great Dreadnaughts and Battle-ships might stand long, with unwinking eyes watching—ever watching—the points of issue from Wilhelmshaven and Heligoland. But there were times when a squadron spirited itself here or there, as necessity demanded. The sea-fight in which Admiral Beatty sent the enemy squadron back badly discountenanced to the Kiel Canal, and the bold venture at a

later date by which the Zeebrugge Channel was effectually blocked, were but two of the incidents in the story of British naval forces during those momentous years. Nor as yet has the whole story been told of the tremendous work done, in the face of dangers by storm and the unseen menace of mine and submarine, by the smaller craft of Britain's sea-forces,—the ceaseless vigil of the destroyers, the operation of the mine-layers and mine-sweepers, the submarines roving ceaselessly, all doing their own work in hedging off the enemy and protecting the shipping of the Allies and the neutral nations. . . . In all of this great work the French fleet helped, and, later in the war, the ships of the American navy, but the following figures, taken from recent statistics, will help us to keep before us the perspective of the relative efforts of the Allies and the extent of the credit due the British navy:

In the anti-submarine campaign Great Britain supplied 80 per cent. of the destroyers, France 6 per cent., the United States 14 per cent. Britain's submarines totalled 78 per cent.; while France supplied 17 per cent., and the United States 5 per cent. Patrol craft: Britain, 86 per cent.; France, 11 per cent.; the United States, 3 per cent. Cruisers: Britain, 61 per cent.; France, 4 per cent.; the United States, 35 per cent. Destroyer Escorts: Britain, 70 per cent.; France, 3 per cent.; the United States, 27 per cent.

True, during the years there were many casualties. The enemy submarines were persistent and unscrupulous, and a long list records the liners and helpless merchant vessels that fell prey to them. Nor did troopships altogether escape; the Mediterranean claimed a regrettable toll of them. The number of large liners sunk, however, was insignificant when compared with the number that plied to and fro over the Atlantic and the seas of Europe, while during more than four years of transportation from America of Canadian troops, and a year of transportation of United States troops, loss and damage were practically nothing.—The enemy's "triumphs" were chiefly over helpless and unarmed merchant vessels.

### History of the British Navy

PERHAPS here a short story of the development of the British Navy may be opportune.

From its very beginning Britain's history was inevitably bound up with the story of the seas. "The naval part is the thread that runs through the whole woof," wrote John Holland, quaintly, in 1638, "the burden of the song, the scope of the text;" and the words are as true of the time since 1638 as of that before it. But what curious development the fleet, and the ships, have made since the early days!

Our Saxon ancestors were truly "seawolves," sometimes fierce, always persistent.

When they came forth from the mouths of the Elbe and the Weser, to settle eventually on the British Isles, they came in vessels 70 to 100 feet long and 16 to 18 feet wide, propelled, when the wind favored, by one large sail, otherwise by oars, although these northern vessels were never as dependent upon oars, or as finely equipped with them, as were the swift galleys of the Mediterranean.

Alfred's "long ships" were a great advance on this early craft, but, although he is usually given credit for founding the nucleus of the British navy, it was not until long enough after his day that the British fleet became wholly a defensive and war-making bulwark of the Island Kingdom. In early times the warship was really a merchant vessel, equipped for fighting only when necessary, and for long enough the maintenance of the shipping was something of a problem. At first every shire was called upon to supply ships, but in the Twelfth Century this duty fell chiefly upon the "Cinque

Ports,"—Hastings, Sandwich, Dover, Romney and Hythe, and some other coast towns which were afterwards included. Various privileges were conferred upon the Barons of the Cinque Ports for the services they rendered to the Crown, and their ships became a kind of Royal Navy; but although the vessels grew more and more capacious, they were unhandy and slow. They were decked and carried a single mast with a square sail. The bow and stern curved upward and were elaborately decorated with carving, and when fitted for fighting carried structures which were called "castles" for the bowmen—hence the nautical term still used, "fore-castle."

Richard Cœur de Lion was the first English ruler to employ the fleet in a distant enterprise. In his reign a huge flotilla made way, through menace of wave and tempest, from Dartmouth to Acre, Syria, where Richard himself in his long ship the *Trenchemer* was victorious in a terrible encounter with a big Saracen vessel carrying 700 or 800 men.—At a time when there was no mariner's compass in use, and the only guide the sailors had was the land by day and the Pole Star by night, the formidable nature of such a trip may be imagined.

During the reign of King John, the British fleet destroyed the French and Flemish fleet at Damme (1213) and thenceforth Britain's sea-power was an object never lost sight of. . . . Edward III. greatly organized the naval service and regulated the system of impressing men for the fleet—a system that, later, gave much trouble until happily done away with. In 1340, one midsummer day, with 250 sail, he won the notable "Battle of Sluys" over the Flemish, who were then an important people of Western Europe. Ten years later the famous "Black Prince" won a victory over the Spanish fleet in the Channel.—Edward the Third's fleet, by the way, was increased to 745 ships, with 16,000 marines besides the fighting men.

After this there were long years of bickerings and tilts at sea, chiefly with the French, and after a while the ships everywhere bore 3 masts and flew the national flags besides one long red streamer which was only used in time of war and signified that quarter would be given to none. Guns were first used on ships by the Spaniards in 1372, when they beat the English fleet under the Earl of Pembroke at Rochelle. At first they were fired over the gunwale instead of through loopholes, the shot was stone, and the guns were made of hooped iron bars.

During the Tudor regime the fleet was greatly enlarged and the ships improved, and Henry VIII. cheerfully robbed the churches that he might spend the money in the good work. His most famous ship was piously named the *Henry Grace a Dieu*. It was 240 feet long and 36 feet wide on the inside, and its walls were 10 feet thick. It was equipped with two lines of guns on the lower decks, and a third on the half deck and fore-castle. . . . During the time of the Tudors the dockyards at Portsmouth, Woolwich and Deptford were enlarged and improved.

FROM the time of Edward II. England had claimed the sovereignty of the "narrow seas."—Even when Philip of Spain came to woo Queen Mary, Howard exacted the homage of the lowering of the Spanish topsails before he saluted the Spanish King.—But none of these home victories made her fleet mistress of the seas. For it was really the buccaners and sea-rovers of Portugal, Italy and Spain who first opened up the great oceans. Prince Henry, of Portugal, cruised along the African coast; Vasco da Gama was the first to reach India by sea; Amerigo Vespucci and Columbus came to America; Vasco Nunez de Balboa was the first European sea commander to set eyes upon the Pacific; Magellan made way through the straits that are known by his name; and Juan Sebastian del Cano was



the first to circumnavigate the globe. From these men Britain got the instruments of navigation, and from them she imbibed the inspiration to sea roving.

Soon, however, Drake and Hawkins began to scour the "South Seas." The scattering of the great Armada, on the 29th July, 1588, made the name of British seamen one to be reckoned with; and during the Stuart regime the growing national pride in prowess on the sea may be judged from the fact that one of the vessels built by James I. was called *Sovereign of the Seas*. It was the first three-decker in the Navy.

During the Commonwealth the fleet was never lost sight of, and by 1651 the naval strength, which had deteriorated during the unhappy reign of Charles I, was doubled. . . . For many years, then and afterwards, the Navy was obliged to test itself, again and again, against the Dutch, who were then a considerable sea-power, a series of combats that ended only with the complete defeat of the Dutch on July 31st, 1653, when Van Tromp, the famous Dutch leader, was killed. . . . During the reign of Charles II. the English were worsted more than once by Van Tromp's not less famous successor, De Ruyter, then after the accession of James II., the Dutch became our allies, the allied English and Dutch fleets gaining finally on 19th May, 1692, in the reign of William III., a brilliant victory over the French under de Tourville—the famous battle of "La Hogue."

Shortly after the accession of Queen Anne, England declared war on France, and consequently with France's ally, Spain; and, although it was Marlborough's feats of arms on land that brought the greatest fame to Britain during the war, the Navy, under Admiral Rooke, succeeded in taking the fortress of Gibraltar, which became a strategic key in the hands of English statesmanship. "Before the war of the Spanish Succession," it has been said, "England was one of the Sea-Powers; after it she was the Sea-Power."

During the War of the Austrian Succession and later during the famous Seven Years War, which began in 1756, English seamen again won renown for the fleet, especially under the leadership of Admiral Hawke who, in Nov. 1760, after a fierce fight, defeated the French, who had planned to invade the British Islands, in the Battle of Quiberon Bay. Indeed, during the Seven Years' War the French fleet was practically annihilated, but it speedily began to regenerate.

MORE recent events can be more readily recalled:—Jervis' victory over the Spanish fleet in the battle off Cape St. Vincent (Feb. 14, 1797)—the famous "Battle of St. Valentine's Day;" Admiral Duncan's utter defeat of the Dutch fleet off Camperdown, Holland, (Oct. 11, 1797); and the utter foiling of Napoleon's ambition regarding the sea by Nelson's great victories of "the Nile" (Aug. 1, 1798), "Copenhagen," where he overcame the Danish fleet (April 2, 1801), and "Trafalgar" (Oct. 21, 1805).

Since that time the British Fleet has truly been Mistress of the Seas, but everywhere its sovereignty has been a guarantee of fair play to neutral nations, and in the great struggle that is just closing it has proven, as has been seen, one of the great bulwarks of freedom for the world. "In time of peace," as Leyland has said, "the British Navy guaranteed the freedom of the seas; it will guarantee it again when the war is at an end."

In closing it may be of interest to read some additional statistics regarding the Fleet. Since the beginning of the War, statistics have not been available—it is only known that ship-building in Britain has proceeded with a speed never known before—but the strength of the Navy immediately before the outbreak of hostilities, is an open secret.

In Feb., 1914, states Whitaker's Almanac, British naval strength was as follows: (The term "Battleships" includes Dreadnoughts and Super-Dreadnoughts).

Battleships, built.....	58	—building	14
Battle Cruisers, built.....	9	—	1
Cruisers, built.....	47	—	
Light Cruisers, built.....	65	—	20
Torpedo Vessels, built.....	25	—	1
Torpedo-boat Destroyers built.....	201	—	36
Torpedo Boats, built.....	106	—	29
Submarines, built.....	69	—	

Great dockyards have also been constructed, especially during the period from 1904 to the present time, while on June

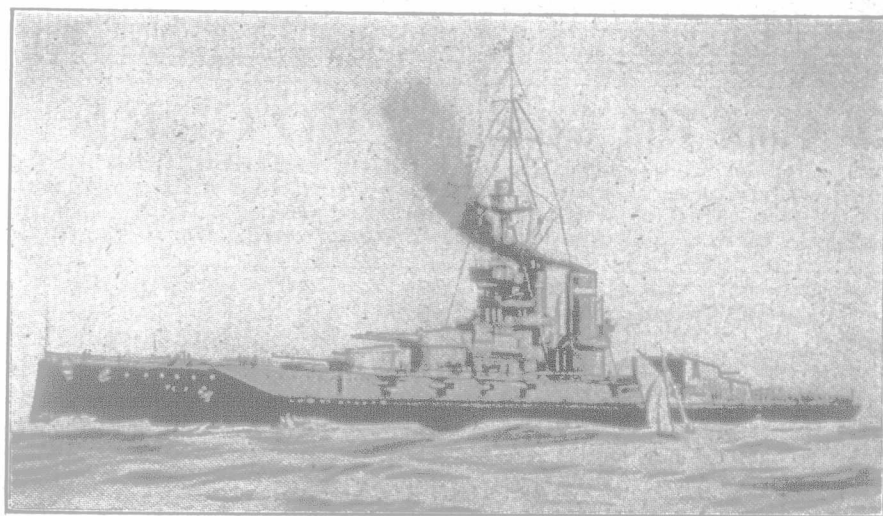
30, 1915, the number of mercantile vessels of over 100 tons flying the British flag was placed at 11,353.

The expenditure on the Navy increased from £31,000,000 in 1901 to £51,500,000 in 1914. Since that time it has increased tremendously, but the figures are not now available.

THE entry of the British Overseas Dominions into the area of naval affairs dates from 1909, when New Zealand voted a battle cruiser for the service of the Royal Navy, and Australia began to create a fleet unit to consist, in 22 years, of 4 battle cruisers, 12 protected cruisers, and 24 destroyers, with submarines, the whole to pass under the British Admiralty in case of war. Canada, meanwhile, under the Government of Sir Wilfred Laurier, began the nucleus of a small navy, to consist of 5 small cruisers of the British class and 1 Boadicea, 6 destroyers and submarines. As a beginning the cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow* were purchased from the British Govern-

They ride where the rivers of Paradise flash and flow,  
White horsemen, with Christ the Captain: forever He!

But it is not only those who have passed through the darkness of death, not only those who "saw with their eyes the eyes of the Crucified," who are called to follow the Royal Leader whithersoever He goeth. The passage from which our text was taken speaks of the sharp sword, going "out of His mouth," with which He shall smite the nations. If we study the words of the Word of God, and compare the ideals He sets before us with our lives of selfish grasping and worldliness—not to speak of the spirit of hatred and desire for revenge which is entirely opposed to His teaching and example—our consciences must own that we are very imperfect "knights of God." Yet still we look to our Leader, still we own Him to be supreme among men, still we set our hearts on becoming more and more like Him.



The British Flagship "Queen Elizabeth".

ment. When Mr. Borden (later Sir Robert Borden) succeeded Sir Wilfrid as Premier, the plan was altered, and it was proposed that Canada contribute 3 ships to England as an emergency measure, pending future arrangements by which an Imperial Admiralty might be established to control the naval defence of the Empire. Since the beginning of the war, however, the British Admiralty has had practical control of all the war shipping in the Empire.

### Hope's Quiet Hour.

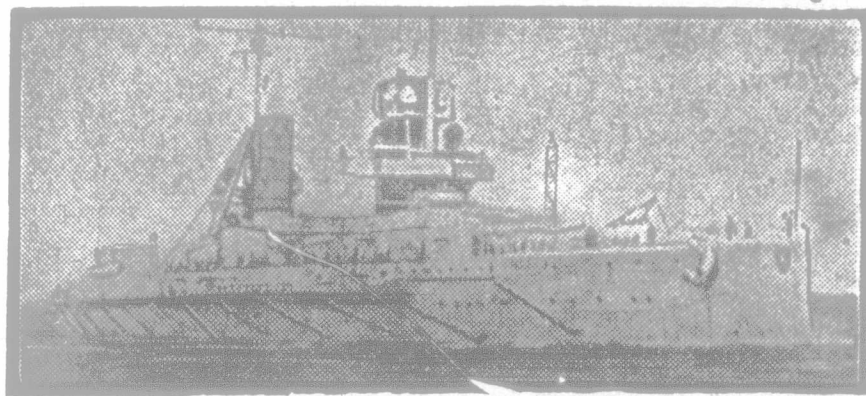
#### Our Victorious Leader

I saw heaven opened, and behold a white horse; and He that sat upon him was called Faithful and True, and in righteousness He doth judge and make

I am writing this in the midst of the great Victory Week, when our hearts are overflowing with thankfulness to God, and when peace on earth should bring goodwill to men in its victorious train. Many years ago Bishop Brent wrote in a Christmas pastoral: "Peace! What a tremendous word!" Those words of his have been echoing in my ears all through these years of war.

"Peace! What a tremendous word!" We little knew the value of peace until we felt the horror of its great enemy—War. Let us see to it that no act, word or thought of ours shall sow seeds of hate which may again produce the terrible harvest of war. Let us really pledge ourselves to obey the commands and try to follow in the steps of the Prince of Peace.

That doesn't mean we are to throw the fruits of the victory, so hardly won, into the hands of our foes. It certainly doesn't mean that mercy shall disarm justice. But it does mean that just punishment shall be meted out in the



One of the Surrendered Battleships.

war. . . . And the armies which were in heaven followed Him upon white horses, clothed in fine linen, white and clean.—Rev. XIX:11, 14.

"Oh, see the fair chivalry come, the Companions of Christ!  
White horsemen, who ride on white horses, the knights of God!

Now, whithersoever He goeth, with Him they go;  
White horsemen, who ride on white horses, Oh, fair to see!

spirit of love instead of revenge. It means that as a father punishes his disobedient son as a judge punishes a hardened criminal, so the criminal nations must be dealt with. The father is trying to teach and help his son, and the judge wants to reform the criminal. Their punishment is not intended to be vindictive but rather restorative.

The Victorious Leader, whom St. John saw in his vision of the opened heaven, has eyes like a flame of fire; in righteousness He doth judge and make war, His sharp sword shall smite the nations, "and He shall rule them with a rod of iron; and

He treadeth the winepress of the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God. And He hath in His vesture and on His thigh a name written, KING OF KINGS, AND LORD OF LORDS."

That is a name of power and might, not a name of easy-going softness. We have seen kings fall like fruit that has grown rotten on the bough. The stage-play is over and they must take off their kingly robes and step down from their glittering thrones. The crowds, who seemed overawed by their greatness, knew all the time that they were only men, and their cheers may quickly change to curses. A ruler who has plunged his own country into unutterable misery, and has brought shame and lasting disgrace on the "Fatherland," which his people worshipped instead of God, may well hurry away from the blazing fury of his own people. And—after the earthly punishment has been endured—there is still to be faced "the fierceness and wrath of Almighty God."

As a man sows so he shall reap. "He that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption; but he that soweth to the Spirit shall of the Spirit reap life everlasting."

The fate of world-criminals and of criminal nations is not for us ordinary people to decide. And yet we must do our share in helping our leaders to a wise, just and righteous decision. As I told the women of my Bible Class last Sunday, we must pray with all our hearts that the Holy Spirit will teach them the right thing to do, and will strengthen them to do the right. We don't quite know what is the right thing to do in this tremendous task of clearing up after the War. No, but God knows; and prayer is a mighty force. It works secretly, but can reach out instantly to carry help to the ends of the earth. If we are not praying with all our hearts for those on whom the heavy burdens of the peace conference are laid, then we are shirking our part.

Three years ago, John Oxenham wrote: "When the Day of Settlement Comes, and we and our allies are in a position to impose terms, unless we go into the Council-Chamber with hearts set inflexibly on the Common Weal of the World—in a word, unless we invite Christ to a seat at the Board—the end may be even worse than the beginning; this which we have hoped and prayed might be the final war may prove but the beginning of strifes incredible."

If Christ is invited to a seat at the Peace-Table, He will only accept one seat. He must be the Leader there if He is to be there at all. It is to-day as it was when Joshua asked the Stranger, who appeared with a drawn sword in His hand: "Art Thou for us, or for our adversaries?"

The answer was swift and definite: "Nay; but as Captain of the host of the LORD am I now come."

If Christ is to be with us at all He must come as Captain. He is King over all the nations and all the kings of the earth. He is the Commander-in-Chief of the army of the Lord. We are not to pray as if we had the right to demand His obedience to our orders. Many of our prayers are calling upon God to do our will, instead of asking that His Will may be done.

Let us pray now as we never prayed before that His Will may be done on earth; that the nations so deeply furrowed by the sharp ploughshare of War may turn in heart-felt repentance from past sins and—beginning with shame to take a lowly place—may at least be invited to "Come up higher."

Christ, knowing that His loved people would fill up the cup of wickedness by murdering the Messiah, and seeing the doom which must surely follow, wept over the sorrows which were to come upon Jerusalem. He loved those who tortured and killed Him, loved them with a stern love which would seek to save and restore them by terrible judgments, as gentler methods had failed. If we are to follow our Victorious Leader we must catch something of His spirit. The prophet Amos declared God's determination to punish His "family" for all their iniquities—just because Israel was His own family. A man punishes his own sons, not the children who belong to another family.

I was very thankful to see that our natural leaders were preparing to obey the orders of their Great Leader and feed their starving enemies. I was even more thankful to see in this morning's paper that England's Premier had said to his Liberal supporters, on November 11th: "Are we to lapse back into the old national rivalries, animosities and competitive



armaments, or are we to initiate the reign on earth of the Prince of Peace? No settlement that contravenes the principles of eternal justice will be a permanent one."

We all must do our share in helping forward the peace on earth and goodwill to men which our Divine Leader has come to ensure. He cannot fail. Are we going to share His certain victory?

"Hide in your heart a bitter thought, Still it has power to blight. Think love, although you speak it not, It gives the world more light."

DORA FARNCOMB.

### The Dollar Chain

For disabled soldiers and all who are in need because of the war.

Contributions from Nov. 15th to Nov. 22nd: Mrs. R. Wilson, Granton, Ont., \$2; J. H. Clemens, R. 2, Forest, Ont., \$5; "R. E. H.," Que., \$5; "Helen," Lyn, Ont., \$5; Fanny Davis, R. 5, Brantford, Ont., \$1.

Previously acknowledged.....\$5,715.50  
Total to Nov. 22.....\$5,733.50

Kindly address contributions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," London, Ont.

#### For The S. A. Rescue Home and Orphanage.

Contributions from Nov. 15 to Nov. 22: Fanny Davis, R. 5, Brantford, Ont., \$1. Total to November 22.....\$36.75

## WILLIAMS

### New Scale PIANOS



**THE outward beauty that distinguishes a Williams New Scale Piano is an index of its intrinsic worth. Ideals are built into every one of these famous instruments—ideals of craftsmanship that make for the most enduring quality.**

Bungalow Model, \$500.00

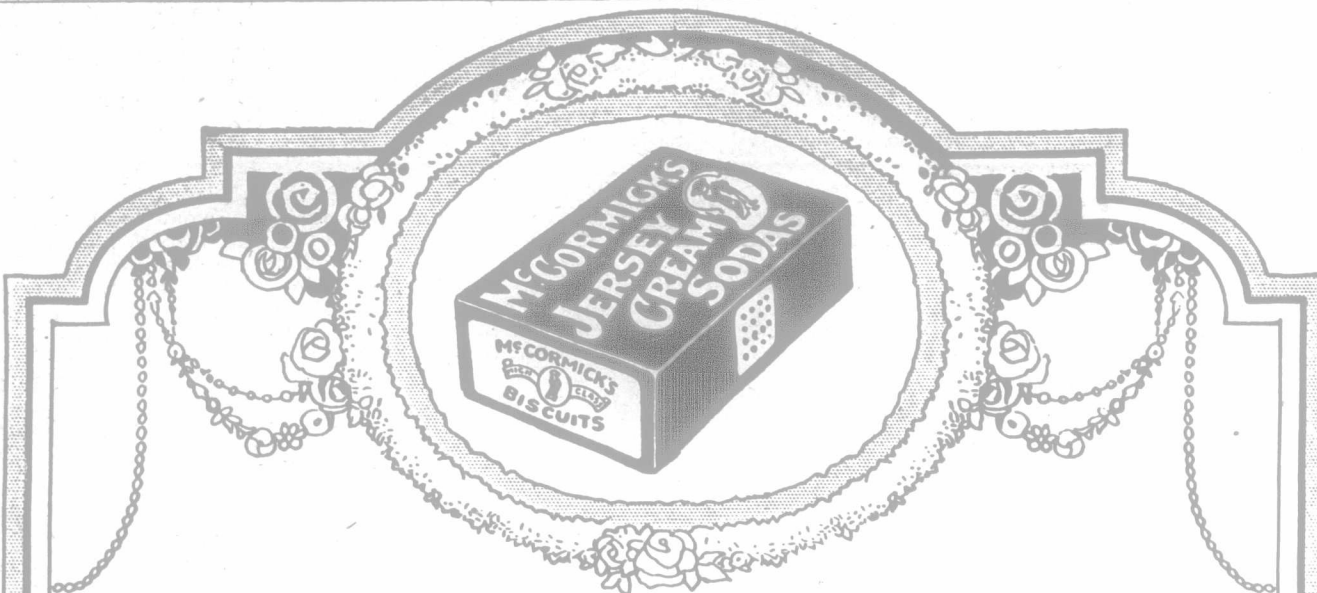
**THE WILLIAMS PIANO CO., LIMITED, OSHAWA, ONT.**  
Canada's Oldest and Largest Piano Makers

### SEED CORN FOR SALE,

Grown in Lambton Co. Golden Glow, a yellow Dent, and an early strain of the White Cap Dent. \$4.50 for seventy-five lbs. Bags free. G. Butler, Croton, Ont.

### SEED CORN

Selected and rack-cured. Golden Glow, Yellow Dent, Longfellow, Yellow Flint. \$5.00 per bus. of 70 lbs. Lewis Watterworth, Wardsville, Ont.



COME and take a glance inside McCormick's Biscuit Palace, the finest in America. See the snow-white interior and the spic-and-span white uniforms of the employees. Look at the immense windows through which the sunshine streams in. Note the perfect ventilation—how pure and fresh the air. See the white-enameled ovens—the wonderful mixing machines, and so on. The more you look around the greater your admiration—and you certainly will enjoy McCormick's Jersey Cream Sodas after seeing where and how they are made.

Sold fresh everywhere. In sealed packages.

# McCormick's

## Jersey Cream Sodas

Factory at LONDON, Canada. Branches at Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, Winnipeg, Calgary, Port Arthur, St. John, N.B.

Canada Food Board Licenses 11-003, 14-166

## Current Events

Canada's grand total in the last Victory Loan amounted to \$676,027,217.

Statistics recently issued by the Militia Department of the Dominion give the following figures in regard to Canada's part in the War: At the beginning of the War Canada had a permanent force of only 3,000 men, and an active militia of 60,000; when hostilities ended she had sent over-seas 418,980 soldiers. Of the Royal Air Force, between 14,000 and 15,000 were raised and trained in Canada. Until October 31, 1918 Canadian casualties numbered over 211,000;—deaths, over 50,000; wounded, over 152,000; prisoners of war, 2,800. Canada's battle roll is as follows:

1915.—Second battle of Ypres (April and May).

1916.—St. Eloi (3rd to 19th April); Sanctuary Wood (2nd and 3rd June); Hooge (5th, 6th, 13th and 14th June); Battle of Somme (September, October and November).

1917.—Battle of Vimy Ridge (9th to 13th April); battle of Arleux and Fresnoy (28th and 29th April and 3rd May); battle of Lens (June); battle of Hill 70 (13th August); battle of Passchendaele (25th October, 10th Nov.).

1918.—Second battle of Somme (March and April); battle of Amiens (12th August); capture of Monchy le Preux (26th-28th August); breaking of Queant-Drocourt line (3rd and 4th September); crossing of Canal du Nord and Bourlon Wood (27th-29th September); encirclement and capture of Cambrai (1st-9th October); capture of Douai (19th October); capture of Denain (20th October); encirclement and capture of Valenciennes (25th October-2nd November); advance and capture of Mons (7th-11th November).

British casualties during the war amounted to a total of 3,049,991. Of these 658,665 were known to have been killed. As many listed as "missing" were probably killed, the roll may total, possibly, 780,000. These figures include the men supplied by the overseas Dominions.

The "League of Nations" establishment will be the first plank in Premier Lloyd-George's election campaign; then the reconstruction of Great Britain, including reform of landlordism, increase in wages for workers, and provisions for enabling the people to become land-owners. He may advocate the opening of credit banks and advancement of financial help to those who wish to purchase land for themselves.

Mr. John R. Clynes, the Labor Member of the British Parliament who succeeded Lord Rhondda as Food Controller, has resigned from the position.

Lord Robert Cecil, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has resigned, because of disagreement with the Government on the disestablishment of the Welsh church.

The surrender of the Germany Navy to the Grand Fleet of Great Britain, accompanied by representative ships from the French and American Navies, is noted elsewhere in this paper. The surrender of the German submarines was made to Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt and his squadron off Harwich. The first flotilla, consisting of 20 submarines, was delivered on November 20th; twenty more were given over on November 21st, and the remaining twenty on November 22nd. The German officers and men who brought the vessels over were sent back to Germany.

As this is being written troops of the victorious Allies still make way towards the German frontier, which now has receded, so that the boundary of France once more follows the Rhine. Over this area, and from every part of invaded Belgium, the German armies have withdrawn, the soldiers throwing away carelessly their helmets and gas-masks, and leaving great stores of ammunition as they went. Meanwhile King Albert, of Belgium, has made solemn entrance into Brussels and Antwerp, welcomed everywhere by the touching joy of his people. King Albert met his Parliament on his first day in Brussels. His last sitting with them was on August 4th, 1914, when



Events

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# FURS ARE GOING UP!

Every sale of Raw Furs held at the leading markets this year has shown a material increase in price - this means that next year prices of Fur Garments must be considerably higher, therefore, buy



STYLISH, DURABLE COAT OF RICH MINK MARMOT 45 inches in length, made from selected full-furred skins in the newest design. Deep sailor collar, front belt as shown, richly lined with fancy foxskin and finished with rusching. A garment that well illustrates the remarkable price savings derived from our FUR FASHION BOOK. MUFF in smart round shape, finished with silk cuffs and wristcord.  
C 724, Coat Delivered ..... \$112.50  
C 725, Muff Delivered ..... 12.50

# Hallam's

## GUARANTEED FUR COATS

NOW---BY MAIL DIRECT FROM "TRAPPER TO WEARER" Which Saves You the Middlemen's Profits

Our present stock was made up before the increase in prices. A Fur Coat is one of the most economical purchases a person can make. It is really cheaper than a cloth coat and so much more satisfactory.

A good Fur Coat lasts many years, in fact, will outwear several cloth coats.

Then look at its appearance, so stylish and attractive, yet so warm and cosy.

HALLAM'S GUARANTEED FUR COATS are snappy, up-to-date—of course—but more than everything else, in every HALLAM Fur Garment there is sterling quality, which means long wear.

You see, HALLAM buys the Raw Furs direct from the Trappers for cash, and every skin is carefully inspected—sorted and matched.

Then Hallam selects the best and most suitable skins, makes them up into famous HALLAM GUARANTEED FUR GARMENTS, and sells them by mail direct to you for cash.

With over 32 years' experience in the Fur business, we are able to select and guarantee the skins used in Hallam Furs and to give unexcelled values for the money.

### GUARANTEE

If for any reason you are not satisfied with a Hallam Fur Garment, simply send it back and we will at once return your money in full without question.

### AVOID THE CHRISTMAS RUSH

Don't put off all your Xmas buying until the last minute. Simply sit quietly down now in your favorite chair, look through Hallam's Fur Fashion Book—select the Fur Coat (or Fur Set if you prefer it) you want, mail the order with remittance to Hallam's and your Furs come to you by return—so simple and easy.

No time wasted—no noise—no waiting in a busy store—no bother and no urging by an anxious sales clerk—then by return you receive your Furs—the whole family can examine them in your own home without interference and at your leisure.

### DO IT NOW!

The Coats illustrated in this announcement are taken from Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book, and will be delivered to you prepaid by return on receipt of money.

Send your order before the Xmas rush and have your Furs when you need them.

## Send to-day for your Copy of Hallam's 1919 FUR FASHION FREE BOOK

A beautifully illustrated Book larger and better than ever—showing a wonderfully extensive variety of the newest Fur Coats and Sets on real living people, over 300 articles illustrated—all reproductions of genuine photographs—it also gives you a lot of valuable information about Furs and what prominent people will be wearing this season.

We are the only firm in Canada selling Furs exclusively by mail—direct from "Trapper to Wearer" and guaranteeing them.

You must be thoroughly satisfied with Hallam's Furs or send them back and your money will be returned in full at once.

If you have not already received your copy, write to-day for Hallam's 1919 Fur Fashion Book—it will save you money.

Address in full as below

# John Hallam Limited

1006 Hallam Building, TORONTO. THE LARGEST IN OUR LINE IN CANADA



DURABLE, WARM COAT OF MANCHURIAN FUR 50 inches long, made from jet black, glossy, full-furred skins. It is very full and roomy and just the garment for hard wear and warmth combined. Lined with farmer's satin, finished with pouch pocket, fastening with large crochet buttons. Deep storm collar and large, deep cuffs on sleeves. Sizes 34 to 46. MUFF to match in barrel shape trimmed with head and tail, satin cuff and ring.  
C 730, Coat Delivered..... \$45.00  
C 731, Muff Delivered..... 8.50



THIS STYLISH NORTHERN MUSKRAT COAT well illustrates the very special offerings from our Fashion Book. It is made full and roomy from the finest, most carefully matched Northern skins, 50 inches long, richly lined with satin Venetian, finished with arm shields, collar ruffle, etc. Deep storm collar and l-fels. Sizes 34 to 44. The MUFF to match is in smart melon shape, silk cuff and wrist cord.  
C 703, Coat Delivered ..... \$143.50  
C 704, Muff Delivered ..... 17.50



STYLISH COAT OF NORTHERN MUSKRAT made from the finest selected skins, length 50 inches, cut full and roomy, finished with full belt. Note the deep sailor collar and the handsome reverse border effect on the skirts. Lined with guaranteed satin Venetian. MUFF to match, cut in reverse effect to match border on coat. Sizes 34 to 44.  
C 712, Coat Delivered ..... \$155.00  
C 713, Muff Delivered ..... 22.50



**YOUR MONEY CAN EARN  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$**   
**WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY**

\$100 invested at  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  doubles itself in less than 13 years.  
 \$100 saved at 3% takes 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  years to do the same thing.

It would be foolish to invest your money at only 3% when you can secure  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  with equal safety and convenience. It would also be equally foolish to endanger your savings in order to secure a slightly higher rate of interest. But your money CAN earn  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$ , without risk of loss, by investing it in

**STANDARD RELIANCE**  
 **$5\frac{1}{2}\%$  MORTGAGE CORPORATION DEBENTURES**

Thousands of people have invested their savings in these debentures without the loss of a dollar invested.  
 The debentures are issued in sums of \$100 and upwards, and the interest is paid in cash on the day it is due.  
 Write for our booklet entitled "Profits from Savings." It explains what these Debentures are and why they are so good a security.  
 Paid up Capital and Surplus Funds . . . \$3,362,378.63



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## What is a double acting baking powder?

A double-acting baking powder is one that starts its action in the mixing bowl and finishes it in the oven.

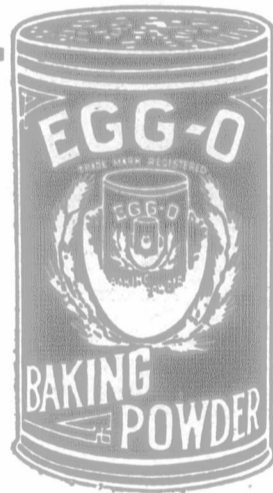
Ordinary baking powders develop their full strength in the mixing bowl and you have to hurry your cakes into the oven. Then, you are always afraid that the oven is not just hot enough, or that a door will slam or something else happen to cause the cakes to fall.

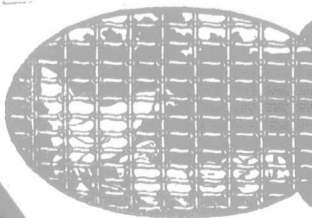
You don't have to hurry or worry when Egg-O Baking Powder is used. Egg-O rises only *partly* in the bowl. You may let the dough stand 15 or 20 minutes or longer—doing so will give better results. When put into the oven, Egg-O continues its action—this *second* action being so steady and strong that a cake is not likely to fall even if it does get an unexpected jar.

# EGG-O Baking Powder


is double acting and just what is needed to make the heavy war flours light.

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





**PEERLESS POULTRY FENCE**  
*A Real Fence—Not Netting*  
 Strongly made and closely spaced—making it a complete barrier against large animals as well as small poultry. Top and bottom wires No. 9—intermediates No. 12 wire—made by the Open Hearth process which time and other tests have proven to be the best. Send for catalog. Ask about our farm and ornamental fencing. Agencies nearby everywhere. Agents wanted in unassigned territory.  
 The Maxwell-Hoyle Wire Fence Company, Ltd.,  
 Winnipeg, Man., Hamilton, Ont.



the representatives refused the German demand to allow the German troops to march through to France. On November 19th, Marshal Petain at the head of the French Tenth Army, entered Metz, taking the place of General Mangin, who was confined by an accident due to a fall from his horse. . . . Everywhere in Northern France and Belgium the roads are choked with returning refugees, making their way back to their ruined homes, with their packs and carts. In most piteous case of all are the returning prisoners from Germany, emaciated from starvation and in need of everything, who are straggling back home, happy though ill and weak, from the various prison camps,—all that are left of the 171,000 whom the incident of war threw into the hands of the enemy.

The great uneasiness in France following the information that the Kaiser has never formally abdicated, has spread to Great Britain. As yet the new Government has shown no papers in which William signed his abdication; the Allies have nothing better to rest upon than the announcement given out by the former Chancellor, Prince Maximilian, at the time of the Kaiser's flight, that the Emperor had "renounced the throne." The feeling grows that there is no real security for the peace of Europe or the world so long as the Kaiser and the Crown Prince are practically at large, and ready, in case of reaction in Germany, to step back into leadership. In this hope, it is believed, Prince Maximilian is working, and depending upon the co-operation, in event of such a chance, of Marshal von Hindenburg, who is still nominally head of the German land forces. Because of this anxiety it will not be a matter of surprise if, at any time, demand is made upon Holland to deliver the unrepentant Hohenzollerns into the hands of the Allies. Whatever may be the inclination of the Queen, Dutch Socialists have reiterated in Parliament their objection to the presence of the Kaiser in Holland, and have demanded that he be transported.

In Germany, according to a special despatch from The Hague, there is no better chance at present of safety for the Hohenzollerns. It is stated that after the Kaiser entered Holland a thousand German soldiers arrived at the frontier and demanded that they be allowed to pursue and kill him, but were turned back by the Dutch guard. A correspondent of The Daily Mail at The Hague believes that neither the Kaiser nor the Crown Prince could possibly reach Berlin. At present the only hope the Royalists can entertain for sympathy for the dynasty is in Eitel Friedrich and August Wilhelm, the former Emperor's third and fourth sons. . . . In the meantime great quantities of German gold belonging to the Kaiser and his family, with other of their personal possessions, have come into Holland for safe keeping, and the Crown Prince is settling down comfortably on the Island of Wieringen in the Zuyder Zee, where a personage has been rented for him and his suite. Early after the signing of the armistice, Von Tirpitz fled into Switzerland.

While the Kaiser's gold is going forward to him into Holland, the German people are desperate from starvation, and, to prevent anarchy in Germany, the Allied Food Council, composed of the Food Controllers of Great Britain, the United States, France and Italy will now undertake the food problem of Germany,—adding this to their problem of looking after the suffering peoples of the rest of Europe. The Government of the United States has made arrangements to send vast stores of foodstuffs for all the starving peoples of Continental Europe, and ships carrying 200,000 tons of food for Northern France, Belgium and Austria are now on the way. . . . Meanwhile the people of Germany try to pick up the hopelessly tangled threads and representatives of a hundred regiments assembled in meeting at Berlin have demanded the immediate convocation of a National Assembly.

Confusion still runs riot in Russia. Last week the newspapers recorded the setting up of a new government against the Bolsheviks, and the setting up of an "All-Russian Provincial Government," with M. Peter Vologodsky at its head, in Omsk, Siberia. Upon this Government the Allies were inclined to look with favor. Now, it appears, this Government has been overthrown and another set up under Admiral Kolchak, who has assumed the dictatorship of the "All-Russian" army and fleet and taken

office as Supreme Governor of Russia. The continuance of such kaleidoscopic action in Russia creates increasingly among the Allies, a disposition to let Russia "fight it out" herself.

## Our Serial Story

### The Forging of the Pikes.

[A Romance Based on the Rebellion of 1837.]

(Serial rights secured by The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.)

Chapter III.  
 A Visitor.

May 16th, 1837.

THIS evening, not long before supper-time, I finished the hill-field, and was glad enough to be done with it, and to turn Buck and Bright out into the pasture for a long evening's rest. Glad enough they were too, and when I had let down the bars, lost no time in getting through, and so straight ahead, knee-deep in the grass and dandelions, flicking their tails and deigning never a glance to Blucher and me, I putting the bars in, Blucher with tail wagging, ears alert and eyes now on me, now on the oxen. For he dearly loves to give them a run, the rascal! and only waits a word to be off making their hoofs fly. Could he but exercise his zeal with moderation I would fain give him a try often enough when they are ploughing.

As we turned to go to the house he began to yelp and made as though he would rush down the road, and then I caught the sound of a horse approaching and in a moment, against the background of "bush" across the road, could see a solitary horseman coming at a canter.

Evidently he was not one of the neighbours, for even at that distance I could have recognized any horse within ten miles or more. Moreover, there was something about the way he sat his saddle that proclaimed him no ordinary, untrained backwoods' rider. It made me think of Napoleon's wars, and cavalrymen as I picture they must ride.

On reaching our lane, without a halt in his cantering he turned in, and so straight on to the door when he drew up with a shortness that I know would have sent me over the horse's ears; and the next instant I saw my father come out in great haste, my mother following, the sun shining on her white cap. Evidently the stranger was very welcome, for they both went up close to the horse and appeared to be exchanging greetings.

With that Blucher and I set off for the house at a brisk rate, and by the time we reached the yard gate I could see that the visitor, who had dismounted and was now standing hat in hand, wore clothes of no common homespun, but of fine material, the riding-coat dark with bright buttons, the breeches gray, topped off with a yellowish waistcoat and black necktie. He was a man of perhaps sixty years of age or more, much older than the most of the men in these parts, and when he turned so that I could see his face it drew me mightily. He was talking and smiling, and there was that in his manner which bespoke him for a gentleman. The words that came to me, too, while the English of the schools such as my father and mother speak and (I too, usually, by their watching and the grace of God!!!), had a difference, almost imperceptible, as though the speaker were not of this land nor yet of the British Isles.

While I was still wondering, my father turned to me, and very pleased and smiling he looked. "Come, Alan," he said—"take the Colonel's horse," and then I was introduced and found that the stranger was none other than my father's old friend, Colonel Anthony Van Egmond, of whom I have heard as long as I can remember.

The three of them went into the house, and I went back towards the barn, leading the horse and pondering how strange a thing is this life. For here am I, my father's son, spending my days here in the "bush," ploughing in the fields, and grubbing out stumps, and hauling in the grain, the greatest excitement here a bit of a wolf-chase; whereas, at little more than my age my father was over there in Europe marching along with the troops to Waterloo! How often I have heard him tell the story, and of how, afterwards, he fell in with this Colonel Van Egmond,



governor of Russia, such kaleidoscopic changes increasingly disposition to let herself.

al Story

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d by The Farmer's Magazine.)

III.

May 16th, 1837.

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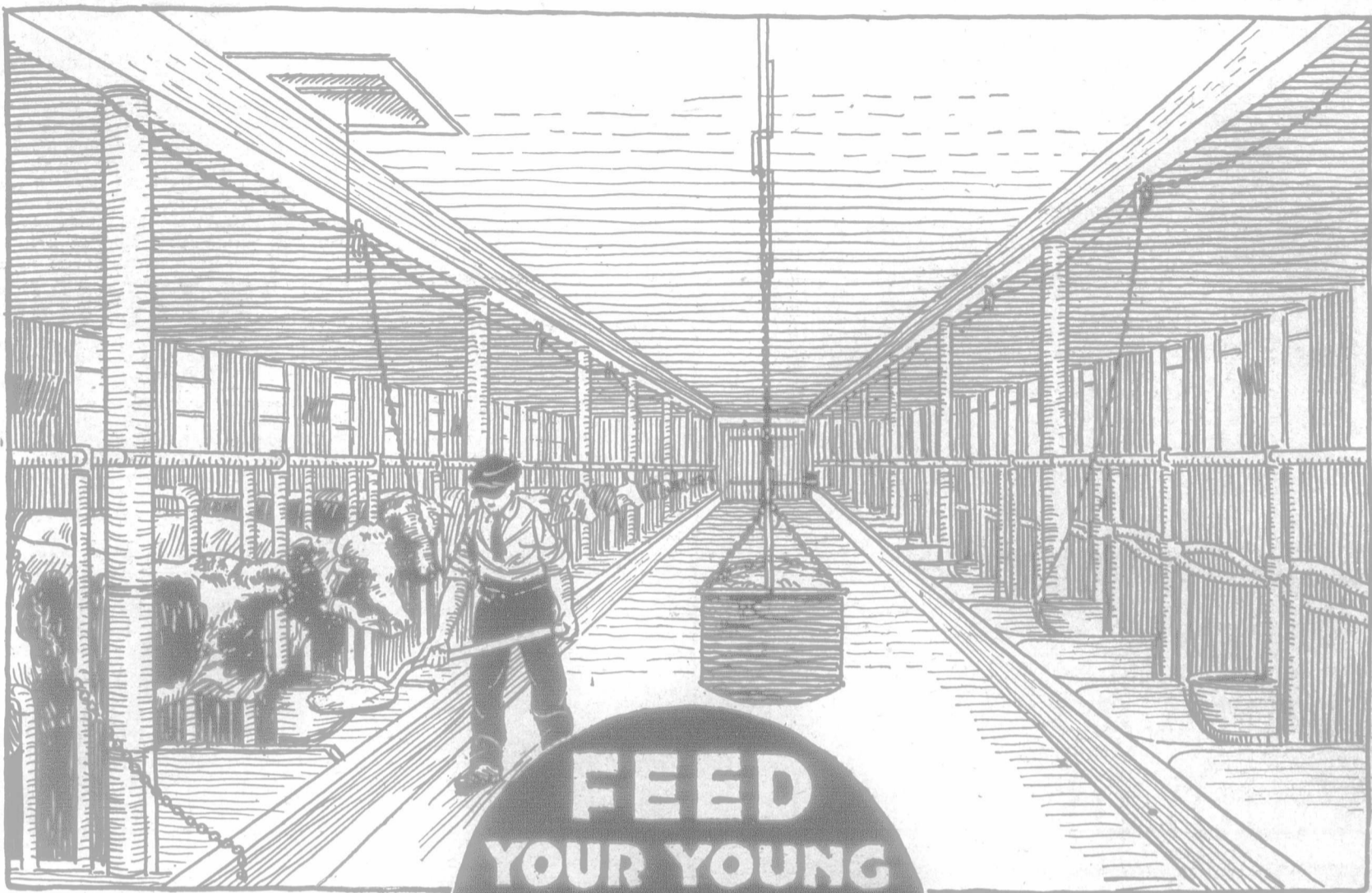
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**FEED YOUR YOUNG STEERS FOR RAPID GROWTH**

**IF YOU ARE FEEDING FOR BEEF**

any ration which helps to shorten the feeding period, will put money in the bank for you just so much the sooner.

**IF YOU ARE A DAIRYMAN**

any ration which helps to increase the quantity and improve the quality of the milk, will make more profit for you.

# SUGAR BEET MEAL

either fed alone, or as part of any other ration, will make your beef steers or your dairy cows produce better results. This has been amply proven by exhaustive tests at Experimental Farms both in the United States and in Canada.

## CATTLE REALLY ENJOY IT

Sugar Beet Meal is very palatable, and is a valuable aid to digestion. Try it with your own cattle. Place some Sugar Beet Meal before them, and they will gobble it up ravenously, to the last shred. Henry and Morrison, in their well-known book on "Feeds and Feeding" say: "Breeders of pure-bred dairy stock recommend dried beet pulp for cows on official test which are receiving heavy concentrate allowances, as it has a tendency to keep the bowels open, and is not apt to cause digestive disturbance."

In the Scandinavian feed-unit system, the value of Sugar Beet Meal is rated on a par with corn and barley. It is highly valuable, either as a substitute for silage, or as an addition to silage. **Sugar Beet Meal can be added with profit to any ration you are feeding.** A combination of 25 pounds

of silage and 5 pounds of Sugar Beet Meal, would make a most effective ration.

Cut out some of the highly concentrated feed that is so rich in "nutriment;" and balance the ration with appetizing succulent Sugar Beet Meal, and you will not only reduce your feed bill, but you will get more milk and better milk. Your cows will **look** different, because they will be in a better condition. And, by weighing the milk, you will soon notice the improvement in quantity.

In former years we sold a large quantity of our Sugar Beet Meal in the United States, where farmers have learned to appreciate it highly. We have been offered as high as \$45 per ton for it (f.o.b. Chatham), and we could easily dispose of our entire output at that price. But in order to introduce this valuable type of feed to the farmers of

Canada, we have decided to fix the price at the extremely low figure of \$35.00 per ton f.o.b. factory; the containers to be returned to us.

We are anxious to sell off Meal in Canada, to conform to the wishes of the Canada Food Board, by whom we are informed that cattle feed is badly needed by the farmers of our own country.

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

Guaranteed Analysis of Sugar Beet Meal.

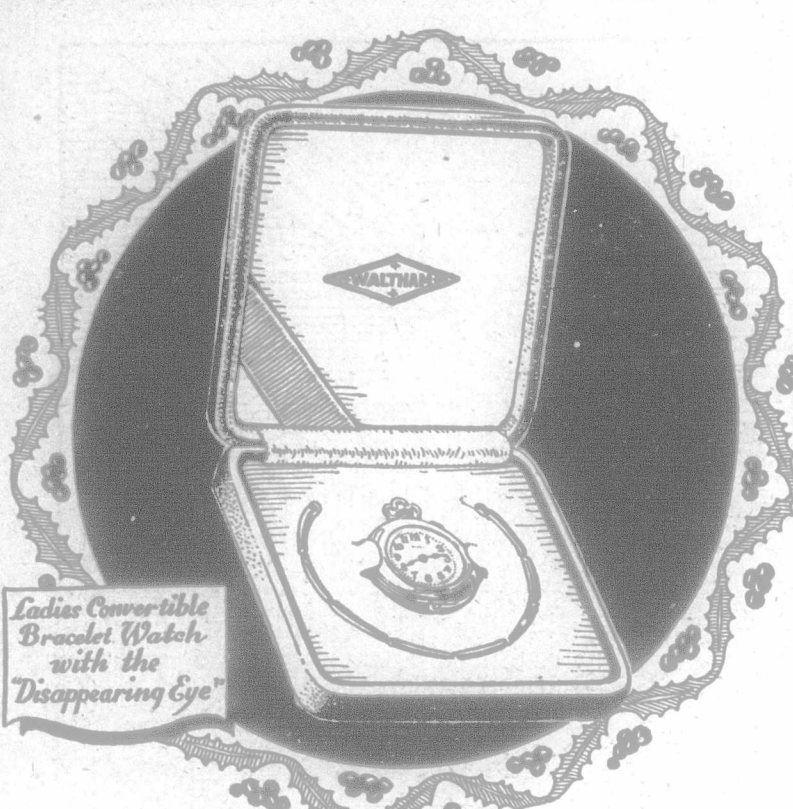
Protein	—not less than.....	8%
Crude Fat	—not less than.....	5%
Crude Fibre	—not over.....	23%
Sugar and Starch	—Carbohydrate not over....	60%

## THE DOMINION SUGAR CO., LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE

CHATHAM, ONTARIO





Ladies Convertible Bracelet Watch with the "Disappearing Eye"

## For Christmas

A GIFT OF A

# Waltham Watch

There are several Waltham models that are particularly suitable for gift purposes, where the desire is to make a really memorable presentation. The Ladies' Convertible Bracelet watch illustrated above is one. This dainty little watch has the "disappearing eye," an exclusive Waltham feature, enabling the watch to be worn on chain, brooch or wrist, in any way that fashion may dictate. Ask your jeweler to show you also the Waltham "Colonial A" a beautiful thin model watch for gentlemen.

WALTHAM WATCH COMPANY, LIMITED  
MONTREAL

## LLENROC STOCK FARM

WATCH NEXT ISSUE FOR OUR CONSIGNMENT

### Niagara Peninsula Sale at Welland

December 11th

On the Boulevard of the Beautiful Niagara River

## SIMCOE LODGE IMPORTED PERCHERONS

Stallions and Mares. All ages. Blacks and Greys.


HODGKINSON & TISDALE - - - BEAVERTON, ONTARIO

## DISPERSION SALE

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

Bred from Dutchland Sir Hengerveld Maple Croft. The young stock is sired by Canada's Pontiac Korndyke, son of Pontiac Korndyke, 102 A.R.O. daughters, 46 proven sons. A son, King of the Pontiacs, sold for \$15,000; a great grandson sold for \$106,000. Write for catalogue.

MOORE & DEAN, Auctioneers. HIRAM REAGH, Prop., Courtland, Ont.  
TERMS—Cash, or 6 months' credit at 6%.



## SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Young cows, heifers to calve in Jan., heifer calves, 1st prize sen. and junior bull calves, London 1918, and yearling bulls in field condition. Must have room before winter. Inspection invited.

ARTHUR F. O'NEIL & SONS, Denfield, Ontario.  
Phone connections, Granton, Ontario.

who had been with Blucher in that same battle, and of how the two of them had rambled about on the Continent and in England, coming at last to this new world in the selfsame ship.

Perhaps it's a tame life this, for a young man with red blood in his veins. —And yet—yes, it surely must be worth while to be in a new world at the very beginning, almost, of its making. Though sometimes, I swear, I do become weary of the monotony and wish for great doings, aye and imagine them too. But these things I keep to myself.

Truly what a guest of importance this is whom we have under our roof this night!

When I came back to the house after grooming and feeding the horse—and a very fine horse it is—my mother was hurrying to and fro, in and out from the milkhouse, carrying the best eatables we have, all flushed and fluttered, her pretty cheeks more pink than usual.

There was a ham lying on the high bench beside the door, and a jug of cream and heaven knows what not. "Hurry, Alan," she said, "and slice off some of that ham for me, nice, thin slices, you know. It's the smoked one, the best, I think.—And do you imagine you could find me some fresh eggs? I declare, I used the last for dinner!—Do you think he'd like the raspberry jam best? Or the wild strawberry?—And what about the pie? There are some of the dried pumpkin in the milkhouse, and some gooseberry jam tarts. Shall we have both?—" Verily I have not seen my mother so anxious over entertainment in a long time.

But it was the feast of talk that she and I enjoyed most this evening. Colonel Van Egmond was in great conversational mood. My father, quiet though he is, talks well when he is aroused to it, and this interesting visitor has set him going better than in twelvemonth.

While we sat at supper the two of them went over old times, recalling things to each other, and laughing over old memories, speaking of places overseas as familiarly as we hereabouts speak of the tavern and the blacksmith shop, and making me realize how much there is in this big world to see. I wondered if I should ever see it. . . . And then, somehow, in the very midst of their talk, I drifted off to thinking of Barry, and the flowered silk gown she had pictured herself in, and could see her moving about in those towns and cities of which they had been speaking.

This it was that brought my confusion. Suddenly turning to me Colonel Van Egmond said, "Don't you think so, Alan?"

"Think what, sir?" I stumbled, the hot blood flying to my face, were it only because of my discourtesy, for then I realized that I had been looking straight at the visitor, but neither seeing him nor hearing him. It seemed to me, too, that he must discern that I had been thinking of Barry.

"Aha, my lad!" he said, laughing, "Wool-gathering? Well, well, no harm done. I remember when such talk as we are having was enough to set myself dreaming. Alan you don't know how many times I've been a General, leading my men in the wildest charge that ever was made, and the most victorious. You'll do worse than dream dreams, lad. After all, some man's dream is the beginning of everything that is accomplished."

And then I breathed freely again, for I became assured that he was no mind-reader.

When the dusk drew on my mother asked me to kindle a fire in the fire-place, for it had turned cool, and as we all sat before it the talk turned to more intimate things. The Colonel had just been in Toronto, and so he had much to tell, and my father much to ask about the doings at the Capital.

There is much dining and merry-making there, it appears, among the Family Compact Folk, and much less attending to grievances than one might imagine after the agitations of the last year or more. But "Little Mac," he says, is still on the rampage, more furious than ever since he is out of Parliament and Thomson in his place in the House. That there is more sense than madness in Mackenzie's holdings forth and writings, however, he is quite willing to admit, and he has some idea that things may come to such a pass that the Government may be compelled to attend. For all too many are being set aside to make way for the favorites who cluster about the Executive like bees battenning on a clover field, and after over a year's

## Make Every Cow Net You \$20 More

It can be done with a Viking! Because it is the closest-skimming device ever created. Guaranteed to skim down to a mere trace! Greater in capacity than other separators of equal rating, too. Easiest operated. Easiest cleaned. Guaranteed for a Lifetime. And—sold at a lower price. Let your local dealer show you a



# VIKING CREAM SEPARATOR

Over A MILLION In Use

Over 180,000 made every year in the Largest Separator Factory in the World.

WRITE FOR THESE TWO FREE BOOKS

Quick Viking shipments assured from 9 different distributing points throughout Canada.

Swedish Separator Company  
Dept. U  
697 South Wab St.  
Chicago Ill.

Distributors for Ontario:  
The Percival Plow and Stove Co.  
Limited  
MERRICKVILLE, ONT.

## DEAFNESS

ITS CAUSES AND TREATMENT  
Write for Free Booklet and particulars of the free trial offer of the Mears Ear Phone.  
THE MEARS COMPANY of CANADA  
Dept. A., 194a PEEL STREET, MONTREAL.

## DO YOU NEED FURNITURE

Write for our large, photo-illustrated Catalogue No. 7—It's free to you.

THE ADAMS FURNITURE CO., Limited  
Toronto, Ontario.

## FOR SALE

Two pure-bred registered Jersey cows, one six-years-old and one three-years-old, both coming in in the spring, either one would make choice family cow. Regular pets and good milkers. For full particulars and price apply to  
E. A. Smith, Real Estate Broker, 386 Talbot St., St. Thomas.

## JUST JERSEYS

### Baldwins

REGISTERED  
COATICOOK, QUE.

## WANTED

### Crate-fed Chickens

(Dressed)  
Also LARGE FOWL (Alive)  
Write for Price List.  
WALLER'S, 702 Spadina Ave., Toronto

## Seed Corn

—Purebred White Cap Yellow Dent. Highest score in standing field crop competition.  
No. 7. 350 bus. W. C. Y. Dent. 100 bus. Wisconsin No. 7. Good quality, per 70 lbs., \$5; fancy stuff, per 70 lbs., \$8.  
J. A. KING  
Wardsville, Ont.



TORONTO, CANADA

November 15th, 1918

The Toronto Live Stock Exchange, composed of Members exclusively interested in the buying and selling of Live Stock, wish to set before the producers of Live Stock the following facts:—

- (1) The close of the War, instead of diminishing, will greatly increase the demand for food, and particularly for meat. It is already evident that the chief reason for the capitulation of the Central Powers was that they had not food to go along with.
- (2) The products of the Canadian Farms are Cereals and Food Animals. At the present time, the demand for both is unlimited. The first demanded to be satisfied will, unquestionably, be that for Cereals. All the world can immediately set itself to the raising of Cereals. One crop will greatly ameliorate the famine; two crops will probably restore Wheat reserves to normal.

In regard to Live Stock, this is not the case. The building up of Cattle Herds, particularly, involves a programme of years. Even if the foundation Stock and the Fodder were immediately available in Europe, the Cattle Herds could not be restored in less than 5 or 6 years, but all European Countries—Combatants and Neutrals alike—are stripped both of Live Stock and of Fodder. An unlimited demand will exist for years both for breeding Stock and for Meats.

- (3) The situation is, therefore, as follows:
  - Prices of Grains will probably decline on a scale which will restore them to normal in 2 or 3 years.
  - Prices of Live Stock will decline on a much slower scale. Normal prices will probably not be restored for 10 years.
  - During these 10 years, the advantage to the Farmer of marketing his Grain through the medium of Live Stock will be greater than at any previous time in a generation.
- (4) The Farmers of Canada will not be able to take advantage of this situation unless they have the Live Stock to sell. They can place themselves in this position only by keeping their breeding Stock this Fall. Therefore, Farmers, keep your Cows and your Sows. Every breeding female held over this Fall will bring rich dividends in the years to come. If Canada produced 10 times her present supplies of Cattle and Hogs, there would be a profitable market for them all.
- (5) In regard to Feeders for the Present Winter. It seems now as certain as anything can be that there will be a profit in the Feeding deal this Season. We unhesitatingly recommend Farmers to tie up as many Cattle as they can feed.

THE TORONTO LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE,  
(Sgd.) F. MAYBEE, Secretary.

## FACTS ABOUT THE "PATRIOT" SPIRAL CUT GEAR HAND WASHER



Balanced fly-wheel with ball bearings. It runs almost itself.

Cut gears so accurately made that there is neither friction nor noise.

Every bolt, nut or screw that comes into contact with water is heavily galvanized to prevent rust.

Louisiana Swamp Cypress "The Wood Eternal," used for tubs.

Joints dovetailed, glued and watertight.

Two-ply corners, solidly screwed.

Solid legs, strongly cross-braced.

The "Patriot" is sturdily built to last for years.

Send for pamphlet.

Dowswell, Lees & Co., Ltd.  
Hamilton, Canada

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

**CANADIAN RINGLET BARRED ROCKS.** Trapped pedigree stock. Cockerels for sale on approval. 208-241 egg pedigrees. Must be sold this fall. Write now. F. J. Coldham, Box 12, Kingston, Ont.

**FOR SALE.—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS.** Fine, heavy birds, bred from prize stock. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

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

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

**THIRTY BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK** cockerels—200-egg line. Jno. Penn, Plattsville, Ont.

### DRESSED POULTRY WANTED

Will pay highest cash price for any quantity of good dressed poultry. Phone or write

C. A. MANN & CO., 78 King St., London, Ontario.

Canadian Food Board License 7-078

**Patent Solicitors—Fetherstonhaugh & Co.** The old-established firm. Patents everywhere. Head Office: Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Ottawa Office: 5 Eldon St. Offices throughout Canada. Booklet free.

A representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" recently called at the stock farm of Artemas O'Neil, of Denfield, and there saw a breeding herd of choice young Hereford cows and heifers, which are of the right type and conformation. Mr. O'Neil is now offering a couple of young Hereford bulls for sale. They are of the deep, thick, sappy kind, with mossy coats of hair. For further particulars regarding these bulls see the advertisement in another column of this issue, and write Mr. O'Neil.

trial is now clear enough that the Lieutenant-Governor has gone hand-in-glove with the clique. Indeed this is not the first or the tenth time that we have heard that this same Sir Francis Bond Head, who came to us as a tried Reformer, is but a false friend, and that less than ever, since his coming, is there consideration or justice for anyone outside of the Government circle, the chief concern of these people being to feather their own nests, as feather them they do, right royally.

Until late in the evening we sat, and the old grievances of the Clergy Reserves and distribution of the Crown lands and all the rest of it were threshed out once more, with many a new side-light that makes the whole thing look uglier than ever.

At perhaps eleven of the clock my mother and I, deeming that the visitor might have communications of a private nature, took leave for the night, and I came up the ladder reluctantly enough, for I do find this talk mightily interesting, albeit (or perhaps because of it, since I have some of the blood of the fighting Irish in my veins) it makes my blood boil to hear of this and that piece of injustice, all of which, even as rehearsed in this night's talk, is too long to write down here at this time.

Besides I sat up so late last night writing that I am powerful sleepy, and so I must to bed. I wonder what bug is in my brain that makes me so want to scribble and scribble here by candle light. It's a confounded habit that makes me a sore sleepy head of mornings. And yet, there it is. I do decide often that I will write no more, and then at it I go again with right good will. I suppose it's because, as Big Bill says, "If ye're wan way shure ye can't be another."

To be continued.

Holstein breeders should keep in mind the Arbogast sale at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto, on Tuesday, December 3. This promises to be one of the best Holstein sales ever held in Canada. The offering includes animals carrying the best blood of the breed in America. Females with high milk and butter-fat records are to be offered to the public. Holstein men wishing to improve their

## Poor Old Folks—

Looks as if they'll have to go "over the hill to the Poor-house."

Their children either can't or won't support them.

Tragic? Yes! But not half so tragic as the old folks' remembrance of the fact that their present plight is due to their lack of foresight in not making provision for their declining years.

Be independent in YOUR old age.

A small amount invested annually for a few years in an Imperial Endowment Policy will enable you to end your days in comfortable independence instead of as a burden upon the charity of friends or in a paupers' home.

May we tell you about the income you can insure for yourself 20 years hence, by making small payments now when you have the money?

Don't wait—write for particulars to-day.

**THE IMPERIAL LIFE Assurance Co. of Canada**  
Head Office, Toronto

Branches and Agents in all important centres

The Imperial maintains for policyholders' protection a larger Government Deposit than does any other Canadian life company.

DOF FRGHS

herds or lay the foundation of an elite herd should attend this sale. Write Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, for a catalogue and full information.



# Cleveland Tractor

## Serviceable the year 'round

The Cleveland Tractor is serviceable every season of the year.

It is an all-purpose machine.

When winter weather or crop conditions make the Cleveland unnecessary in the field its usefulness in other lines of work begins.

It is tractor and stationary engine in one. It will saw wood, pump, drag logs, haul grading or road-making machinery and do practically everything formerly done during the winter months with horses and stationary engines.

The Cleveland lays down its own tracks, travels on them and picks them up again like the famous battle "tanks." It will go practically anywhere—over rough uneven ground, on the side hill or over soft plowed fields.

A traction surface of 600 square inches, with a weight of less than 3,200 pounds,

**The Cleveland Tractor Co.**

19107 Euclid Ave.  
Canadian Office



Cleveland, Ohio  
Windsor, Ont.

The largest producer of crawler type tractors in the world

effectively prevents the Cleveland from packing the soil.

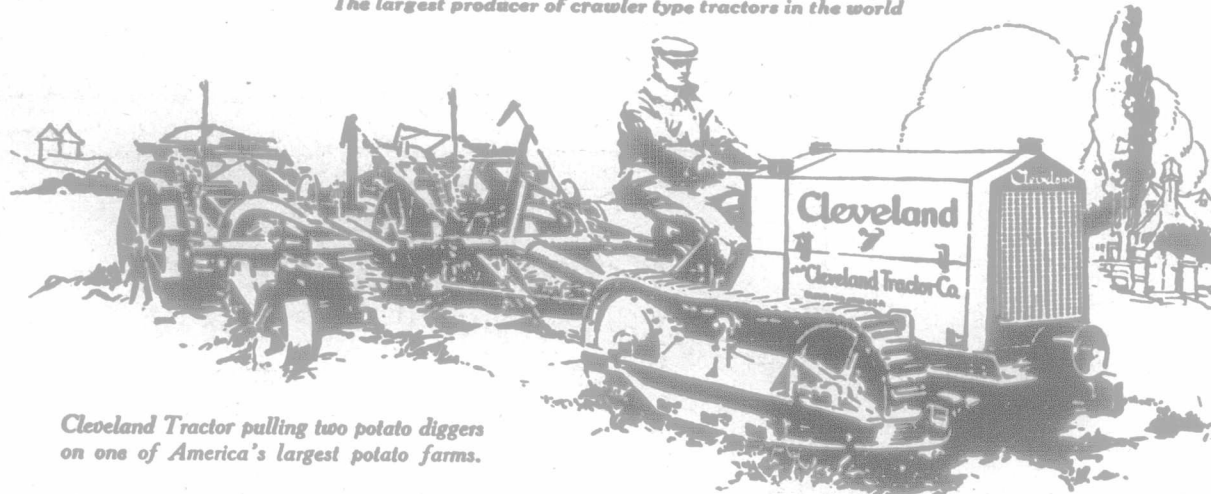
You can house the Cleveland in less space than is required for one horse. But in spite of its small size it develops 12 horsepower at the drawbar and 20 at the pulley for stationary work.

Under medium soil conditions the Cleveland Tractor plows 3½ miles an hour with two fourteen-inch bottoms. This is eight to ten acres a day—equal to the work of three good three-horse teams and three men.

It burns either kerosene or gasoline.

Don't wait till spring to get your Cleveland Tractor. Order it now and get the full advantage of its all-purpose, all-season ability *this winter*—and be prepared for the first field work of early spring.

Write for descriptive matter and name of the nearest Cleveland dealer.



Cleveland Tractor pulling two potato diggers on one of America's largest potato farms.

### WANTED FOR SALE

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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

WANTED—WORKING FOREMAN FOR good-sized stock and grain farm near Toronto. Must be competent farmer and experienced stockman. Mail references with reply, Box D, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

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

### Chicago

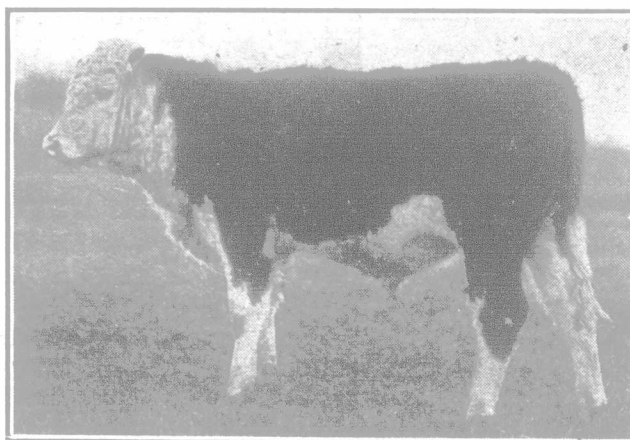
Hogs.—Butchers', \$17.70 to \$19.10; light, \$16.75 to \$17.86; packing, \$16.75 to \$17.60; throwouts, \$15.50 to \$16.50; pigs, good to choice, \$13.25 to \$15.

Cattle.—Compared with a week ago good and better native steers, firm, others steady to 15c. lower; Westerns, 25c. to 40c. higher; better grade of cows and heifers, steady; in-between kind, 15c. to 25c. lower; canner stock and bulls, 25c. higher; calves, 25c. lower; stockers and feeders steady, 25c. higher.

Sheep.—Market steady to easy compared with a week ago.

The accompanying illustration shows one of a pair of choicely-bred

## Hereford Bull Calves



Write for prices at once, or better, come and see.

ARTEMAS O'NEIL, R. No. 2, Denfield, Ontario

9 months old, that I am offering for sale. They are richly bred, very growthy youngsters, carrying lots of bone and grand, mossy coats of hair. These bulls are in good condition, and are the makings of show animals when properly fitted.

My intention was to keep them until spring, but find I must sell them now in order to make winter quarters for other stock. Their dams are very big, smooth, well-fleshed cows, and are a sufficient guarantee as to the quality of their progeny.

## Markets

Continued from page 1929

### Montreal

Dressed Hogs.—There was a good steady demand for dressed hogs, and abattoir fresh-killed stock was being freely taken at 22c. to 23c. per lb., while country dressed hogs sold at 20c. to 22c. per lb.

Poultry.—Receipts of poultry were not particularly large, and demand was steady, with turkeys unchanged at 36c. to 38c.; chickens at 25c. to 30c.; fowl about 1c. under chickens, and ducks 1c. above.

Potatoes.—The mild weather was favorable to receipts, and up to the end of the week there was no tendency in price to advance. The statement is now made that the Canadian crop was a record, but this statement is not unquestionably accepted in the trade, where the claim is heard that much of the crop was of poor quality. Green Mountain potatoes were quoted at \$1.75 to \$1.80 in car lots, per 90 lbs. ex-track, and at around \$2 ex-store. Quebec whites are \$1.50 per bag of 90 lbs., ex-track, and 25c. more ex-store. Quebec turnips were selling in a jobbing way at \$1.25 per bag of 70 lbs., while onions were \$1.50 to \$1.75, ex-store.

Butter.—Local prices advanced during the past week, and supplies of butter were understood to be none too large. Finest creamery, 50½c. to 51c.; fine creamery, 49½c. to 50c.; dairies, 40c. to 45c.

Cheese.—Commission quoted 25c. for No. 1; 24½c. for No. 2, and 24c. for No. 3 cheese, per lb. Locally, prices were firmer, with mild selling at 28c. to 28½c. per lb., and strong at 28½c. to 29c.

Eggs.—Choicest new-laid eggs were said to be selling at 70c. per doz., while new-laid were 65c., and selected fresh at 55c. Select cold storage eggs were 54c. per doz., and No. 1 cold storage, 50c. per dozen.

### Sale Dates.

Dec. 3, 1918 — Arbogast Bros., Sebringville, Ont.—Holsteins, sale at Union Stock Yards, Toronto.

Dec. 4, 1918.—S. G. & Erle Kitchen, St. George, Ont.—Holsteins.

Dec. 5, 1918.—Elgin Pure-bred Breeders', St. Thomas, Ont.—Holsteins, E. C. Gilbert, Sec.

Dec. 11, 1918. — Niagara Peninsula Holstein Breeders' Club, C. W. Houch, Sec., sale at Dunnville.

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

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

Dec. 17, 1918.—Oxford Holstein Breeders' Club, Woodstock, W. E. Thomson, Sec.

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

December 18, 1918.—Hiram Reagh, Courtland, Ont.—Holsteins.

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

The Ontario Hereford Breeder's Association will hold its first Annual sale in the Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, Friday Dec. 13th, 1918. In the auction are 58 useful cattle which appeal strongly to progressive breeders and stockmen. These cattle have been picked from 15 of the most prominent Hereford herds in Ontario, men that have proved themselves constructive workers for the breed, who have aimed to produce standard types. No one can study this offering without being impressed with its desirability, and after an examination of the pedigrees one understands that it comes as a result of blending of as potent blood as the breed knows.

The female offering consists of 41 cows and heifers. The cows will be well on in calf or with calf at side, by such bulls as Albany Jr., Clayton Donald, Brae Real 6th, Donald Lad, Cassius of Brookdale, and others of note, constituting some of the most opportune purchases open to Hereford buyers during the present selling season. Only 17 bulls are offered. Any lack in number is more than made up in quality. Three are bulls fit to head the best herds in the country, or fit to enter any show ring, bulls that have character, quality, and substance also with pedigrees that will back them up wherever they go. The catalogue of this sale is a notable breed document, and deserving of careful study by every admirer of the whitefaces. It will be sent only upon request. Please mention this paper when writing to sale's manager, James Page, Wallacetown.



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Page 1929  
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**Fascinating Red Fox**  
**Stole \$38.00**  
**Muff \$40.00**  
**Newest Styles**  
**An Amazing Bargain**  
From Fur Fashion Headquarters  
A wonderful fur set this is—skins of ravishing beauty—genuine Natural Canadian Red Fox—superbly tailored in the newest fashionable styles. The fine quality skins, trimmed with head, paws and large natural tail make a fur set you'll be proud to wear. You can buy it from us at the amazing prices shown above—prices never before named for genuine red fox—prices so low as to almost be unbelievable. This amazing bargain offer is No. 271 (stole) and No. 76 (muff) in the famous Sellers-Gough Mail Order Catalogue. It is one of hundreds of money-saving items listed in this popular fur-buying guide. You can order it from this advertisement.

**From Maker to Wearer**  
The World's Newest Fur Fashions  
At Wonder Money-saving Prices  
Before you buy your fur set this winter, you should see this catalogue. It is the most authoritative fur style book ever published—right from Fur Fashion Headquarters—a veritable panorama of all the newest fur fashions accepted in New York, London and Paris. Models, too, from our own designers to whom the world comes for fur styles. And, most important of all, it offers the up-to-the-minute styles at maker-to-wearer prices! Page after page is packed with sensational bargains!

**FREE** Our Famous Fur-Buying Guide and Style Book  
By all means send for this book today. Our new 1918-19 style book is just off the press. It will prove a revelation. It's sent free for the asking. 50,000 people receive it each year. Bigger demand than ever this year—though, as a wartime economy we have only printed the same number as in previous years. Be sure you get your copy. Head our money-back-if-not-satisfied guarantee. Spend a delightful hour studying the new war-time simplicity trend in fur fashions. Ask for Catalogue No. A6

**SELLERS-GOUGH FUR CO. LTD.**  
The Largest Exclusive Fur House in the British Empire.  
**TORONTO**

**WRITE TODAY!**

**Ship To Silberman and Sons**

**Bigger demand for furs of all kinds this year. Prices are way up. And Silberman prices top the market.**

**We can't fill orders. We need furs quick. Get our easy-to-understand price-list and see the record prices we are paying.**

Ship to the leading house in the best market. Fifty-two years of treating trappers fairly. This is "the house with a million friends." We grade highest and send "the check that satisfies" by return mail, always.

**No Broker's Profits—No Commissions**

ALL the money for you. Silberman now buys direct from trappers. So get started shipping quick for big money. Try us and see for yourself.

Write to us today for all facts—guaranteed price list and profit-sharing plan. Make us prove to you that we pay more.

**S. SILBERMAN & SONS**  
Capital Over \$2,000,000.00  
1125J W. 35th Street, Chicago

**SKUNK** We pay highest cash prices for all staple furs—Skunk, Mink, Muskrat, Raccoon, Red Fox. Fancy furs a specialty, including Silver and Cross Fox, Fisher, Marten, etc. Est. 1870. Our continued prompt returns and liberal policy are now bringing us shipments from all North America, Alaska to Mexico. Send for free Price List. Address **M. J. Jewett & Sons, Redwood, N.Y., Dept. 31.**

**Seed Corn**—A quantity of select early Leaming, Longfellows and White Cap Yellow Dent, \$4.75 per bushel f.o.b. Bags free.  
**GEO. B. LANGFORD, Kent Bridge, Kent Co**

**WHEN writing advertisements please mention The Farmer's Advocate.**

**The Tariff and Canadian Agriculture**

Even those who are most opposed to the tariff as an instrument of protection admit that it must remain, for a considerable time at least, as a method of raising revenue. While farmers as a class are persuaded that direct taxation is the most equitable and just source of national income, they realize that it may take a decade at least to so adjust the fiscal system of the country as to shift the emphasis from the tariff to direct taxes. After the war, assuming that the projected \$500,000,000 required to be raised for the present Victory Loan will suffice to meet military requirements, there will be an outstanding obligation on war account alone, in terms of long-term securities, of not less than \$1,250,000,000. The interest on this part of Canada's national debt will amount to \$67,000,000—a sufficiently heavy drain upon the annual income of the people itself, leaving out of account \$30,000,000 for pensions as well as the revenues requisite for financing the normal requirements of the nation. It is perfectly plain, therefore, that the most careful and inclusive study of the fiscal affairs of the Dominion is required if the economic life of the country is not to fall into decay and stagnation.

In the present article it is proposed to discuss briefly one phase only of the problem of reconstruction; namely, the making use of the tariff, necessary evil as it may be, to further and not retard the agricultural and commercial interests of Canada. The problem of demobilization alone will tax the ingenuity and capacity of our publicists and statesmen—if they can be found—to the limit. With closed munition factories, the curtailing of war expenditures, the slowing down of transportation, and the probable decline of prices of primary products, in some directions at least, the country faces the possibility of unemployment on a huge scale. Leaving for later discussion this aspect of the question, let us consider what may be done to keep Western farmers busy and prosperous as far as that may be accomplished by solving tariff difficulties.

The fetish has long since obsessed the minds of politicians, and often of labor leaders as well, that crises and trade depressions, however lamentable the suffering and hardship they bring, are inevitable—that one may merely stand aside and let economic forces adjust themselves to a condition of equilibrium. This, however, is a relic of the days of barbarism, just as the unchecked spread of plague and famine is a relic of ignorance. No particular sympathy is wasted upon the community that permits an annual visitation of smallpox or typhoid fever; intelligent men now demand that such communities take adequate measures to stamp the disease out, or suffer the merited penalty. And in the economic sphere we can no longer blame God nor the devil for what is due to our own laziness in thought, and supineness in action. It is high time that our leaders displaced the wishbone with the backbone.

It is not a question merely of assuring work for farmers after the war. There is work in abundance and to spare on the land, and ever will be. What is demanded is profitable work—the opportunity to safeguard, and even to raise, the standard of living. For there is a close relation between the material level of living and the living of the worth while life. It is of imperative importance that, in the days of peace to come, agriculture be given the opportunity to intrrench itself as a profit-making avocation for the men and women who have devoted their lives to it. This cannot be guaranteed unless taxes and the fiscal burden are adjusted according to ability to pay.

The Hon. James Calder, certainly one of the shrewdest and clearest-headed publicists that the West has known, stated recently that everything possible must be done to give the country the chance to make that economic progress granted hitherto almost exclusively to urban communities. Before the war the drift of population was cityward, for the simple reason that the big profits and the most attractive life were to be found there. It is a modest and just request that the farmers now make of the several governments in Canada that steps be taken to guarantee, so far as possible,



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at least a reasonable living in farming. This, we repeat, is modest enough in view of the fact that five out of nine Canadians live upon the land. There is need to give emphasis to the time-tried adage, "The greatest good to the greatest number." Aside from that, however, farmers ask little more than that the predatory classes should step out of their sunlight.

While they ask little more, it is incumbent upon those who have the destinies of the Dominion in their hands to take positive action. Agriculture is the rock foundation upon which permanent industrial prosperity must be built. We may remark, in passing, then, that it will not do to let farmers undertake measures of personal thrift and enterprise to assure success. It is of the highest importance that constructive methods be immediately devised to provide Canadian agriculture with a line of fast steamers plying between Canadian ports and Europe to meet the conditions of post-bellum trade; to provide them, further, with increased and more efficient storage facilities at the Head of the Lakes; to work out a comprehensive scheme for marketing perishable farm products; and, in a word, to make real, through action, the fact that farm products are not produced with profit until they are profitably marketed and placed in the hands of the ultimate consumer. Too many commission men and rake-off takers stand at present between the farmer who sells and the consumer who buys.

Turning directly to the tariff question, we are forced to assume that it will remain with us as a very live problem for a decade to come. That being granted, it is incumbent upon the Federal Government to so adjust the tariff burden as to secure substantial justice in the carrying of it. Since Confederation, the tariff has played a large role in our national life. It has been both used and abused as an economic instrument by interested manufacturers and traders. It is fair to say that haphazard methods, selfish interests, greed, and class prejudices have one and all made their effects felt in the tariff history of the nation. The following statement, issued some little time ago by the Tariff Commission League in the United States, bears vitally upon the Canadian situation:

"For three generations we have worried along under tariffs made for political expediency. Every tariff act during this time has been honeycombed with favoritism, misinformation, twisted facts and juggled classifications. None has worked out as promised, and one after another has been repudiated by the people. It is time to call a halt. It is time to substitute scientific accuracy for reckless conjecture, to substitute facts for fancy, and to make tariffs for the benefit of all and not for the advantage of the few."

Let it be plainly realized that the tariff is a burden, a method of taxation, and much obstructing undergrowth will have been already burned out of the way. It is too late in the day for those interested to attempt to persuade the farmers of this country that the tariff is able to lift all and sundry into the heaven of assured economic prosperity. It is something gained to agree that, while the tariff is used to secure many divergent ends, it is basically nothing more nor less than a tax. If Canadian farmers are to tolerate the tariff burden longer, it must be on the basis of revenue, and not on the ground that it injects energy into the industry and commerce of the nation. And what is more—the tariff must be so adjusted as to lay the burden according to the ability to bear it. If that be accepted, and it appears to us that it must, then the making of the tariff should receive attention from all classes in the community, and most of all from the farmers who comprise the major part of the population.

After long opposition the democratic party of the United States, including the radicals, have accepted the principle of formulating an equitable tariff under expert guidance and advice. This does not mean that the liberals in the republic believe in a tariff for protection; but merely that they have decided, as long as the tariff remains the main source of revenue, that it shall be taken out of the control of the big business interests. We are well aware that the liberal elements in this country have strenuously fought all proposals to put the tariff on a "scientific basis." Insofar as this would have implied acquiescence in a permanent tariff policy, or a tariff to protect vested interests, they were right. Granted, however, that the tax burden will be so

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heavy after the war as to preclude the possibility of dispensing with the tariff as a source of revenue in the immediate future, it becomes of imperative importance that the politicians should not have the sole and deciding voice in its making. Especially is this true if manufacturers and traders continue to make their influence felt as in the past without regard to the wishes and life of the agricultural community.

Our readers are asked to consider the creation of a tariff commission on its merits, and not upon any futile idea of "taking the tariff out of politics." The tariff must be very much in politics as long as it is used as an instrument of protection. All the more, then, is it essential that whether the protective or the revenue features, or both, of the tariff receive emphasis, is it the vital concern of farmers to see that their influence has full weight in its making. While, moreover, the agricultural community could not definitely fix rates upon materials and machinery in which it is interested, since the raising of revenue under the constitution is the business of Parliament, yet its wishes would be at least intelligently considered by a board of experts upon which agriculture had due representation. It is simply absurd for the farmers to stand aside and aver that they will have nothing to do with this wicked thing. The tariff will continue to vitally affect the interests of agriculture whether farmers do, or do not, attempt to control it.

In some measure a tariff commission could be made non-partisan, in the sense at least that it would represent all parties and all interests. Such a board would make it its particular business to investigate the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing, mining and industrial activities of Canada, and seek to secure justice for all. It would be a big step forward if, in addition to such a tariff board, there were established a customs court for the adjudication and settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation of technical tariff clauses. Under present conditions, while appeal might be made to Ottawa, local officials virtually have it in their power to interpret and apply the tariff legislation of the country. To take one instance out of many: In importing goods and machinery used in Canadian agriculture, from the United States and other countries, the dumping clause is of special importance. Disputes frequently occur over apparent differences between invoice prices and prices in the exporting markets, in which the farmer often stands to lose heavily. A year or two since the Grain Growers' Grain Company, of Winnipeg, had a dispute with local customs officials of this nature which would have lost them thousands of dollars had it not been for a final adjustment and interpretation of the act secured at Ottawa.

With respect to the actual working of a tariff board, we may turn to the United States for light and guidance. In 1909 the Payne-Aldrich tariff law contained a clause empowering the President to constitute a board of experts to gather facts and give advice in the preparation of tariff measures. It will be recalled that the act of 1909 provided for the levying of maximum and minimum tariff rates, the maximum to be simply an advance of 25 per cent. over the minimum rate. The law provided further that after March 31, 1910, the President by proclamation should state specifically those countries that should enjoy in trade relations with the United States the minimum tariff rates. In due time President Taft, by manifesto, gave the minimum rates to all countries in the world, it being found that no nation was discriminating against the Republic.

The clause permitting the President to appoint a tariff board was as follows: "To secure information to assist the President in the discharge of the duties imposed upon him and the officers of the Government, in the administration of the customs laws, the President is hereby authorized to employ such persons as may be required." Mr. Taft thereupon had appropriated \$75,000 for the conducting of a comprehensive inquiry as to the comparative cost of production of a wide range of commodities at home and abroad. The board, consisting of three Republicans and two Democrats, made a careful study, with the help of experts, of the cost of production in the United States and elsewhere of paper and pulp; of wool and woollens; and of cotton and chemicals. The main foreign countries studied were Canada, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Owing to the fact

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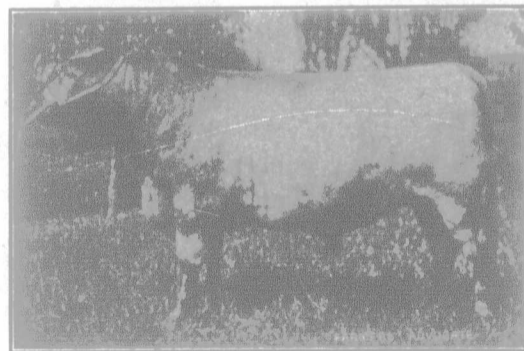
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that the Democrats won a sweeping victory in the elections of 1912, the tariff board had not sufficient time to delve deeply into the problems raised. Professor Taussig, however, one of the ablest economists in the United States, has this to say of the board and its work:

"The tariff board of 1909-12 had good men, large revenues, and made excellent investigations and contributions to the understanding of some phases of the tariff. It needed a couple of years for its work, but because of political pressure had to make a showing and send in reports before investigations were completed."

In 1916 President Wilson, the leader of the Democratic party—a party, be it remembered, always before opposed to tariff commission—appointed a board consisting of three men from each of the major parties, to hold office for twelve years at a salary of \$7,500 each. In addition, heavy appropriations were made to secure experts to carry on investigations into the administration and effects of the customs laws; the classification of articles within schedules, and tariff relations with other countries, as well as problems of reciprocity, bounties, and so forth. Opinion in the United States is practically unanimous that so long as the country depends upon the tariff for revenue it should, as far as practicable, be formulated by experts although applied by politicians.

We do not advocate a tariff commission for Canada as a means of solving all fiscal problems. Such a commission obviously has its limitations. It cannot determine a tariff policy or programme—only the people's representatives can do that. Nor can it take the tariff out of politics. It can, however, secure some semblance of equity and justice as between the various classes comprising the nation. Above all, it can show the futility of taxing the farmer out of business, through attempting to get results by placing a burden upon production rather than upon his income and especially his profits. This aspect of the question will be considered in detail in a later article.—W. W. Swanson, Prof. of Economics, University of Saskatchewan.

The woolly-headed Uncle Rasmus was accused of disturbing the peace. Officer Mort Rudolph explained it as follows:

"Your Honor, this man was running up and down the Mill River Road, waving his arms and yelling at the top of his voice, and otherwise raising the mischief, at half-past one in the morning. The people of that district complained, and they had a perfect right to." The judge frowned at Rasmus, who didn't seem to be particularly worried.

"What do mean by such unbecoming conduct?" his Honor demanded.

"Religion, Jedge," was the response.

"Religion! Are you a Holy Roller, or something like that? I have religion, Rasmus, but I don't get up at midnight and tell everybody about it."

"Dat's des' de difunce, Jedge. I ain't ershamed ob mine."

DON'T FORGET THE DATE  
**Thursday, December 5th, 1918**

The Elgin Pure-bred  
 Holstein Breeders' Sale

**5 Males HOLSTEINS 45 Females**

[At ST. THOMAS, ONTARIO, in ]  
 McGuire's Feed Stables, Elgin St.

This is, without doubt, the best lot of pure-bred Holsteins we have ever offered. The breeding, you will note, is of the very best. Blood relatives of world's renowned bull, Pontiac Korndyke, 127 R. O. M. daughters. The world's greatest cow, May Echo Sylvia, 41 lb. butter in 7 days, 152 lbs. milk in one day, 505.34 lbs. butter in 100 days, 12,899.8 lbs. milk in 100 days.

A large number will be in-milk. Fresh and forward springers. Several are in calf to Pontiac Korndyke Plus, a half-brother to May Echo Sylvia. His sire is the only bull in Canada to sire 3 daughters to milk over 100 lbs. each in one day. His dam is the champion 3-year-old of Canada in R. O. P. work.

King Segis De Kol Calamity, with a 25.8-lb. 3-year-old dam, whose dam has a R. O. M. record of 34.48 lbs. His sire is a son of the \$50,000 bull.

Sir Romeo Fayne, with a 26.50-lb. 3-year-old dam, and sired by a 34-lb. bull.

Sir Segis Butter Bank, a 26.16-lb. bull, a daughter of the highest-priced cow ever sold in St. Thomas, and bred to Pontiac Korndyke Plus, whose dam and two sisters average 35.44 lbs. butter in 7 days.

Correct Change, a 30.13-lb. bull, with a 44-lb. sister.

Fayne Segis Norman, who has a 26.4-lb. dam, and sired by a 34-lb. bull. He is for sale.

As these ads. will not appear again, do not forget the date, Dec. 5th, 1918. Write for catalogue, then come to sale.  
 Terms cash, or 6 months at 6 per cent.

D. CAUGHELL, Pres., L. H. LIPSITT, Mgr., E. C. GILBERT, Sec.,  
 St. Thomas, Ont., Straffordville, Ont., St. Thomas, Ont.,  
 R. R. 8. R. R. 7. R. R. 7.

Auctioneers: T. M. Moore and Locke and McLaughlin.

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

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS**

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

**ELDERSLIE FARM HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS**

I am offering for immediate sale several young sons of my senior herd sire Judge Hengerveld De Kol 8th who is a 32.92 lb. grandson of De Kol's 2nd Butter Boy. The dams of these bulls all have R.O.P. records running up as high as 195.26 lbs. of milk for the year. Write for pedigrees.  
 A. MUIR (Take Kingston Road Radial cars from Toronto, Stop 37) Scarboro P. O., Ont

When writing please mention The Farmer's Advocate.

**Maple Leaf TIRES**

**THE MAPLE LEAF** sets a new standard in tire values. On it has been lavished all the experience gained in the building of good tires during the last 15 years.

And if the Plain Tread Tire is an exceptionally good tire to buy, what will you think of the Non-Skids, which sell at the same price as the Plain Tread?

Save money by asking your dealer for Maple Leaf Tires.  
 DEALERS: Get particulars from the leading jobbers.  
 JOBBERS: Write to us for prices and terms.

**THE MAPLE LEAF RUBBER CO., LIMITED,**  
 MONTREAL.

**MADE IN CANADA** **WORTHY OF THE NAME**





IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALE

45 High-Producing Holsteins 45

16 Choice two and three year-old Heifers due to freshen this winter



20 Cows freshening in November & December

Forty-five choice selections from the herd of S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, selling at the farm, ST. GEORGE, ONT.

Wednesday, December 4th, 1918

For this draft of 45 head, from the herd of S. G. and Erle Kitchen, they have chosen from the best of their herd of 150 choice producing females.

There are a dozen or more daughters and granddaughters of Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, the old bull Hutton of Lacombe bought from Mr. Rivers. He is the sire of Calamity Snow Mechthilde 2nd, 32.71 pounds of butter in seven days, and 23,274 pounds milk in the R.O.P.

Several daughters of Choicest Canary, a son of Brightest Canary; also several daughters of Sir Admiral Vronka, a brother to Jennie Bonerge Ormsby 33.01 pounds of butter in seven days.

Several daughters of Belle Korndyke Butter Boy, a grandson of Sir Admiral Ormsby, and all are bred to the great young herd sire Plus Evergreen, who is a son of the 26,107-pound cow Evergreen March and Plus Inka Sylvia, the latter of which is a son of Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, the sire of May Echo Sylvia. There will be no reserve. Apply at once for catalogue.

S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN, St. George, Ont.

Kindly mention The Farmer's Advocate when writing.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF

The Niagara Peninsular Holstein Breeders

Consisting of

Thirty-six Head of High-class Females  
Six Royally-bred Young Bulls

SELLING AT HALL'S FEED BARN

Dunnville, Ont., Wednesday, Dec. 11, 1918

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

THE CONSIGNORS:

J. W. Moote, Canboro.  
M. Wilcox, Smithville.  
J. Allemang, Canfield.  
Wm. Harvey, Canboro.  
Warren Stringer, Dunnville.

W. C. Houch & Sons, Black Creek.  
J. Dyer, St. Catharines.  
Cecil Hagar, Welland Port.  
F. Ricker, Canboro.  
S. A. Best, Cayuga.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE.

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

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

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

Canadian Entries at International

Quite a number of Canadian breeders have made entries at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago. In Shorthorns, G. W. Clark, Elora; Eastwood Bros., Long Branch; J. J. Elliott, Guelph; J. M. Gardhouse, Weston; Gerrie Bros., Elora; R. & S. Nicholson, Parkhill; H. C. Robson, Denfield; J. A. Watt, Elora; and R. R. Wheaton, Thornedale, are among those who have made entries in the Shorthorn breeding classes. T. A. Russell, of Downsview, has made entries in the grade and cross classes. Graham Bros., of Claremont, have entered eleven Clydesdales. Among the sheepmen who have made entries are: J. Lloyd-Jones, Burford; H. M. Lee, Highgate; B. F. Gosnell, Highgate; Chambers Bros., Woodstock; and Robt. McEwen, London.

In most classes a large entry has been made by breeders from Canada and the United States. For instance, in Shorthorns there are 566 in the breeding classes and 50 in the fat classes. There are 268 Angus in the breeding classes and 61 in the fat classes. Hereford breeders have made 465 entries in the breeding classes and 40 in the fat classes. There are 38 entries in the Galloway breeding classes and 10 in the fat classes. In the Red-Polled classes there are 125 in the breeding classes and 7 in the fat classes. There are also 125 entries in the Polled Durham breeding classes and 2 in the fat classes. In grades and crosses there are 107 entries.

Percherons lead in the horse classes with 195 entries; Clydesdales are second with 108; Shires have 105; Belgians, 99; Suffolk, 38; Draft, 40, and Hackney classes 8.

The breeding classes of sheep are represented as follows: Shropshires, 81 entries; Hamshires, 53; Cotswold, 54; Lincoln, 36; Dorset, 44; Oxford, 46; Leicester, 11; Southdown, 79; Cheviot, 36; Rambouillet, 41; Grade and cross, 146. There are 101 entries of Berkshires, in the breeding classes; 42 of Poland-Chinas, 101 of Chester Whites, 169 Duroc-Jerseys, 30 Tamworths, 31 Yorkshires, 63 Hampshires, and 74 grade and cross. The fat classes are also filled well.

Raymondale Holstein Friesians

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

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

Highland Lake Farms

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

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

33-lb. Grandsons of Lulu Keyes

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

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

DUMFRIES FARM HOLSTEINS

Public sale of 45 females at the farm, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1918.  
S. G. & ERLE KITCHEN St. George, Ontario

SILVER STREAM HOLSTEINS

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

Choice Grandson of Queen Butter Baroness

I am offering a choice 14-months bull from a 21-lb. junior 2-year-old daughter of Louis Prilly Rouble Hartog, and sired by Baron Colantha Fayne, a son of Queen Butter Baroness, the former 33-lb. Canadian champion cow. Also have others younger. T. W. McQUEEN (Oxford Co.), Tillsonburg, Ont.

Walnut Grove Holsteins—I am offering a choice lot of bull calves, all sired by world's champion, May Echo Sylvia. All are from R. O. M. dams and good individuals. Also have the usual offering in Tamworth Swine.  
C. R. JAMES (Take Radial Cars from North Toronto) RICHMOND HILL, ONT.

Sovereign Stock Farm—The Home of Canada's Wonder Cow

If in the market for a herd sire write, telling us just what you want. We have five ready for service, others younger, all from R.O.M. or R.O.P. rams. Priced low for quick sale.  
WM. STOCK & SONS (L. D. Phone Innerkip) Tavistock, R. R. No. 1, Ontario

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

Gossip

The future of the live stock business depends largely on the wisdom with which it is maintained. The raising of scrub cattle, hogs, and sheep should be discontinued. Such stock cannot pay their board bill under the present feed-cost conditions. The primary mission of the International Live Stock Show, and, in fact, of all shows, is to improve and maintain the seed stock of the country, both by stimulating imports and promoting domestic breeding enterprises. The car-lot feature of the International had been a valuable school of experience for the farmer and feeder. This large fair has shown that the American and Canadian breeder is in the forefront. A lesson of cheaper production cost has been taught by this exposition, and it is proving valuable in feeding the people of this country and of Europe during a critical and semi-famine period. As in the past, the International will continue to encourage economical live-stock production. Interest now centres in after-the-war business, and on this account the 1918 Exposition, to be held during the first week in December, is of unprecedented importance. America's fighting force is not limited to those across the Atlantic, as the men who are striving to produce more and better live stock are doing their bit. The International is an educational institution, and an inspiration in a field of ever increasing importance. There will be a great assemblage of breeders, feeders and farmers in attendance at the International during the first week of December. Will you be among the number? Judging commences on Monday, December 2, and continues during the week. A number of Canadian breeders are exhibiting their stock, which should add interest for the Canadian visitor.

He—"Have the car ready at the Admiralty at 4.30."

Chaufeuse—"Very well".

He—"I am accustomed to being addressed as 'My Lord!'"

She—"I am accustomed to being addressed as 'My Lady!'"—London Opinion.



# THE LAST CALL FOR THE ARBOGAST SALE

## Canada's Great Holstein Quality Sale

at the Union Stock Yards, Toronto,

### TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1918

Buy Holsteins now. The war is over and Europe is facing the greatest shortage of dairy cattle that ever existed in the history of the World. The Serbian Government alone is asking for prices on 50,000 cows to be exported to that country. Do you know that the demand for milk, cream and butter has never

been so great in the history of Canada as it is right now; and is bound to continue high for years to come.

If you are interested in dairying you cannot afford to miss this great sale.

Be sure and look of the Hardy, Haley consignments.

Auctioneers—Cols. KELLY and HAEGAR  
Clerk—THOMAS H. SMITH

**Arbogast Bros., Sebringville Ont.**

### INTERNATIONAL Live Stock Show

Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th  
Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

A Food Production Camp in the Service of the United States.

#### DAILY SALES OF PUREBRED LIVE STOCK

**Red Polled Sale** Wednesday, Dec. 4th 10 a.m.  
**Aberdeen-Angus Sale** Wednesday, Dec. 4th 1 p.m.

For particulars write H. A. Martin, Gotham, Wis.  
For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**Polled Durham Sale** Thursday, Dec. 5th 10 a.m.  
**Shorthorn Sale** Thursday, Dec. 5th 1 p.m.

For catalogue write J. H. Martz, Greenville, Ohio.  
For catalogue write F. W. Harding, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**Hereford Sale** Friday, Dec. 6th, 1 p.m.

For catalogue write R. J. Kinzer, 1009 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

A Season of Instruction in the Art of Breeding and Feeding of Live Stock Economically.

ANSWER THE NATION'S CALL, and put into practice the lessons this Exposition teaches.

Brilliant Evening Shows and A TRIP TO CHICAGO.

Lowest Rates on All Railroads.

### A Real Oil Engine Not an Experiment

Uses no Gasoline, not even to start with. Starts easily in the coldest weather on the fuel it runs on. Coal Oil or Fuel Oil, and only uses half the amount required by other so-called Oil Engines. The saving in fuel alone will pay for this engine in a few months. The

### Hoag Oil Engine

has no electric devices whatever, the burning of the oil is obtained by mechanical means alone, and the usual time and trouble, forever fixing electrical ignition, is entirely done away with, making this engine the Farmers' Friend. Get circulars and price of size you are interested in.

HENRY P. HOAG & CO.

Brantford Ontario

### Heaves CURED

—by removing the cause—and cured to stay cured—If 3 boxes of Fleming's Tonic Heave Remedy fail to effect a cure of any case, old or new, we will refund the full amount paid.  
Per Box, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00  
Mailed on receipt of Price.

**Scratches Disappeared**  
Gentlemen—I gave a course of your Tonic Powders, which has put a horse and his mate in fine shape, and a touch of scratches has quite disappeared.  
Geo. A. Miles, Oxville, Alta.

Full information in Fleming's Vest Pocket Veterinary Adviser  
Write us for a Free Copy

FLEMING BROS., Chemists  
75 Church St. - Toronto, Ont.

### HAY

SHIPPERS! Consign your carloads to The E. L. RICHMOND CO., Detroit. The Old Reliable Firm. In business a quarter of a century. References—Any Bank.

### Gossip.

#### A Holstein Show Herd to be Dispersed.

Of the numerous small Holstein herds now advertised for public sale in these columns, none are better or more favorably known than the herd of Mr. Fred Row, of Curries, Ontario. Although never large in numbers, Mr. Row's herd has for the past ten years figured largely in the major awards at both Toronto and London, and the animals that are now being catalogued for sale on Dec. 12 are all bred from these prominent winners. There are, for instance, ten daughters selling of that great Toronto and London grand champion winner, Prince Abbeker Mercena. Of these daughters four are three-year-olds, five are two-year-olds, and one a yearling, and on them all are stamped the great individuality of their noted sire which, it will be remembered, is a brother to Madam Posch Pauline, the 27,597.4-lb. strictly official record cow. These heifers, as are also the mature cows in the herd, are all bred to Mr. Row's present herd sire King De Kol Ormsby, which is also selling. He is one of the better show bulls of the year, and his dam is the 29,20-lb., 5-year-old cow, Marion De Kol. She also has 635 lbs. of milk for the 7 days, and as a 3-year-old made 11,605 lbs. of milk in the R. O. P. The sire of King De Kol Ormsby is King Veeman Ormsby, a son of Dutchland Sir Abbeker and Highland Ladoga Ormsby, the latter being a 19,175-lb., 3-year-old. All of the 1918 calves are got by this sire, and their conformation and type will, without doubt, be greatly appreciated on sale day, and should increase the value of their sire considerable. It will be a misfortune if King De Kol Ormsby does not go on to some good herd on the night of Dec. 12. In closing we might add that of the 40 head listed there is only one defective udder selling, and also that out of nine head exhibited this fall the herd carried away seven ribbons from Toronto, and increased the number by one the following week at London. For full particulars write for catalogue and mention The Advocate. Address, Fred Row, Curries Crossing, Ont.

### Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

#### Rape Seed.

I bought turnip seed last spring from our storekeeper and planted them, cultivated and thinned them so as to have a good crop. Later in the season it developed that I was growing rape. The seed was in one-quarter pound packages and marked with the name of the variety of seed. Am I to stand the loss or can I collect from the storekeeper or the seedmen?

A. J. C.

Ans.—Buying seed in good faith, it is not reasonable that you should stand the loss. If the seed was in packages put up by the seedman, than the damages should be collected from him rather than from the storekeeper, but it might be well to work through the storekeeper. If the seed were purchased in bulk then the storekeeper would be liable for the damages, as it might be proven that the wrong seed was sold through carelessness or the misplacing of the labels.

## ANNOUNCING The Semi - Annual Sale of Brant County Holsteins

Fifty-Five Head — Five Young Bulls; Forty Choice Females

AT COULTER'S FEED STABLES, BRANTFORD, ONTARIO

### Wednesday, Dec. 18th, 1918

At none of our previous sales have we ever been in a position to offer our patrons so large a number of fresh cows. Big, deep cows—cows that are young and right, and cows that are bred right. We have had larger records to show you in former sales, but the contributions which make up this offering come from the same herds as those of other years, and are of the same breeding. All will be sold on the same liberal guarantee. If you want a young bull or a female or two, wait for this sale.

All requests for catalogues should be addressed to

W. ALMAS, Auctioneer  
R. J. KELLY, Sales Manager

N. P. Sager, Secretary  
ST. GEORGE, ONT.

## 40 HOLSTEINS 40

A Good All Round Lot

The entire herd of Fred. Row, of Curries, Ont., on

### THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12th, 1918

Among this herd are 10 daughters of "Prince Abbeker Mercena" (6826), two and three years old, some extra good ones. I took 9 head from this herd to Toronto Exhibition last fall, won 7 times, and at London won 8 times, and at Woodstock 10. We have others that have been well up to the front at these fairs before. To any one wanting a real good bull I would say come to this sale; if you don't find him here in (King De Kol Ormsby) (29759), the herd sire, born March 24th, 1916, or his sons, come to me and I will pay your expenses for the trip. More particulars next week.

The farm is not sold, but to any one that might have a doubt as to whether they will all be sold or not I would say, that if you ever find that they were not all sold then you need not pay for them. Write for a catalogue. If for any reason you do not get one come to the sale and get one here.

T. M. MOORE, Auctioneer

FRED ROW, Curries, Ont.

## HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, ONT.

Present herd sire is one of the best sons of King Segis Alcartra Spofford; we have three of his sons born during May and June last and also a grandson of Lakeview Lestrangle. 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 are from good record dams.

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

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



Questions and Answers. Miscellaneous.

Shorthorn Herd Book.

Where could I secure a copy of Volume 34 of the Dominion Shorthorn Herd Book? What publication would you recommend for one interested in Shorthorns?

E. W. U.

Ans.—Write the National Live Stock Record Office in regard to the Herd Book. "History of Shorthorn Cattle," by Sinclair, gives a very good account of the Shorthorn.

Floor for Granary.

Is it possible to make a concrete floor dry enough for a granary floor? Would the following precautions provide dryness: Underdraining beneath the floor, raising the floor 6 inches above the outside level with sand, and placing 6 inches of coal cinders on top, and then running tile under each bin?

F. N.

Ans.—These precautions would tend to give a dry floor, but there would always be a danger of the cement absorbing moisture at certain seasons and becoming damp, thus causing some of the grain to spoil. We believe that using tar or pitch just below a thin top layer of cement would improve the floor so far as dryness is concerned.

Still-born Calves.

Six out of ten breeding cows and heifers produced still-born calves. With one exception the calves were large and well developed as if they died during birth. It was necessary to get a veterinarian to deliver one cow. He said that he did not think there was any disease.

A. F.

Ans.—It is hard to account for this. It might be due to some local cause, possibly to something they get in the bush or pasture, as there is no disease that causes such condition. It would be well to have your veterinarian make an investigation and endeavor to discover the cause. If the occurrence ceases after the cows have been kept in the stable for a few months before calving, it will lend to the idea that the trouble was due to something in the pasture.

Whitewash for Stable.

What is a recipe for whitewash for a stone wall? How much would it take for a stable 30 by 70 feet?

R. P.

Ans.—A recipe which is very satisfactory is as follows: Take half a bushel of unslaked lime, slake with warm water and cover it to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, add a peck of salt previously dissolved in warm water, 3 lbs. of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot, then add one-half pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of glue which has been previously dissolved by soaking in boiling water. Add 5 gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and allow it to stand a few days protected from dirt. This gives the best results when applied hot. One pint will cover about a square yard, consequently it will take about 60 gallons to cover the inside walls of the stable above mentioned.

Holidays.

- 1. What holidays can the hired man claim?
2. Is he at liberty to go out at night when his day's work is done?
3. Having hired for a year, can he quit and collect his wages, by giving two weeks' notice?

J. A. M.

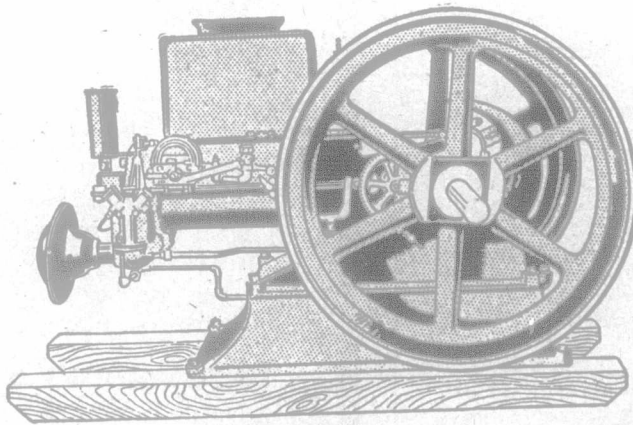
Ans.—1. The legal holidays for the hired man in Ontario are: Sundays, except for necessary chores, New Year's Day, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day and any other day or days proclaimed by the Governor-General or Lieutenant Governor as a public holiday.

2. Yes.
3. It depends on the wording of the agreement. As a rule, a hired man cannot collect full pay until his year is out, but where he gives sufficient notice to permit of his employer securing other help it is advisable to pay in full. When hiring by the year the season at which he quits makes little difference; for instance, a man working during the winter and quitting when the rush season commences is scarcely entitled to the same rate of wage as if he had worked during the summer and quit in the fall.

Nowadays it's the Practical Kerosene Engine

That's what is Solving the Farm Power Problem

WITH power jobs waiting in the barn, at the well, the stream, milk house, field and wood-lot—and the farm help in khaki, and gasoline to be saved wherever possible—the alert farmer turns to the kerosene Engine, providing he can get complete satisfaction in an engine designed for kerosene. The



Renfrew Kerosene Engine

burns kerosene to perfection. Coal-oil is cheaper than gasoline (lower price and more power make it doubly so), and it can be got anywhere. If you run short in the middle of silo filling, more than likely there is enough lamp-oil in the house to put you over the crisis.

The Renfrew does more than merely utilize kerosene as adapted engines do; it gets maximum power out of it, and makes it pay you handsomely, for the Renfrew is built for kerosene, not for gasoline; this means tip top efficiency.

The Renfrew starts with least amount of gasoline; in quickest time you change onto coal oil. Then she runs smoothly and evenly; couldn't do otherwise with her extra big fly wheels, perfect alignments always, machine-cut gears and her four-cycle drive with extra sensitive governor.

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### Gossip.

#### The Kitchen Sale of Holsteins.

Attention is here directed to the public sale of Holsteins, to be held by S. G. & Erle Kitchen, on Wednesday, Dec. 4, and advertised elsewhere in this issue. The sale will be held at the farm in the village of St. George, and will include 45 females, 24 of which will be fresh or near freshening at sale time. All are drawn from Messrs. Kitchen's own herd of 150 high-class females, and practically every animal selling has been bred on the farm. In most instances their dams are also still in the herd and will be retained. As Mr. Kitchen has never done any testing whatever, these cows are not holding official records, but they are the sort they wish to retain, and as this herd is run on a strictly commercial basis it is a pretty sure sign that all are real producers. In Mr. Kitchen's own words, however, the herd is now too large and must be reduced. On reviewing the catalogue just issued for the sale, we note a lot of young cows listed whose sires stand out prominently among Canada's greatest sires of to-day. That great reproducing sire Prince Aaggie Mechthilde, for instance, has a number of daughters selling. Having sired the 32.70-lb., five-year-old cow, Calamity Snow Mechthilde, who also produced 23,274 lbs. of milk in the year, and several others of equal note, this sire needs very little introduction to Canadian breeders, and his daughters selling in this sale will, no doubt, be heard from should they go to a herd where testing is carried on. There are also several daughters of the 30-lb.-bred bull Choicest Canary. Several more young cows are got by Sir Admiral Vrouka, a brother to Jenny Bonerges Ormsby, 33.01 lbs. of butter in 7 days, while Belle Korndyke Butter Boy and Duke Wayne Mechthilde 2nd are two more of the noted sires that have daughters listed. Thus it will be seen that these young cows that make up the entire offering are carrying the richest blood obtainable, and with two exceptions all are bred to the young herd sire, Plus Evergreen. This young bull has for dam that great producing cow Evergreen March with 26,107 lbs. of milk and 1,130 lbs. of butter for the year, and his sire, Plus Inka Sylvia, is a son of old Inka Sylvia Beets Posch, the sire of May Echo Sylvia. If there was ever any money in buying untested stuff it is reasonable to expect that many young cows going through this sale on Dec. 4 will prove a very profitable investment should they go into a herd where official testing is carried on. Full particulars regarding the breeding of the offering throughout, as well as terms of sale, etc., will be mailed on request. Address S. G. and Erle Kitchen, St. George, Ont.

### Control of Weed Seed in Clover

While there are only a few kinds of weed seeds which are commonly found in red clover seed in quantities sufficient to cause it to be prohibited from sale under "The Seed Control Act," it is yet very necessary that the seed for sowing be as pure as possible. It is not easy to say how much damage to soil, and injury to live stock, may be caused by impurities in red clover seed. For this reason "Pamphlet S-2," prepared by the Dominion Seed Analyst, and just issued by the Seed Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, is one that should command wide and general attention from farmers. "The Seed Control Act" prohibits the sale of red clover seed if it contains more than 80 seeds of noxious weeds, or 400 of all kinds of weed seeds per ounce. The pamphlet referred to, which can be had free on application to the Publications Branch, Ottawa, tells of the maximum number of weed seeds per ounce that are permitted in the different crops of timothy, red clover, alfalfa, and alsike, and describes with exactitude, the steps that are necessary to purify the seed. Information is given of the relative prevalence of weed seeds; of the method of eradication of weeds, as regards testing, and instructions for taking and sending to the Branch to be tested. A series of exact illustrations of the commonest weed seeds and of sieves necessary for their removal are given in the pamphlet.

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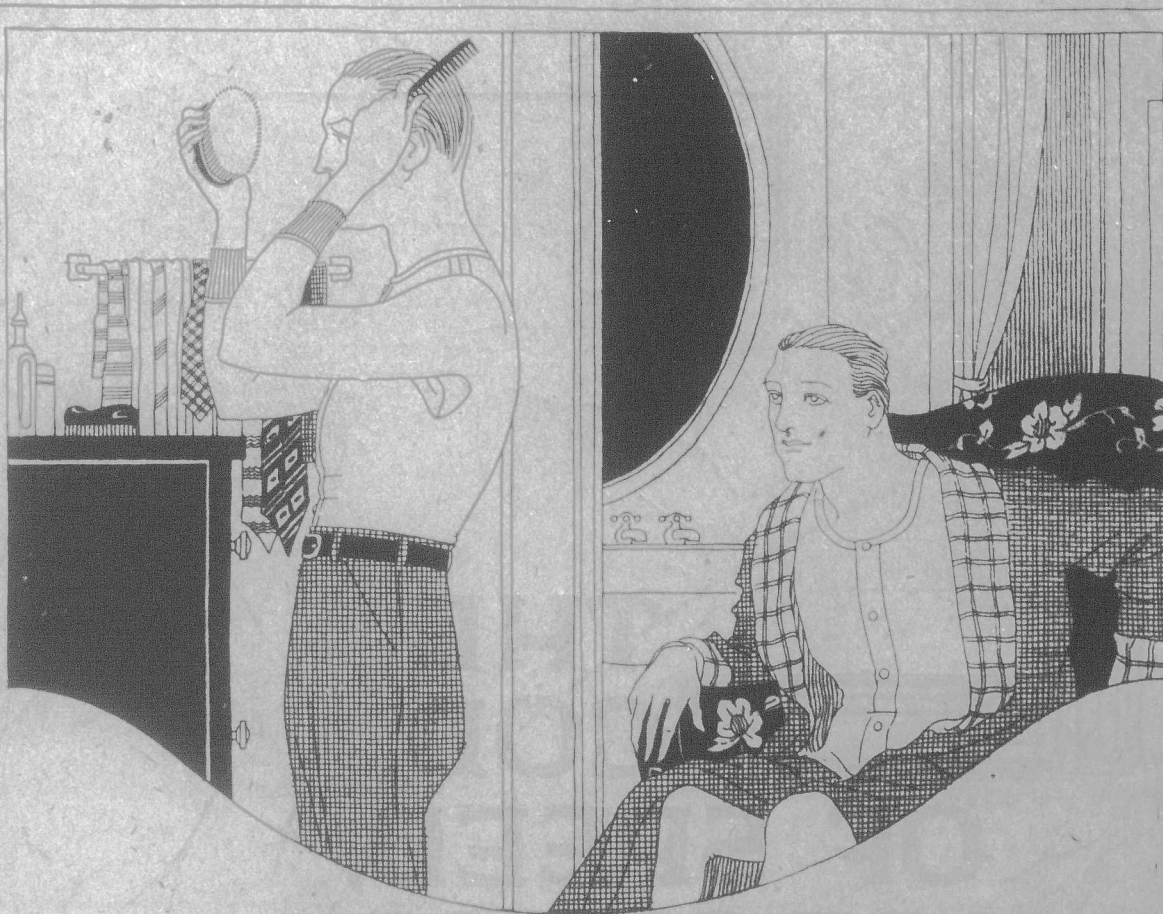
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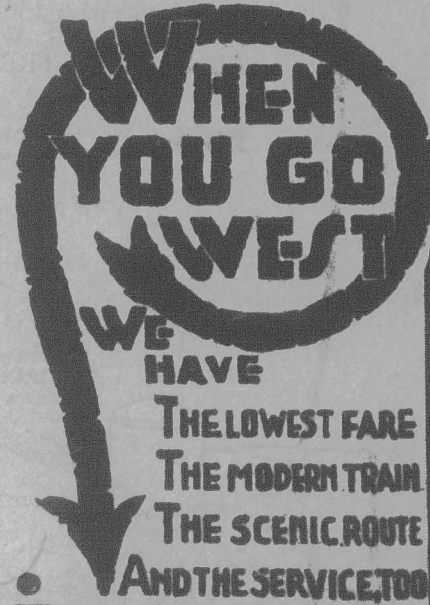
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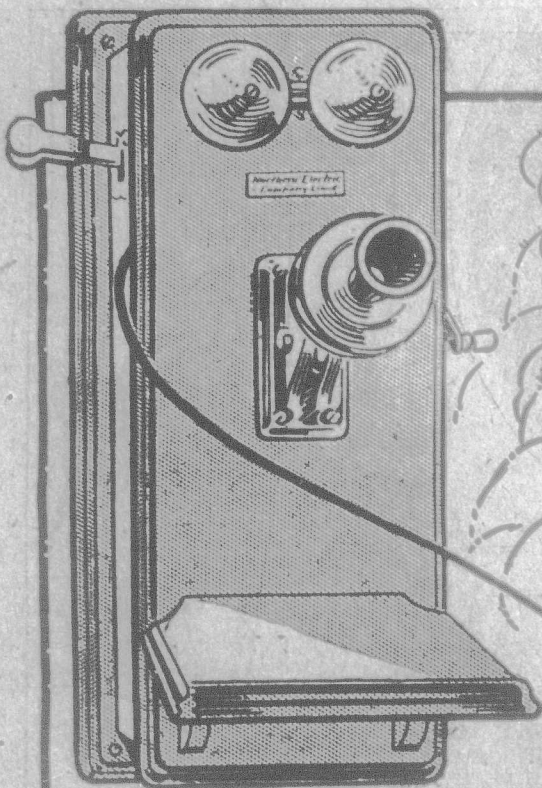
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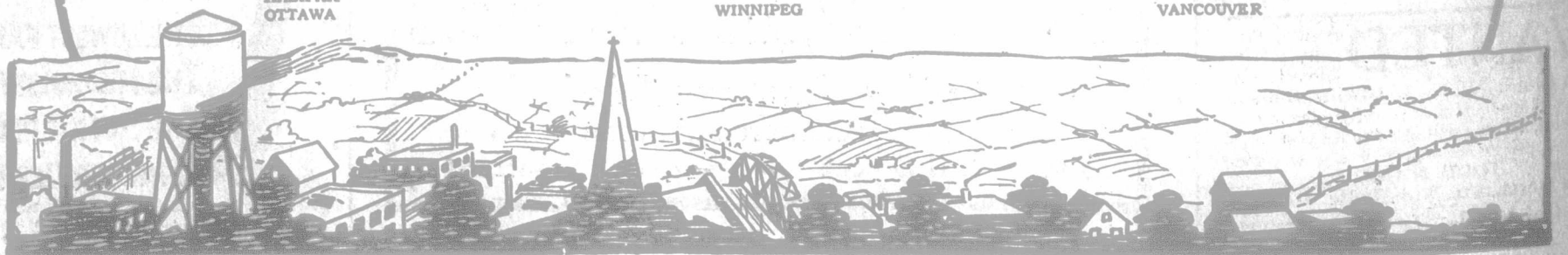
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